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ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"

SOCIAL-POLITICAL-ECONOMIC

Volume I. History of Illinois
Volume II. Government and Basic Documents

BOTH BOUND TOGETHER IN ONE COVER

ILLINOIS SERIES

Volume I. History of Illinois
Volume II. Government and Basic Documents
Volume III. Historical Atlas of Illinois

BY

OLIN DEE MORRISON
HISTORY DEPARTMENT, OHIO UNIVERSITY

To Clarence W. Alvord and Theodore C. Pease
Formerly at University of Illinois, History Department

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Ill. Hist. Series

ILLINOIS

"PRAIRIE STATE"

A History: Social--Political--Economic

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Volume I. History of Illinois
Volume II. Government and Basic Documents
Volume III. Historical Atlas of Illinois

BY

OLIN DEE MORRISON

Author of "Ohio Series," "Indiana Series," "Canada Series"
"An Interpretation of American History," Etc.

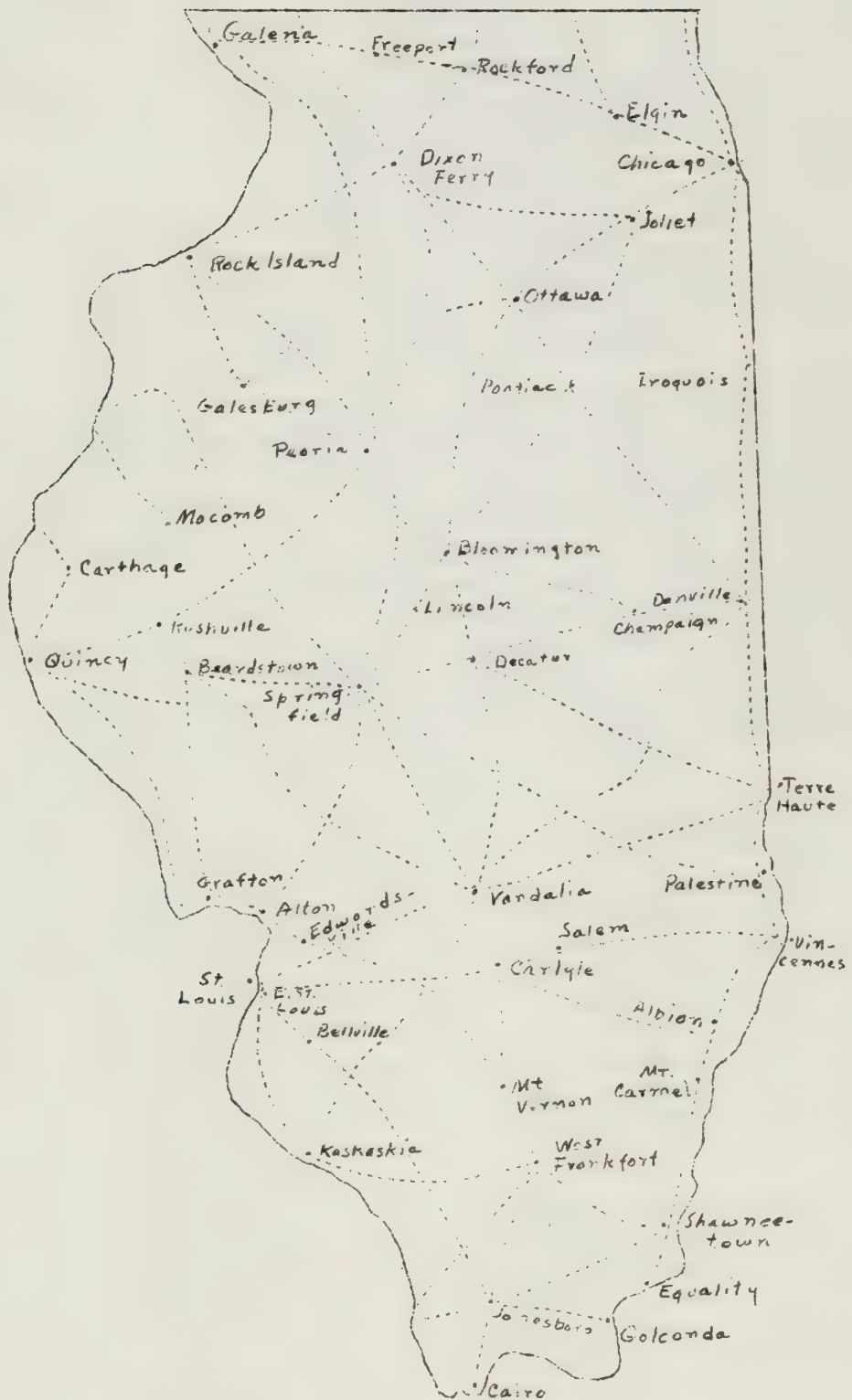
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Illinois Historical Library 105287*

ROADS AND STAGE ROUTES, 1837



PREFACE

This Illinois Series is part of a study of states of the Old Northwest begun a few years ago and which now includes Ohio Series and Indiana Series. It was inspired by scarcity of organized materials on individual states and by personal interest in that field. All of these studies are by similar plan: History, Government, Basic Documents and Historical Atlas. To date they have been of great interest to schools and libraries even outside of their respective states. This volume I traces historical development by the usual chronological arrangement of blocks of subject matter: Early inhabitants, French and British periods, American acquisition and government, settlement and land sales policy, Indian relations, pioneer life, internal improvements, banking and finance, church and school, agriculture and industry, political parties and party problems, transportation, wars and reconstruction, problems of the "space" age. Special introductions to volumes II ("Government and Basic Documents") and III ("Illinois Historical Atlas") are contained in those books. It takes the three to give rounded interpretative statement of the development of the state. This Series is the first such analysis for the state. Essentially Pease, "Story of Illinois" was prepared before 1925, and was highly interpretative and political; this study attempts to present analysis of balanced development.

The aim of this Series is to provide up-to-date information readily at hand for use by libraries, educational institutions and persons with special interest. For teachers it is a convenient handbook. The looseleaf edition enables maps, documentary materials, etc. to be transferred directly to the bulletin board for reading or illustrative purposes. For the home it gives opportunity to learn about the state; elsewhere it is a guide and reference work. Two special appendices are included: (1) A list of historical places in the state with some indication of essential contribution, (2) a detailed chronological history to establish time sequence. Hence there is considerable of local history included in each of the three volumes. It has been necessary to give more attention to comprehensive introduction of subject matter than to literary qualities. The Series is published in this form due to the tremendous cost of publication of map materials especially and the rather limited sales territory.

The author lived in Illinois for several years before migrating to the History Department at Ohio University, where he now teaches, but he has kept his ties with the state. During part of those years he was a student in the History Department at the University of Illinois, in the seminar at Lincoln Hall, when the Centennial "History of Illinois" was being published and work was in progress for publication of the various groups of historical documents on Illinois history and on C. W. Alvord's "Mississippi Valley in British Politics." The reference to Professors Alvord and Pease on the title page is one of appreciation, but of course they are in no way responsible for the books. His teaching during that period of residence was in the Senior High School at Champaign and as professor of history at Eureka College. He has visited most of the counties in the state in the summer of 1959.

In a work of this kind there must be great dependence on the work of others, especially on the "Centennial History" for the period before 1900. The more recent chapters depended more on research and some were dependent on information and materials obtained through the special effort of Joe Jones of the "Illinois Blue Book," Thomas A. Patrick, chief clerk in the office of secretary of state, and Theodore J. Cassidy, assistant archivist and Mrs. Bailey, Illinois State Library. The library at the state university was useful; that at Danville gave encouragement for starting the work.

MORRISON

ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"

VOLUME I. A HISTORY

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ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"

I. FOUNDATIONS AND EARLY PEOPLES

Illinois, "Prairie State," or "Land of Lincoln" as emphasized more recently, is one of the east North Central States of the United States. The name is derived from the word "Illiniwek," the French name for Illinois, meaning "the men," and the name of the Algonquin Confederacy tribe formerly occupying most of the area of the present state. Illinois was the twenty-first state to join the Union, and the third to be formed from the Old Northwest Territory. Its total area, land and water, is 56,400 square miles, of which Lake Michigan covers 1,500. Of land alone there are 54,900 square miles. Boundaries as of 1818 totaled 1,160 miles, of which about 300 miles were on land and the rest on waterways.

1. Physical Foundations

Generally the state is an inclined plane sloping to the south and southwest and is remarkably level except at the northwestern and southern parts. Four counties (Jo Davis, Stephenson, Boone and Mc Henry) at the north rise in places to 1,000 feet altitude. Dubuque Hills are 1,241 feet high at Charles Mound, the highest point in the state, as those parts were unaffected by recent glaciation. Altitude at the south is affected by a spur of the Ozarks which crosses the state from Jackson to Gallatin counties and which affects a belt about 25 miles wide and rises to 1,065 feet at Bald Knob on the west.

Intervening parts of the state average about 600 feet in elevation and slope at the rate of some two and one-half feet to the mile to supply fall for watercourses. But a small part of drainage is into Lake Michigan and the St. Lawrence system. The most of drainage is directly into the Mississippi river. Principal streams flowing into that river are the Rock, Illinois, Kaskaskia and Big Muddy. Into the Ohio flow the Cache and the Saline. The Little Wabash, Embarrass, Vermilion and the Iroquois rivers drain into the Wabash and then join the Ohio river near Shawneetown, as do the waters of the Ohio join those of the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois. Other tributary streams deserve to be mentioned. Flowing into the Illinois; as that river is followed to the northward are the Macoupon, Sangamon, Crooked Creek, Spoon river, Mackinaw, Bureau Creek, Vermilion at the north, Fox, Kankakee, Du Page and the Des Plaines. Some river bluffs rise abruptly from the water's edge somewhat as at Starved Rock in La Salle county and the Mississippi bluffs. River course varies in width somewhat as waters break through elevated land; there are a few rapids.

Champaign is a natural watershed. Natural lakes are mostly at the northeast, the largest being Lake Peoria on the Illinois river. But there are many artificial lakes or reservoirs, parts of an extensive conservancy program, the principal ones being, Crab Orchard in Williamson county and Lakes Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur, Vermilion, Centralia and West Frankfort. Horseshoe Lake near East St. Louis is result of a natural swamp

condition. Dams in rivers make pools more or less large or long, of course, and are used for water supply for cities and for industry. Chicago Harbor is no longer important for shipping, being used mostly for pleasure craft. Artificial drainage and soil conservation program are very important. Rainfall averages about 37 inches. Climate at the north averages 22 degrees in winter and 70 degrees in summer, that at the south being 37° and 77° respectively. June, July and August are usually frost-free. Violent storms are not uncommon.

Early periods of glaciation created long ridges, or strips or moraines in the north central and eastern parts of the state, many miles long at times, possibly 200 feet high in themselves and ten to twenty miles wide. They assist in directing the course of rivers and in determining major economic activity. Glacial deposit generally varies up to 100 feet in depth. In some places clays, stone and gravel are very noticeable. Usually the soil is dark and fertile, especially with modern farming practices. River bottoms even though subject to flooding, are very productive and may be farmed for many years. The "American Bottom" extending along the Mississippi from Alton to Chester is very fertile.

2. Early Peoples: a. Moundbuilders

Previously it was customary to classify the early peoples into two almost separate groups: Moundbuilders and Indians. More recently both are recognized to be Indians, part of whom for hundreds of years constructed "mounds", and all of whom in historic times abandoned that practice as their culture declined due in part to influence of Indian wars and the fur trade. Even though moundbuilding continued in some degree into historic times, it is a well recognized fact that the period of Moundbuilders was earlier and distinct. Of course mound construction was common in ancient times in many parts of the earth. In the United States such construction was confined mostly to the eastern Mississippi valley. There was much construction in the Old Northwest especially at the south where bluffs, sandy loam, level areas and watercourses helped to determine location. In general in Illinois and elsewhere, the mounds are classified as burial, temple and fortification. They were constructed by human labor, the soil being carried in forty to fifty pound lots to place of deposit, the practice being continued through many years.

Burial mounds were cone-shaped and built of soil for the most part, within which a few or several burial chambers were enclosed, the practice continuing for long periods of time. Such mounds vary in size from possibly ten feet in height to 100 feet, the circumference from 100 to 600 feet and covering as much as seventeen acres. Better known mounds are Monk's or Cahokia Mound near East St. Louis and the Miamisburg Mound in Ohio. Many mounds have been destroyed by farming or by inexperienced excavators; mound study now is closely supervised by state law and in recent years many mounds have been preserved or restored. Excavations reveal artifacts that throw light on life and quality of civilization: Ornaments, pottery, stone implements, bone, metals and mica in relatively pure form. Some mounds have yielded as many as 20 human skeletons. Garbage dumps or "kitchen middens" yield data on foods and their sources.

Temple mounds might also be rather conical (pyramidal) in shape as Monk's Mound, again near East St. Louis, and may have been built in the years from 1400-1600 A. D. The Cahokia group had some 70 mounds. Then

there were hilltop fortifications in which stone walls strengthened defenses and helped to provide living space; these works may have contained several acres for gardens, housing, waterhole, etc. The Ft. Ancient site in Ohio is the best known fort-type of structure. Newark (O.) works are excellent examples of parallel walls, circles and octagonal patterns. Effigy mounds were small and imitated birds or animals, as serpent, opossum, etc., the most famous of which is Serpent Mound in Ohio, but there are other such mounds.

Qualities of culture have been classified as based on relics and evident mode of life. In Ohio and nearby Indiana it is the Hopewell Culture that was highest. In Illinois and nearby Indiana the term "Mississippian" is used. Names and locations of cultures for the Illinois areas are as follows: Faulkner (?-500 A.D.), Baumer (700-1000 A.D.), Lewis (900-1300 A.D.), Middle Mississippi (1300-1700 A.D.), all in the south. Red Ochre (700-1100 A.D.) and Morton (800-1000 A.D.) cultures were at the central part of the state and Fisher culture (1300-1700 A.D.) at the northeast. In practice the cultures were hardly so distinct as they overlapped in point of area as well as time.

Baumer people lived in villages located on ridges. Houses were square and made of upright saplings. They lived by hunting and fishing and a little agriculture. Their pottery was simple. Tools of stone and ornaments were higher class. Lewis people lived in rectangular houses made of posts and thatch. They hunted, fished and did some farming. They made pottery and stone tools and weapons. Faulkner people had a lesser culture and lived mostly by hunting and fishing. They made stone tools and weapons and grinding stones. The Middle Mississippi people lived a village-state type of life and had a superior culture; their mounds were square or rectangular at base; one reached 100 feet in height (Monks Mound) and covered sixteen acres extent. They engaged in agriculture supplemented by hunting and fishing; they used hoes and digging sticks with handles. Corn was pounded or ground between stones. They had bows and arrows, spears, knives and drills, awls and weaving tools, spoons and dippers. Their pottery was superior and for domestic use and was well decorated. Then there were effigy vessels (jars, bottles, etc.), some painted in ceramic decoration, and pipes. Clothing was made of skins and woven textiles; some were decorated. Burials were in graves or dumps or in specially build mounds. Middle Mississippian and Hopewell cultures were similar in some respects.

Red Ocher Indians lived mostly by hunting and fishing and made a coarse pottery, some textiles and baskets. Their tools were of stone and well made. They made ornaments of copper and from shells. Burials were on ridges in small mounds. Morton people lived in more temporary villages and did fishing and hunting; their stone utensils and weapons were superior. Ornaments were of bone and copper. Burials consisted of placing soil over the bodies. There was some resemblance to Hopewell culture.

The Hopewell culture in Illinois was superior. It may have arisen from a combination of Morton and Ohio Hopewell cultures. These people did farming, hunting and fishing. They lived in long houses and buried their dead under earth mounds. Utensils, ornaments, and weapons were very well done from copper, bone, stone and clay and mica carvings were excellent. Tampico culture was related to both Illinois Hopewell and Middle Mississippi cultures. These people did farming, hunting and fishing. They made the

usual implements and ornaments of stone, bone and shell. Burials were in lined graves in low burial mounds. The Fisher culture was related to the Fort Ancient. These people raised corn, beans, and squashes. They lived in villages on flat bluffs along streams. Pottery was rather ordinary. Tools, utensils, weapons, ornaments were made of bone, stone, shells and copper. Burials were in cemeteries or in low mounds. Some goods of European production were in their possession.

Hence the general conclusion: These peoples at the beginning of the Christian Era were rather wholly nomads and lived by hunting, fishing and seeds-gathering. Gradually their condition improved until at about the time of the appearance of the white man they were living in large measure a somewhat settled agricultural life. Commerce was widespread; art flourished; even temple-building groups were formed; village-states were formed. Then rather suddenly all or much of that was lost and back toward savagery went the red man. How do we account for that backward step? If mound-building Indians were ancestors of later Indians, what Indians were the most direct descendants?

b. Other Indians

It would seem that the era of the sedentary moundbuilding Indian was ended by wars two or three centuries before the appearance of the white man in the Illinois country, and that moundbuilders were Algonquins (Illiniwek or Illinois) associated in a loose confederacy in the Illinois Country. Wars between Illini and Winnebagoes weakened both. Then came the Iroquois in the years from 1655 and 1667; Illinois were forced to flee west of the Mississippi; but long before that the major part of the mound building had taken place.

Indians in the Illinois country about 1700 were (named from northern to southern parts) Winnebago, Potawatomie, Kickapoo, Mascoutins, Illinois on the Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers, Miami and Shawnee, along with lesser names. They had lost most of the culture of local peoples of the years from 1000 to 1300 A.D. and were somewhat nomadic and living a rather settled life by hunting and fishing and some agriculture. Corn, beans and squashes were raised. Game was plentiful. Berries, seeds and roots were abundant. Hunting expeditions involving whole villages would be engaged in to supply meat, skins, bones, etc. for domestic use. Fishing was not too important but fishes were plentiful. Bow and arrow, clubs, knives, etc. were manufactured for local use. The more eminent settlements had long houses which would accommodate several families; housing for families on the big hunting expeditions were mere tents. Land ownership was communal. There was some division of labor. The younger men hunted and were the warriors; older men, women and children attended to local duties and crops. Household equipment was property of the woman; men owned their weapons and clothing. Customs and habits were strong directing forces.

Government radiated from family, clan and tribe but individuals had a choice of action. War leadership did not necessarily imply civil authority as well. Torture of prisoners of war was common. Marriage was arranged by parents of the principal parties; plural wives were not uncommon among the Illinois. As for clothes and clothing, Indian men went nude or nearly so and painted the body with bright contrasting colors; on formal

occasions they dressed in fur robes, wore ornaments and painted the face. There was much of making of mats and minor textiles were made from thread made of buffalo or bear wool. Women's dress was modest. There was little of moral teachings in their religion. Much of the world about them was mythical; human qualities were ascribed to bears or deer, and to trees, etc. Inanimate objects might be regarded as having magical powers, the total of which might be called "Manitou." Missionaries to the Indians in the French period preached the "Great Spirit" which was not too difficult for the Illinois to understand. There were periods for leisure and recreation for both men and women. Privately the Illinois were talkative and friendly.

So the life of Illinois Indians was a rather balanced one. Then came the white man with his interest in promoting the fur trade at almost any cost. The red man soon had a vital interest in it and turned to fur catching and trading for trinkets and liquor to the neglect of other things. His position declined until he lost everything and was finally removed west of the Mississippi where tribes and clans lost their individuality.

II. THE FRENCH AND BRITISH TO 1763

1. France in the West to 1690

Interest of West Europeans in lands beyond the seas was dependent on economic development and distraction by wars. Spain and Portugal reached the expansion point about 1500. It was not until about 1600 that the new monarchies of France, England, and the Netherlands were in a position to turn attention overseas. In the meantime Spain had set up claims to much of North America. At about the same time the French had founded Quebec (1608); the English, Jamestown (1607); and the Dutch New Amsterdam (1609). English colonies developed agriculturally. The principal part of economic life of the French in Canada went to the fur trade as was true of the Dutch in the New York area. The Jesuits especially pressed missionary enterprise in the Canadian West; usually the fur trader, government man and priest journeyed and worked together. Samuel de Champlain and his young proteges were at it by 1615 westward to Lake Huron. Jean Nicolet was on Green Bay in 1634 where he heard stories about a great river farther westward. Then came a series of Indian wars until 1667 which upset French plans and drove scattered Illinois tribes temporarily west of the Mississippi and elsewhere. In the interval Groseilliers and Radisson (Frenchmen) opened up the fur trade to the west and north of Lake Superior, even to the point of encouraging the formation of the British Hudson's Bay Company in 1670.

The French government was usually favorable to building an empire in the West; the church was less favorable. Jesuits and Sulpicians contended for supremacy in that area and there were personal rivalries among French leaders and Indian wars that hindered developments. Free traders out of Montreal advanced the French cause. There was not too much of governmental monopoly before Louis XIV took charge in 1664, after which colonial affairs were more closely regulated and the economy made into a governmental monopoly. The West India Company was active for a short period. Strong leaders were sent out to Canada, as intendant Jean Talon, and Governor Comte de Frontenac in the years to 1690. During that time Marquette and Joliet explored the Illinois country and southward to the Arkansas river and established strong ties with the Indians and La Salle made his explorations and plans for a great trading company operating upward from the mouth of the Mississippi. An early mission was established at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1675 Marquette created the first mission in Illinois country at Kaskaskia.

La Salle built Ft. Crevecoeur below Lake Peoria; Fort Miami was constructed on St. Joseph river, Fort Prudhomme at Memphis and the first and second Fort St. Louis on the Illinois. Out of the maze of rivalries La Salle gradually created his trade empire in the Mississippi Valley only to be assassinated in Texas by his own men in 1687. But his lieutenant Tonti and then La Forest continued to advance the cause. Iroquois attacks were warded off. Government allowed trade rather freely except in furs at the north. La Salle had been at outs with the all-powerful Jesuits; his successors worked better with them. Jesuits would prohibit all traders from going to the western country, withdraw all troops from that area and so

turn the country over to their workers. Imperialists would allow things to take their course assisted by government. Perhaps for the most of the time the compromise position was in force of selling a limited number of permits to trade and requiring goods to be handled through Montreal, which policy condemned some *coureurs de bois* to life in the woods and delivery of furs to Dutch or English.

Pimitoui on Lake Peoria was the first permanent white settlement in Illinois. The second was at Tamaroa or Cahokia by Seminary priests from Quebec, which they hoped rather in vain would be south of Jesuit jurisdiction and head up their work in the lower Mississippi valley. Jesuits established themselves at Kaskaskia. The capital of the Illinois country was being removed from Lake Peoria to the American Bottoms in Illinois near St. Louis.

2. Early Conflict

In addition to these squabbles over supremacy and policy, the English had began to appear on the Ohio, working up by way of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers from the Carolinas. The battle for the fur trade was on. France would secure control of the mouth of the Mississippi by real settlement there. So Fort Biloxi was founded in 1699 and ties with Illinois country were made at once, and New Orleans was founded in 1718. The fur trade was the great objective. English traders were becoming more active. In 1702 a French tannery was set up near Cairo but it was not destined to survive. French voyageurs were settling in American Bottom. Squabbles continued between churchmen at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Government of Illinois country usually radiated from Quebec but officials in Louisiana sent various expeditions that interfered with matters there. Traders rather centered out from American Bottoms up and down the Mississippi and up the Tennessee and Missouri rivers. Lead mines in Missouri and the area near Galena had been studied. Of the Wabash-Ohio country little was known. More and more Illinois country became base for French operations.

The early 1700's witnessed the creation of new companies to exploit the lower Mississippi valley and ultimately to assume obligations of government. The first of these was the Crozat Company which failed in 1717. The Fox war after 1712 upset calculations. Government withdrew garrisons from the West; then trade permits were increased. France needed a private enterprise that would promote affairs on the Mississippi. John Law with his "Mississippi Bubble" promised to satisfy it. Monopoly of trade for Louisiana was granted, as was authority in forts and Indian relations. Thousands of white persons and negroes were to be imported. Illinois country was attached to Louisiana. The bubble burst in 1720. Illinois was made a governmental district in 1718. Fort de Chartres was built as seat of government (finished 1720). Philippe Francois Renault took charge of mines and mining; negroes were principal laborers. A branch of the New Orleans court was set up in 1722 in the Illinois district. Traders flocked up the Missouri and Platte rivers. Difficulty with Indians continued at the northeast and with the British south of the Ohio. In 1720 the post at Ouaitenon was established and in 1731 Post Vincennes to extend and protect the trade routes against the English. Carolinans were very successful at the South. The Law Company did not survive 1731 and the French government took over affairs again.

3. Illinois Country, 1731-1748

Illinois country continued to be a part of the Louisiana province, once the era of companies passed. It grew in importance in French policy; population increased as did prospects for prosperity especially in mining. Indians became alarmed due to fear of loss of lands and to British intrigue. Natchez and Chickasaw Indians threatened war, as did Foxes at the north and the Sauk, and northern Indians were banded together against those in the south, as were French forces in the period from 1736 to 1740 under Darta-guette operating against British and Chickasaw. In the war, 1744-1748, Indians turned more and more to the British for trade both at South and out of Pennsylvania; even the Illinois trade was bid for and French influence there was being undermined.

What was the manner of life for these early Illinoisans, white and Indian and other factors operating there? For the most part it was being governed from New Orleans to which it had stronger economic ties than with Quebec. The local commander of military forces was also at times chief administrative officer, both economic and civil. A judicial officer arrived in 1734; he administered Parisian type common law. Then there was the keeper of the warehouse and the royal notary who also served as keeper of the records. Other governmental persons at one time or another were the doctor, interpreter and midwife. Government supported the Jesuit program especially, including that of education which was mostly religious. Priests of the Seminary continued their work at Cahokia to 1765, at the village, among Cahokian Indians nearby and among tribes west of the Mississippi. The early church had governmental subsidy while later ones were mostly self-supporting. Expenditures for military and civil officials were larger and of course there was the cost of upkeep of the forts; that for troops was small; government supplied the funds.

In 1723 white population of Kaskaskia, Chartres and Cahokia amounted to 234; in 1767 it was about 1,000. Negro slave population made up about one-half of the total. Socially government officials and merchants made up the top class. The Canadian seignorial system was not attempted in Illinois but there were land grants, usually large, to persons in the Cahokia-Kaskaskia region and to religious bodies, and smaller ones to settlers who rarely paid feudal dues. Mills for processing grain were common. Fishing and hunting privileges were enjoyed by all. Land could be purchased from Indians or from royal domain in the villages. The church was supported by income from its lands, gifts and by tithes. Smaller land holdings were in the characteristic narrow strips reaching back from the river. Then there were the commons (lands not in private ownership): For pasturage and for cultivation, fenced somewhat for protection of crops. Animals bore the mark of the owner. Farming procedure and tools were crude.

Of grains, wheat, hops, hemp and oats were the most common. There was produced some tobacco, corn, potatoes, fruits, vegetables. Hemp was raised for fiber for thread for cloth and buffalo wool was used. Hides supplied much of the clothing. Hogs and horses roamed the woods; there was a little more supervision for cattle. Lead mines on both sides of the Mississippi were worked from early times, especially at Galena in Illinois. The fur trade was the most productive enterprise, it being done at times by purchased permit and at others it was "free" at the posts, but the furs were supposed to be marketed by way of Detroit. Other goods found satisfactory

market at New Orleans or to local traders. Merchandise came in from New Orleans. Money was scarce; furs might be used to pay for smaller purchases; Spanish coins assisted in supplying small change. Power for operating canoe-like boats was by sail or oar, the trip from New Orleans consuming about 70 days, or about twelve days going down. Boats might move in government convoy. Travel to Canada was mostly by water and might take 75 days. The few roads were mostly Indian and buffalo trails, some wide enough to be satisfactory, to Galena by way of Peoria, to Paducah and to Detroit.

Villages were laid off in regular squares. In the center were the church and fort. Houses were constructed of stone or wood with gables above and without nails. The chimneyed fireplace was quite in evidence, as were the whitewashed picket fences around the lot, within which were gardens, fruit trees, a barn and perhaps slave quarters, a weaving room, a small mill, dove cote, etc. Much of skilled labor was done by negro slaves, as carpenters, blacksmiths, brewers, masons. One family in 1765 had 80 slaves. Houses of the more wealthy were commodious and satisfactorily supplied with furniture and pictures; those of lower class people were more like those of pioneers elsewhere. Dress was an indication of social rank as was recency of arrival from France; clothing was made of cotton from imported cloth, deerskin etc. Heavy drinking was common. Lower classes were usually quite illiterate. Dancing and card playing were indulged in by everyone.

In the villages the customs and practices policed somewhat by the priests and officials were generally observed, less possibly by the returning boatmen, who abroad would discard conventions and live the Indian way. Early marriages were of mixed race; indeed such practices were encouraged as solution of race problem; later the practice was frowned upon. Officers and soldiers entered by way of New Orleans; settlers had origin in New France and Normandy. Villages had little legal authority to govern themselves; the church gave them more recognition; nevertheless many social problems were solved locally through the priest or by the village Syndic and elected assembly. Militia service was required of all and the militia captain (in practice a kind of justice of the peace too) was a person of influence.

White settlements had been made in the vicinity of Indian villages which gave rise to clashes with respect to live stock, dogs, land holdings, liquor and disease. As late as 1730 there were several Indian slaves in the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Chartres, but they were not regarded very favorably. Illinois Indians took to missionary teachings and religious practices readily. Medicine men were driven out. White practices as to cloth and clothing were adapted by the Indian women especially; the men retaining the leathern girdle and possibly moccasins, otherwise bodies were bare.

4. France Loses the Ohio Valley and Illinois Country, 1748-1763

That there had been clashes between France and Britain in Illinois country has already been seen. But they were magnified as France crowded into the Pittsburg region, and crowded conditions to the East were attract-

ing attention to the West as remedy. Land speculators were quick to evaluate the situation. In 1744 the Iroquois had ceded lands mostly in the northern part of the future state of West Virginia. In 1748 the new Ohio Land Company received a grant of lands in that area, provided it would build a fort on it and gradually settle it. In 1749 Celoron de Blainville was sent by the French to clear British from the upper Ohio valley and assert France's claims to it, all of which the English colonials disregarded. The Washington-Gist embassy to headwaters of the Allegheny to warn the French away was treated similarly by the French. The French made moves to improve their position with the Indians and centralize their strength; they seized Pickawillany in the Ohio country in 1753. Fort Necessity was lost by the British. Indians were lining up with the French. War loomed in Europe and India. General Braddock enroute from Cumberland, Maryland to the forks of the Ohio was defeated by the French near Ft. Duquesne.

The issue was joined in the French and Indian War. Illinois country contributed heavily of its resources for supply to the garrison at Ft. Duquesne in the years from 1755 to 1758; supplies were carried by way of the Wabash to Fort Presque Isle and to Fort Niagara only to have the expedition destroyed occasionally by the British. French losses were continuous from 1758-1760: Duquesne, Quebec, Montreal, etc. Only the fact that Illinois was not part of the surrendered French (it was not part of Canada as such) administration on the St. Lawrence saved it from being ceded. French commandants strove to strengthen defenses there. Fort Massac was built in 1757 and then terraced to ward off Indian attacks from the South and by the British down river. Troop reinforcements and powder were sent up from the south. The British line of occupied forts drew closer and closer; British were courting Illinois Indian trade. French forces shrank southward and across the Mississippi. George Croghan and others attempted occupation of the Illinois towns in 1764-1765; but Croghan was captured by Indians in 1765 and carried up the Wabash, leaving the occupation to Captain Thomas Sterling on October 10, 1765. That surrender then is reputed to be the delivery to the British of the last French authority on the mainland of North America.

III. THE BRITISH PERIOD, 1763-1783

1. Early Years: Pontiac's War and British Occupation

A great expanse of territory came into the possession of the British at the end of the war. The Illinois country, until its surrender in 1765, was not yet a part of it since it was not part of the government of New France. With possession went the problems of the area, which when added to problems in the eastern colonies and other parts of the world and Europe gave the British something to think about. British policy was divided between prohibition of all settlement westward of the mountains, allowing free action, and compromise positions. Even in the 1750's an Indian department had been created to protect the Indians against undue colonial encroachment. Before policy expressed in the Proclamation of 1763 could be made public, Pontiac's War had broken out all across the West. Hastily the boundary for western settlement was announced as the Appalachian watershed. Provision was made for government for Quebec and the Floridas. Indian trade was to operate through licenses supervised by agents of the Indian Department at the various forts; even prices were set and definition made of what could be traded. Soon Pontiac's confederation had captured forts from Mackinac to Miami, Sandusky, etc. Only Forts Detroit, Pitt and Niagara held firm. Many frontier people were killed. British occupation of the Illinois posts was delayed by the conflict; French government from New Orleans persisted; trade thrived. Various British expeditions and embassies tried to get through to the Illinois country. Negotiations for peace with Pontiac were carried on by George Croghan, beginning in 1765 but it was not until July, 1766 that Colonel William Johnston at Oswego, New York, made peace with western Indians. The Indians surrendered numerous captives and persons who were plotting against the British. By that time posts won by Pontiac had been recovered. Captain Thomas Stirling from Ft. Pitt arrived at Fort de Chartres in October to receive the surrender of the posts. With that accomplished, transfer of title of French possessions on the mainland of North America was complete. In 1762 France had ceded to Spain her land claims west of the Mississippi.

What was to be governmental provision for Illinois country? In the rush of search for remedy for solution of the Indian problem, government for the West had been overlooked. Stirling carried no instructions concerning government. Local French officials soon retired across the Mississippi to Fort St. Louis, founded in 1764 by the Frenchman Pierre Laclède, thus making it necessary that Stirling do something about it. Instructions carried on by Stirling promised Catholic's free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in the same manner as Frenchmen in Canada, and inhabitants might leave or stay as they chose. Sterling named a local judicial official to decide disputes but in general there was most inadequate provision for civil government. Then Stirling was relieved by Major Farmer and other British commandants at various local posts. In November 1768 a civil court was created and in 1770 authority was extended to criminal cases; jury system was not provided. The French preferred their own arbitration system. Jesuits had established themselves very firmly; under the British the Order was banished and its property confiscated, which left the local inhabitants without clergy until one was supplied from across the Mississippi. Finally Father Pierre Gibault arrived in 1768 at Kaskaskia and administered relig-

ious rites quite satisfactorily. With Indians there was little difficulty after the end of Pontiac's War. In 1766 George Croghan at Fort des Chartres made a general peace treaty. In June, 1769, Pontiac was killed by an Indian at Cahokia; his siege of Detroit was a classic in Indian warfare.

With the assertion of British authority, merchants flocked westward to trade. They lost heavily during Pontiac's War but continued to pour goods into trade channels. The principal trading company was Baynton, Wharton and Morgan of Philadelphia. All manner of goods were boated down the Ohio at springtime. George Croghan was associated with the company; Edward Cole was also connected with it. Principal retail store was at Kaskaskia. French-speaking negro slaves and furs were principal items of business. Goods could be carried down the Ohio but not back in sufficient amounts to make it pay. Of course army posts must be kept supplied. Baynton, Wharton and Morgan soon failed. Another Pennsylvania company doing business in the West was headed by Joseph Simon with whom William Trent and George Croghan were associated, and Bernard and Michael Gratz; soon it was represented in Illinois by William Murray who made a success of the business. Perhaps Canadian firms were more successful however. Flour and furs were the principal export; the New Orleans export market was better than that at Philadelphia; British government tried to police the trade south to insure that it would reach London merchantile houses.

2. Proposals for Colonization of the Illinois Country, 1763-1768

Another major line of interest in the West was speculation in land. It will be recalled that the old Ohio Land Company was formed before the French and Indian War for this purpose and was blocked of success by that war! The Mississippi Land Company was formed in 1763 to colonize the lands in the region of the Mississippi, Illinois and Wabash rivers and parts of the later states of Kentucky and Tennessee; it got no encouragement from the British ministry. Another project headed by General Charles Lee would plant colonies, one on the lower Ohio and one on the Illinois river! It received the same treatment in London as had the Mississippi Company. In 1764 George Croghan was in London petitioning for lands northward from the lower course of the Ohio river to headwaters of the Illinois. In 1766 Pennsylvanians planned to purchase French lands in the American Bottom and add thereto adjoining enough lands to amount to at least 1,200,000 acres, the company to create a government and to furnish supplies for militia forces in the vicinity; boundaries were to be from the Wisconsin river southward along the Mississippi to mouth of Ohio, up the Wabash to the Maumee and thence to Lake Erie, thence across Michigan to the Lake and around it to line intersecting Wisconsin river at place of beginning. The British government was to pay salaries of principal officials.

General Phineas Lyman in 1767 petitioned for much the same area. Colonel George Mercer was trying to revive and add to land claims of the old Ohio company. Then Lord Shelburne, British secretary of state for the Southern Department in 1767 had a proposal, possibly with some of the above plans in mind, to form three colonies in the Northwest: (1) "At Detroit between Lakes Erie and Huron," (2) "at or near the Mouth of the Ohio," and (3) "at or near the Mouth of the Illinois river," with provision for stockholders or original proprietors and lands for each, etc. In 1768 by treaty of Fort Stanwix, lands south of the Ohio river were surrendered by the

Iroquois; then was formed the Walpole or Vandalia Company to establish a colony there; which grant was made but the Revolutionary War put an end to the scheme as it did to proposals of the Illinois Land Company (1773) and of the Wabash Land Company (1775) even though tracts had been purchased from the Indians. Consequently neither it nor any other projects materialized.

3. Civil and Military Matters to 1779: a. In "American Bottoms"

Civil government administered in the period from 1770 to 1774 was mostly by military commandant. In 1771, however, representatives for the French element appealed for an extension of civil government to cover their area (American Bottom). Negotiations on the subject continued through 1772. Britain recognized that Illinois people deserved protection in their civil right, etc. Local military commandants had private objectives which they rather constantly advanced to the disadvantage of the local populace. Expenditures for and by the troops were about the only source of ready money, which situation might be worsened should civil government be set up and troops withdrawn from Ft. Chartres.

The matter was included in plans for the Quebec Act, 1774, which act added the whole Northwest to Quebec province. In 1775 it was decreed that Illinois was to be governed from Quebec through a lieutenant governor resident at Kaskaskia and a lower court which was to be part of the Quebec provincial system. But the Revolutionary War looming, plans were not completed; troops were ordered out. Captain Lord, the local commandant in 1776, named a certain Rocheblave and Frenchman to be local agent of the British government in the Illinois country. In this position until 1778, he was regarded locally as commandant and judge. He did what he could to safeguard the British cause. He was somewhat dependent on the commandant at Vincennes for his authority. Intrigue was rampant. American influence was on the increase.

b. The War in the West

George Rogers Clark expedition arrived in July 1778, and took over the posts. Rocheblave was captured and sent to Virginia. The American party there who knew full well the Clark's plan welcomed the expedition. The French party was reconciled rather easily; at least Clark was anti-British. Captain Joseph Bowman with a small party was sent north to Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia and other small villages and took charge of them without difficulty. The American Bottom had fallen to the Americans without Clark having to resort to force. Plans were made at once for the occupation of Vincennes as well. This was accomplished in August 1778. Detroit was his next goal.

When reports of these events reached Detroit, Lieutenant Governor Hamilton prepared an expedition consisting mostly of French and Indians and advanced by way of the rivers to retake the posts that had been lost. The French populace at Vincennes reviewed its position. Virginian Captain Helm having but one soldier under his command perforce quietly surrendered late in 1778. Hamilton did not press his advantage. Spies operating all over the place carried the news to Clark at Kaskaskia. Hamilton released some of his forces for return to Detroit until spring. Neither Hamilton nor Clark had more than an elusive local support. What would the Americans do about it?

Clark sent Father Gibault and others to investigate and make report concerning conditions at Vincennes. A primary objective of Clark's whole operation was to put an end to Indian raids on the Virginia frontier by eliminating the British influence with them. Indians studied the situation to determine their best course in the general program. Supplies were collected; the local populace furnished 150 recruits for the Vincennes expedition. Arms were started to Vincennes country by boat. The main expedition headed eastward over hill and prairie on February 23. Hamilton surrendered two days later; the garrison departed with its arms. Principal officers were sent to Virginia as prisoners. The British were now beaten back to Detroit; the whole back country to the west and south was in charge of the Virginians.

c. County of Illinois, 1778-1782

Necessity demanded that provision be made for civil government. On December 10, 1779, the Virginia legislature provided for a county of Illinois to be bounded on the west by the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Wabash as far as Fort Quiatenon at least. Governmental organization provided that the military commandant be the chief executive officer, assisted by deputies, with salary due from Virginia. Local civil officials were to be as desired by the populace and to be paid by local funds. Appeals on details of administration might be had through to governor or Assembly in Virginia. The arrangement was to be for a year. John Todd from the Kentucky part of Virginia was made commandant--county lieutenant--of Illinois county. Colonel Clark welcomed Todd to Kaskaskia and assisted in his installation in office in May 1779. Population across the Mississippi was friendly.

In the new government Todd was very generous with the French element at American Bottoms. Three court districts were created: The Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes but they extended to Peoria and all the Wabash area. Elections for the new government returned members of the American party. Law was French modified by that of Virginia, by English court procedure, and jury trial for criminal cases, a practice very questionable to the French element. Soon French and Virginian elements were clashing in personality over church and religion, regard for Indians; supplies for the army were not always paid for, and lands were being taken up by Virginians quite contrary to the law. From the American viewpoint possibly the remedy for French complaints and governmental expense was colonization by Easterners.

Such a view was that of the big speculators and they continued to agitate it throughout the Revolutionary war period. But Virginia insisted that for the Northwest, settlement and rights of preemption and purchase and sale of lands lay with her government alone. Earlier aspirations of land companies were expressed again in 1779 by what was called the United Illinois and Wabash Land Company which was composed mostly of influential Easterners. Speculators did not press their program until after it seemed that Virginia would grant to the confederation Congress her claims to lands in the Northwest. Then the field for action was transferred to the central government where it seemed that plans for government would precede land sales and that states established on republican principles might be created, when population equaled that of the smallest of the existing and approval of governmental plan had been given by the Congress. So mat-

ters stood on April 23, 1784. But still nothing happened.

French in the American Bottoms were increasingly restive; prices were rising; supplies of goods were lessening; depreciated continental currency was challenged locally, somewhat, as it had lost value in the East. Clark regarded capture of Detroit as the basic remedy for frontier problems and made great plans for an expedition to accomplish that purpose. But plans miscarried. Colonel John Montgomery failed to deliver expected reinforcements from Virginia. Colonel John Bowman dissipated forces by leading an expedition to Chillicothe in the Ohio country instead of joining Clark. British at Detroit got word of developments and strengthened defenses there and on the lakes in order to hold the forts and fur trade.

Nothing could be done. Policy of dispersion of forces was adopted for various military districts: On the Illinois, in American Bottom, at Vincennes and the new Fort Jefferson below the mouth of the Ohio. Unrest continued among the Illinois French. County lieutenant Todd departed for Virginia in 1779 and left matters in the hands of the military who pressed matters to such a point that many French fled across the Mississippi. The War in the East was absorbing all energies there. Defenses became so weak that forces were concentrated at Fort Jefferson. Then in 1780 appeared an invasion up the Mississippi by a joint expedition of British and Indians intended to separate Spanish and Americans and to capture all villages in the area. Attacks on St. Louis and Cahokia were beaten off. Indians made attacks on Fort Jefferson and Cahokia during the summer but without success, demonstrating that in time of real danger Americans, French and Spanish would stand together against the common enemy.

But retaliatory moves were made against the Indians especially. Montgomery led a motley force northward to Rock River and Prairie du Chien. Clark himself headed an expedition against the Shawnee in Ohio. La Balme led a rather exclusively French expedition under the French flag up the Wabash in 1780, captured Ft. Miami but was soon defeated by the British; another expedition under Hamelin traveled by way of the Illinois and captured Ft. St. Joseph but in turn was defeated near Chicago. Still not satisfied the French-Spanish element and friendly Indians at the end of 1783 again successfully raided St. Joseph and made a hasty withdrawal. The French and Spanish population was becoming more independent of American rule. Local government by Virginians was corrupt and troops were being weakened in 1780-1781. Local French would cooperate with anyone to improve their situation. British were quiet except for the raid on Blue Licks in Kentucky in 1782; retaliation against Indians in Ohio was made by a Clark expedition in the same year. Soon the peace was signed and Virginia troops were pulled out of Illinois country. The western boundary at the Mississippi was satisfactory to any American expansionist.

IV. ILLINOIS COUNTRY, 1783-1809

1. Unsettled Conditions to 1787

During the period from the end of Virginia government under the County of Illinois to revival of organized government under the Ordinance of 1787 about 1790, anarchy reigned in the French settlements. The few new American arrivals settled at Bellefontaine, established in 1779. Soon names prominent in later history began to appear: William Oglesby, Shadrach Bond, John Edgar, etc. The Illinois villages lay between British trade centers at the north and the Kentucky-Tennessee markets. Government was in confused state, the French element desiring to use its own agencies. Courts, if any, were local affairs. The unpopular John Dodge of Virginia was the most conspicuous official. Church matters for Roman Catholics were confused as both Canadian and American sources presumed to administer to the needs of the community. Strength of the French in local government increased as other government weakened; in 1786 Frenchmen succeeded to judgeship at St. Philippe and the office of deputy "county lieutenant."

Threat of further trouble led George Rogers Clark from Kentucky to invade the area above Vincennes in 1786, using some supplies obtained from French settlements. Soon such government as there was became somewhat balanced as between French and American settlers; then they set up separate governments. Colonel Harmar made a tour of inspection of Illinois posts in 1787 and made a report devastating to the French; American settlers were informed that their titles to land were of no value since the Congress had forbidden settlement north of the Ohio. In the meantime Americans had congregated at Grand Ruisseau as well as Bellefontaine. The French court at Kaskaskia finally succumbed; population decreased to forty-four families by 1790.

At Cahokia, conditions were less turbulent and population and influence were on the increase. The local court continued to operate and was supported by three companies of militia. It too had a deputy "county lieutenant." The American settlement had its separate court in 1787 which was promptly crushed by the Cahokians; then a compromise was reached by which Americans recognized rule from Cahokia through their own elected justices of the peace and there was a militia officer at Bellefontaine. Rule by Cahokia continued until superceded by authority of the county of St. Clair, 1790, created by Governor St. Clair of the Northwest Territory. Thus the hang-over government created during the period of County of Illinois was replaced by one based on the Ordinance of 1787. New courts were created and judges named. The chaos of the last ten years was coming to an end.

2. The Northwest Ordinance, 1787

We are left yet to trace political developments in the East of vital importance to the Illinois Country. That area had been ceded to the United States by the peace of 1783. There remained the matter of state claims to lands in the West. Virginia ceded hers to the Confederation in 1784; the claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut were adjusted likewise in 1786. The Confederation then was in formal legal possession of the Northwest. And the old questions were again up for solution: Indian land titles,

rival land company claims, settlement through land companies or sale of lands by the federal government in small tracts to settlers, land disposal by Virginia land warrant and "tomahawk" claim or the more orderly survey and township system, provision for local government and definition of its states in the Union early, and finally price and other terms of sale, provision for education and religion status of slavery etc. The trend had been to recognize that settlement would be possible sometime in the future, and to prior survey of lands. The ordinance of 1785 envisaged sale by alternate townships. The Jefferson-Monroe program would block the whole area off into possibly five states which might enter the union on the same basis as the older ones.

A new Ohio Company began to take shape at the end of the war, composed of prospective New England settlers and Massachusetts and New York speculators. Earlier combinations had been Virginian and from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. There was definite understanding that veterans serving at the end of the war would be eligible to land bonus in the West. There were scrip and land warrants that might be used for land purchase. Leadership in the new company was in the Boston area, and consisted of military leaders mostly: Generals Rufus Putnam, Samuel H. Parsons, Benjamin Tupper, and Winthrop Sargent and promoter Reverend Manasseh Cutler. Decision was to attempt to purchase possibly a million acres on the upper Ohio with continental certificates for the most part. But while terms of sale were important, governmental provisions must be such as would satisfy Massachusetts purchasers. Soon Dr. Cutler had marshaled the land sale program in general.

Then came the Ordinance of 1787, really part of a one-package deal with the Confederation government. It was a constitution for the West and hence no simple matter. In length it is four and one-half pages of single-space typing having to do with requirements for transfer of property by wills and otherwise, form of government provided, civil and criminal law, and civil and religious liberty. Perhaps the most quoted part is in Article III: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged." Indians were to be treated almost as were white persons. The Northwest Territory was to be made into from three to five states, and boundaries were defined: One west of the Wabash river another from the Wabash to Great Miami river and the eastern one from the last named river eastward to Pennsylvania and the Ohio, all divisions to extend northward to Canada. However, other states might be formed north of an east-west line drawn at the southernmost shore of Lake Michigan. There was provision that there be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in the area.

The first instituted government under the Ordinance was for the whole area north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. Government was to be by a governor, secretary and three judges, named by the Congress, for which there were residential and property qualifications. These could adopt laws selected from those of other states as were deemed most applicable to local conditions. The governor was head of the local militia. There would be an elected legislature when the number of free male inhabitants reached 5,000; electors had age, property and residential qualifications. There might also be a legislative council. United States own-

ership of and disposal of its land was not disturbed by the creation of territorial government. When any one of the above named districts attained a population of 60,000 free inhabitants, the area might be admitted to the Union "on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever." By September paper-work was completed. Before the end of the year advance parties were moving westward to southeastern Ohio which was the location of Ohio Company lands. Settlers were already on the move westward from Pennsylvania, down the Ohio in rather steady stream, destination being definitely in mind or where good or ill-luck might strand them. But certainly the largest single movement in 1788 was to Ohio Company lands centered at Marietta. The new territorial government was set up in July of that year.

But there were other forces that had been operating for success of the Ohio Company proposition. One was that of speculators who proposed through their Scioto Land Company to purchase lands between the Ohio Company tract and the Scioto river. And John Cleves Symmes would obtain a tract between the rivers Miami, Royal Flint and Joseph Parker were interested in obtaining lands between the mouth of the Ohio and the Wabash and another large tract on the lower Illinois river. George Morgan's New Jersey Land Company would acquire lands lying between the above two tracts. None of these later projects, less in part the Symmes purchase, was consummated. But the total of petitions indicate the amount of northern interest there was in speculation in western lands. The Congress necessarily had the governmental situation in the American Bottoms in mind; French and Canadian settlers were to have enough land set aside to provide 400 acres for each such family. But the flood of Easterners to the Illinois country must await clearing away of barriers.

3. Problems in Illinois Country, 1790-1809

Those barriers consisted of failure so far to silence Indian claims to lands north of the Ohio. This would require cession of lands to the United States government, as the style was then, so that surveys could be made and lands be regularly disposed of. And the British traders at least were encouraging Indian resistance to such a program; they still held trading posts even within the United States. In western migration in the late 1780's, Indians saw evidence that whites intended to take their lands and drive them from the area. There had been treaties on this matter before 1788. At Fort Stanwix in Western New York in 1768, lands had been ceded south of the Ohio. In the 1780's treaties were made concerning Ohio lands but they were not observed. Sporadic attacks on settlers in the Marietta region began in 1790. It was agreed that the Indians must be crushed. Expeditions were despatched (Harmar, 1790; St. Clair, 1791) and were defeated by the Indians.

Through more thorough preparations, better executed, Anthony Wayne's army defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers in August 1794 and a year later secured their consent to the treaty of Greenville. All of present-day Ohio except the northwestern part was ceded to the United States, along with parts eastward from a line drawn from Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky river. There were other cessions, in Illinois at Peoria, along the Des Plaines portage and at the mouth of the Illinois river, to control the trade route. British traders continued to exchange their wares at the north, principally at Prairie du Chien, even in the Illinois valley. It remained for the Jay treaty, 1795 to secure British

evacuation of northern posts within the United States in accordance with the peace of 1783, but continued operations from posts on Canadian soil. Spain blocked the mouth of the Mississippi at least until 1795, and labored to attract and hold westerners west of the Mississippi, and certainly government in the East had done little to make Illinois country more attractive.

Beginning in 1796 constructive measures were instituted. Governor St. Clair had visited American Bottoms in 1790 and created two counties in recognition of existing problems and population centers. St. Clair county lay at the west, and Knox county was for the Vincennes center. For the former, judicial districts were created and courts set up. Besides court business the justices busied themselves with roads, bridges, licenses for traders and poor relief. Then in 1794 Judge Turner at Kaskaskia interfered in county affairs to the disgust of everyone. Kaskaskians and Cahokians could not get along together in the same county, hence the county of Randolph was created in 1795. Matters were further improved by the creation of a second grade territorial government, which allowed a local legislature which met at Cincinnati, still too far away to insure adequate attention to local problems. Shadrach Bond and John Edgar became legislators.

Then in 1800 the Northwest Territory was divided to satisfy the desires of eastern and western portions, the western part becoming Indiana Territory, with capital at Vincennes and William Henry Harrison became governor. Population of the Illinois portion was probably about one-half of the 6,000 in the Territory, much as it had been for several years earlier, but the American portion was on the increase and may have been one-third of the total. Another population change was the arrival of a French type more vigorous than the old courier de bois, and represented by Pierre Menard, the Canadian. The American element consisted of southerners mostly. Of church membership there was not much; Roman Catholics, Baptists and Methodists were most noticeable, none had regular ministry, and no circuit rider appeared until 1803. New population arrived by way of the Ohio for the most part. By 1810 there were more than 12,000 west of the Wabash in the wooded portions. A major deterrent to migration was difficulty as to land titles, but gradually land sales offices were set up at Vincennes and Kaskaskia and amount for purchase was reduced to half or quarter sections and there was the usual assigning of the proverbial section sixteen to schools.

4. The Matter of Slavery in Illinois Country

The slavery issue was another matter to disturb settlement. The Ordinance of 1787 had decreed that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, other than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." The ruling was quite out of harmony with French practices and that of leading persons coming in from the South. Perhaps rather would they have had slavery guaranteed in the Illinois section. The Harrison governing clique was not opposed to slavery. The northern view of opposition to slavery was slow to secure support; it was becoming noticeable in Dearborn County but that opposition did not express itself in the Illinois settlements. This matter was one of the factors that was instrumental in securing separation in 1809 of the Indiana and Illinois sections and the creation of the Illinois Territory, the dividing line extending northward from the Wabash river to the Canadian boundary.

In the meantime unrest in the settlements was exploited by the nearby Spanish government. Settlers were invited to move across the Mississippi. Citizen Genet, from France, would use westerners to invade Spanish territory and open commerce to the Gulf of Mexico. The federal government responded by strengthening of defenses of the region: In 1794 Ft Massac was strengthened and made a port of entry. British monopoly of trade in the Illinois country and its attendant domination of the Indian tribes was combatted by encouraging American traders there and by the government setting up its own trading posts scattered over the area, one of which was at Chicago, 1805, at the location of Ft. Dearborn erected in 1803.

V. ILLINOIS TERRITORY, 1809-1817

1. Territorial Government

The creation of Illinois Territory did not quiet political controversy. The President named Ninian Edwards, from Kentucky for the governorship; his administration was commendable. Territorial secretary and judges were from the same source. The governor dominated local political appointments, as, militia, attorney general, principal county officers (judges, clerk of court, sheriff, coroner, surveyor, treasurer, recorder, justices of the peace. Territorial administration had authority to select laws in force in other states deemed to be needed locally. And, of course, certain legislation was inherited from association with Indiana Territory. County government was administered mostly by justices of the peace, their common courts, and by judges and their "general court," but the courts were a general cause of complaint. Gradually the field of action for federal judges was narrowed. Three new counties were created in 1812: (Madison, Gallatin and Johnson) in part as basis of representation in the council. Shadrach Bond, Jr., was named territorial delegate to the Congress. Pierre Menard, appeared as president of the council. Local political cliques rather than national politics and party prevailed. Legislation had to do with proper court system, severe treatment of Indians, reciprocity concerning lawyers and Indiana Territory.

There was demand in settlements along the Mississippi for the creation of territorial government second grade; by that means there could be a local legislature. The governor had authority to make the change. But it was the Congress on May 21, 1812 that ordered the change. And suffrage qualifications were lowered to dispense with freehold as qualification for voting; however only voters must still be taxpayers. The first territorial legislature met on November 25, 1812. It adopted all Indiana Territory laws that were general in nature and earlier Illinois territorial legislation. In 1815 territorial laws were printed.

2. Settlement and Indian Relations to 1812

A principal problem from the viewpoint of whites continued to be Indians and Indian lands. After 1795 it would seem that Indians had rights to lands and other treaty privileges, except at defense posts reserved and scattered over the country (Chicago, Prairie du Chien, Peoria, Massac, and a few others in Indiana Territory) which settlers and government westward beyond the Greenville could not recognize. Indian tribes in vicinity of settlements or posts were weakening: Illinois, Piankashaw, Peoria, Cahokia, Kaskaskia. Outside that circle were Potawatomie living in the area from central Illinois to Detroit and able to marshall 1,000 warriors. The Kickapoo occupied lands from the Illinois river to the Wabash, and were about one-half as strong. In the vicinity of Rock river lived the Foxes and the Sauk, as strong as the three preceding tribes. In nearby Wisconsin were the Winnebago, with strength about equal to the Kickapoos. All felt that the whites intended to take their lands from them, a situation capitalized on by Shawnee leaders, Prophet and Tecumseh, to rally all Indians to clear whites out and regain former Indian lands and prestige.

Views of whites to the contrary were headed up and expressed by the

Governor and Indian Commissioner William Henry Harrison, who took advantage of every opportunity to finish clearing the Indians out and to recognize such acts done by others. Detailed record of cessions is not at hand, but in 1804 a few chiefs temporarily in St. Louis were induced to sign away a large tract, again in 1809 at Ft. Wayne, Harrison obtained cession of millions of acres in Indiana for almost nothing; Kickapoos soon gave their consent to the arrangement. British to the north gave the Indians aid and comfort; British traders operated freely in that area, United States trading posts notwithstanding. It all headed into the pitched battle of Tippecanoe, above Lafayette on November 7, 1811, in which the confederation was defeated and the Indians went openly to the side of the British. The die was cast; westerners would crush the Indians even by invasion of Canada if necessary.

3. Illinois in the War of 1812

Organization to that end was very definitely in progress when the United States declared war on Great Britain in June, 1812, but there were other causes, perhaps minor. As the war developed there were various area phases, as, Niagara, upper St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, high seas, and in the southwest under General Andrew Jackson. Hull's army advanced northward at once and was at Detroit early in July; by August 15 British forces rallied sufficiently to induce Hull to surrender and leave the Michigan area at least open to British and Indians. The garrison at Ft. Dearborn was massacred by Indians on the same day as the surrender of Detroit. Settlers backed away from the frontier to protecting forts or houses. British-Indian strength had reached its peak of power. Another army came together at Cincinnati and headed northward with caution under William Henry Harrison. It was at the Maumee falls early in January, 1813. It lost the battle of Raisin river. Harrison feared the risk of another land approach to Detroit. The British dominated Lake Erie. His camp was spread across the lake shore in region from Port Clinton to Sandusky. The British had built its fleet on Lake Erie. The United States did the same by the spring and summer of 1813, when with Commodore Oliver H. Perry in command, defeated the British in the battle of Put-in-Bay. That cleared the way for Harrison's advance across the lake to Malden and Detroit using waterways as base of operations and to the battle of Thames river (Moraviantown, in Ontario) on October 7, 1813, in which the enemy was vanquished. Tecumseh gave up his life in the contest.

In the meantime in Illinois Territory the rush of wartime was on. The federal government had made no provision for coping with the situation. Without adequate means or authority Governor Edwards caused to be erected blockhouses for defense of the settlements, assembled some militia. Two expeditions were organized to invade Indian country at the north near Peoria lake. A column led by Edwards himself moved northward from Ft. Russell, near Edwardsville through the Sangamon and Mackinaw river valleys. The other column was under Captain Thomas E. Craig and moved by way of the Illinois river; neither column met with resistance. Captain Craig caused part of Peoria to be burned for an alleged firing on Craig's boats and some Frenchmen were carried down river and released below Alton. Early in 1813 the federal government arranged for assembly of rangers for carrying on the war program. General Benjamin Howard of Missouri was placed in command, to the annoyance of Governor Edwards; he moved northward by way of the Mississippi to the future Ft. Edwards and went from there eastward to build Ft.

Clark near Lake Peoria. Robert Dickson had organized the northern Indians for the British who penetrated as far south as Forts Madison and Johnston; against these the William Clark expedition was directed toward Prairie du Chien in June and that British post captured. Subsequently expeditions headed by Major Zachary Taylor and Campbell were defeated at the mouth of Fox river. American authority did not extend north of Forts Clark and Edwards at the height of British success.

4. Peace in 1814; Indian Land Cessions

In the meantime elsewhere the war dragged on. In Europe Napoleon was finally disposed of by the Great Britain, whose public was war-weary anyway. Terms of peace were negotiated at Ghent in Belgium. The British continued to support the Indians to the last, and to argue for severe limitation on settlement beyond the Greenville Line. Neither demand got a hearing. Neither side wished to press other issues at the moment, hence the peace merely ended the shooting war and provided that existing issues be left to adjustment later. Again British support failing to be effective, the Indians were left on their own to take dictation from American commissioners. Land cessions completed in whole or in part before the war were confirmed. A cession in 1816 yielded to the United States Indian lands southward from a line drawn east and west through the south end of Lake Michigan, as well as lands in the Chicago area. By another treaty in 1818 Illinois and Potawatomes concluded their cessions. In the next year Kickapoo yielded their lands in central and western parts. That left Indian lands in the new state of Illinois in a possible 50 mile belt across the northern part. Furthermore there was little Indian resistance there until 1827 when the Winnebagoes again became restive.

VI. ILLINOIS ABOUT 1818

1. Settlement and Indian policy

At the time of achieving statehood population was sparse and confined almost exclusively at the south. Population of more than two per square mile could be found only south of a line running from Alton to where the Wabash ceased to serve as boundary between Indiana and Illinois. And even in that area there was almost a vacuum east of counties Madison, St. Clair and Monroe and to the west of the line of settlements along the Ohio and Wabash in the region from Gallatin to Clark counties. Population carried over from the early French period and the later migration from the South, each with negro slaves. There was a rush of entry after the War of 1812. Church organization and religion were not influential. Among the earlier population elements education was almost entirely lacking. There were still Indians living at the south, the residue of once powerful tribes: Cahokia, Michigamea, Tamaroa, Kaskaskians.

Indians occupied the great north, the region of forest and prairie. Kickapoos lived immediately north of the whites. On Rock river dwelt the Foxes and the Sauk. The powerful Potawatomie occupied the northeast, along with Chippewa and Ottawa. Peorians lived on the Illinois river near the lake of that name; they were Algonquins and subsisted by hunting and some raising of corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes. Decorated skins served for clothing; they made pottery and preferred cooked foods. Religion was nature worship. After the drubbing they took during the last days of the War of 1812, they were comparatively peaceful. British traders still predominated in the Indian trade, operating principally from Prairie du Chien for the nearest trading post of consequence.

The program of the United States government was to preserve peace between Indians and settler and ultimately to civilize the Indian or preferably to drive him out. Defenses had been strengthened recently. Posts currently were the restored Ft. Dearborn, Ft. Clark on Lake Peoria, Ft. Armstrong on Rock Island in the Mississippi and Ft. Edwards. Indian affairs came to be under the direction of Governor Ninian Edwards for the most part; government supervised administration of treaty terms, distribution of presents, visitors at the posts, food distribution and enforcement of regulations of the fur trade. There was even an American government trading post at Ft. Edwards and one at Chicago; the furs, etc. were bartered for and shipped to St. Louis; such posts required that Indian goods be brought to them for trade. Private traders went out and got it even with liquors if necessary. Astor's American Fur Company finished government post activity with his superior methods. A law of 1816 was enacted to exclude foreign traders unless specially licensed.

2. Land Policy and Sales

By 1818 lands in Illinois were or had been property of the United States government, except those along the eastern border above the junction of the state line with the Wabash. Then in regular sequence came the government rectangular survey with use of base lines in anticipation of land sales and with due regard for private claims. The Military Tract between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was set aside early in the War of 1812 for reward for veterans of that contest, 160 acres for each. By 1817 the

regular sales system was ready to operate. Early sales offices were at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but there were sales in Illinois from the Vincennes land office. Top price was \$5 per acre. From the end of the war to the panic of 1819 there was a rush of sales and settlement at the south. Location was preferably along navigable streams or the primitive roads. Prospective village sites were numerous. Principal towns were Kaskaskia, the capital; Shawneetown, port of entry; and Edwardsville, land office town. Usually each county had a county seat, it consisting mostly of the jail, tavern and general store. Then there was the place for holding court; which might be in a privately owned house. Crawford was the largest county, with population of 2,800. Possibility of salt works attracted some people to Shawneetown. Illinoistown (East St. Louis) was beginning to grow.

3. Matters Social and Economic

Again concerning population, it was composed of descendents of early French and later additions from the South, both with their negro slaves, and with a sprinkling of Easterners mixed in. Migration after 1815 amounted to a rush. It was mostly of southern extraction, Kentucky being the last point of departure usually. The Birkbeck English settlement arrived at Albion about 1818 to occupy the 16,000 acres land purchase in Edwards county. The frequent "Notes," or "Letters," circulated in the East or in western Europe assisted in attracting the heavy migration to Illinois.

By 1818 there had been developed little of industry or special services. Steamboats were on the Ohio after 1811. Rivers were important as commercial outlet. Roads were largely traces or trails, but they were commonly followed across-country rather than take the longer route and combat down-flow of the Mississippi, for persons heading for the American Bottom. A principal interest at the south was in an improved road from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia, farther north one from Vincennes to St. Louis, and yet another along the Mississippi. Travel by horseback was the most speedy and convenient mode. Taverns were few and accommodations scant. "Post Roads" were considerable interest. In 1817 there were 16 postoffices in the state area. Carriers of mail arrived at postoffices once a week or fortnightly; perhaps the first stage route was based on this government service. Fare from Kaskaskia to St. Louis was \$2.00. Evidently farming must be of a subsistence nature, rather than with commercial objective: Corn, wheat, oats, tobacco. Crops were so abundant in American Bottom land that part time could well be spent in hunting or processing goods for use in the home and field. There was little money and scant supply of goods for purchases. Raising of live-stock in a limited fashion might have been profitable but market was not readily available; wild animals added to the risk; flies were a plague. Usually oxpower was used for raising of crops, horses being reserved for travel. Mills for processing grains were common. Whiskey, or the "critter" or the "good creature," was supposed to tide a man through winter cold and summer heat and remedy his other ills. Labor for hire was not to be had; negro slaves or the similar indenture were the alternative. Stores in leading towns were beginning to advertise for sale or barter cloth, blankets, hose, gloves ribbons, combs, saws and files, spades, shovels, Dutch ovens, bar iron, grindstones, sieves, hinges, locks, cooking utensils, etc.

And banks and banking were in their infancy. Shawneetown and Edwardsville banks were chartered just before 1818. Their capital stock was to be one-third state owned, the most of the rest of it to come from Kentucky.

Banks effected land purchases and industrial development by making it possible to borrow funds for such purposes and thereby to speculate. Everyone engaged in speculation in land; the war of 1812 and others later were virtually "land-looking" expeditions.

As economy evolved, so did social conditions change. Among Illini in 1818 there was much of good wishes, but less of accomplishment. Occasions for social gatherings were the united effort to set up newcomers in the community, or were improvised for almost any purpose. Newcomers may have been more subject to sicknesses than earlier arrivals. Stagnant water, decaying wood and flies and mosquitoes were everywhere. Real frontiersmen sold out and sought new territory when other settlers were in sight or hearing distance. Social diversions in the villages were celebrations of anniversaries, Christmas, militia day, competitive sports, gambling, singing school in wintertime, church and camp meeting, etc.

Provision for formal education was almost completely lacking, but some went through the "3-R's" in private or in subscription schools in the few towns, which to many seemed quite sufficient. Even in Kaskaskia there was yet no school in 1816. But there were influences that had educational effect: Speeches, church services, newspaper, laws of the territory and the United States, conversation, observation, limited travel, reflection, etc. Newcomers might have brought reading materials with them, principally books. The first public library was at Birkbeck's Albion. A subscription library was created in Edwardsville in 1819. Books were of a factual or instructional nature mostly, but many things were campaigned for or opposed. There were two newspapers in the state in 1818 and were made up of essays, advertising, political outlet, old news, editorial comment, so a few small pages would originate.

And formal church organization even for Roman Catholics often was lacking. Arrivals in the early 1800's brought more of Methodist and Baptist organization and teachings. Ministers were and were expected to be unlearned; but must be able to hold attention of a congregation and to stir imaginations with respect to the immediate consequences of sin and Heaven or Hell. By 1818 Methodists had organized five circuits in southern Illinois. Local ministers preached without pay and worked weekdays at their own holdings or helped others. Travel difficulties on circuit were tremendous. Church services were usually held in a convenient pioneer cabin, dimensions sixteen feet square. Sunday was more nearly the European one: a day with a difference from the rest of the week, but might be useful nevertheless for bee hunting, fishing, shooting at mark, gambling, footraces, rounding up stock, etc. Or the pioneer might excuse himself with the aside, "The better the day, the better the deed."

4. Politics and Political Problems

A review of the political situation will contribute further to knowledge of existing conditions prevailing at the time of statehood. It will be recalled that the Illinois country was regarded by the French as a kind of half-way place between Quebec and New Orleans, with controls at one time being expressed from Quebec and at others from New Orleans. Virginia had had a charter claim on the area. When it fell to the British in 1765, the Crown assumed control. Upon conquest by George Rogers Clark, 1778-1779, Virginia set up Illinois County but administration was difficult and expen-

sive and lapsed in 1782. Then claims were ceded to the Confederation in 1784, but "rights and liberties" were to be guaranteed to such inhabitants as claimed to be Virginians. Then came the Ordinance of 1787, the creation of the Territory northwest of the Ohio river, and the creation of territorial government. It was not until 1790, when St. Clair county was created, that county government was extended to the southwestern part of the future state of Illinois, and to the eastern part by the creation of Knox county through the county seat at Vincennes. Then Randolph county was formed from the southern part of St. Clair county in 1795. In 1801 St. Clair and Randolph counties were extended eastward nearly to the Wabash and at the expense of Knox county. In 1803 much of Michigan was covered by Wayne county which left St. Clair county to cover nearly all of Illinois and Wisconsin.

In 1809, when Illinois Territory was created, Illinois counties were extended to the Indiana-Illinois boundary and to Michigan Territory. Provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 were now extended to Illinois Territory, to which the legislature provision was to be extended when there were 5,000 men in the district. Territorial boundary line followed the Wabash to Vincennes; thence it extended northward to the international boundary. By 1812 the list of county names was St. Clair, Randolph, Johnson, Gallatin, and with all the north country included in Madison county; by 1815 White county had appeared and Edwards county was created in the eastern half of the former Madison county. By 1817 Bond county appeared at the north; Monroe, Jackson and Pope counties had been created and considerable of adjustment of boundary lines had taken place. In 1818, at time of statehood, new county names had appeared (Washington and Union) and again there were adjustments of boundaries.

During these years politics was rather entirely a local matter and based on local problems or groupings of a personal nature. Slavery was favored somewhat by most persons, not necessarily through repeal of Article 6 of the Ordinance but rather through suspension of its effectiveness for a period of ten or so years. The Congress did not agree, whereupon a local statute was adapted in 1803 which required that "a person" entering the territory under contract must fulfil provisions of the contract. By laws of 1805 and 1807 such terms were strengthened especially with respect to persons under thirty years of age. But as shown by public discussion, opposition to slavery was on the increase as northerners moved into the area.

The slavery matter became involved in the issue of the creation of the second grade of territorial government (legislative). In such a matter the office of Governor Harrison was directly involved. He had set up a strong political clique which was resented by outsiders. On the other side was the William and Robert Morrison-John Edgar faction, which in 1805 petitioned for separate territorial status for Illinois. Soon the house of representatives accepted that view in principle but did nothing about it. The anti-Harrison faction won control of the local legislature in 1808. Benjamin Parke from the Indiana area was named as delegate to the Congress; he opposed division but presented petition to the Congress asking for division. Governor Harrison supported division as matter of political policy. Finally on February 9, 1809, legislation was approved which would create the separate territory of Illinois.

Then in 1812, Illinois advanced to the legislature stage in her devel-

opment. This allowed greater expression of local public opinion. And soon voting by freeholders only was changed to white men, age 21 or over, who had paid taxes and had resided in the territory for at least a year. And the territorial delegate and councillors came to be elected rather than be appointed. Legislators were elected from county districts. There was difficulty in securing a satisfactory court system; it was changed back and forth from court of common pleas to justices of the peace and general or county court. Part of the difficulty was in securing trained judges. Federal judges made up the supreme court and court of appeals. Kentuckians predominated in public affairs otherwise. The United States saline reservation was an economic interest of politicians. Only occasionally did "Yankees" appear in public life; they contributed to the growing strength of the anti-Edwards faction.

Principals on the Edwards side were Thomas C. Browne, Daniel Cook, Nathaniel Pope, Leonard White, and of course Governor Edwards himself. In the opposing faction were Shadrach Bond, Michael Jones, Elias Kent Kane, John Mc Lean and Jesse B. Thomas. Then there were persons of influence who joined neither faction, as, Pierre Menard and George Fisher. There was no continuous reason for political activity. Elections were rare. Interests were local rather than even territorial. The politicians were divided into "ins" and "outs" of public office. Salaries were not large but dollars were dollars; judges were paid about \$800 a year. Influence of northerners was on the increase; they would place Illinois definitely in the group of free states. All were interested in the matter of statehood and fuller participation in state and national affairs.

5. Statehood, 1818, and the New Government

Even though population did not quite equal the usual requirements, conditions in 1817 rapidly became favorable to pressing for statehood. There was interest on the part of northerners in framing a free state government prior to Missouri being admitted with slavery. In Daniel Pope Cook and Nathaniel Pope statehood had able advocates. Cook stood well with the administration at Washington. Pope was territorial delegate to the Congress. The build-up was rapid in 1817 even though public demand was not great. Important matters to be cleared up were treated in negotiations over the enabling act. Cook, newly arrived from the East soon owned the only newspaper in the territory and used it to good effect. The legislature in session early in December was favorable and quickly petitioned Congress for statehood. As it was feared that population would not be sufficient to interest the Congress, a rather continuous census was made within the counties with the hope of listing more than 35,000 population. 35,000 was the congressional ratio for representation at the time. On the indenture or slavery issue, opposition was weak and it was left for the future constitutional convention to decide.

Delegate Pope pressed the Illinois memorial in the House. For the enabling act the previous one pertaining to Indiana was used as a model, but there were changes. Residence required for voting was reduced to six months, in part as an attraction to prospective settlers to increase the population total. Indiana boundary at the north had been defined as an east-west line drawn at the southernmost part of Lake Michigan; but at statehood that line had been pushed northward by ten miles to give access to the lake. Illinois welcomed opportunity to have her boundary similarly located; but Pope would push it northward to 42° and 30" north latitude, about 50 miles above the

old east-west boundary proposal, again for more lake shore but also to enable more "Yankee" immigration for the sake of balance on Southern influence at the south. And it might facilitate the opening of an Illinois-Chicago canal, so it was said. It was agreed that five per cent of federal land sales in Illinois was to be devoted to education and roads, three-fifths to education (one-sixth to a college or university), the rest to roads. And lands in the Military Tract were not to be taxed higher than that of residents. Territorial legislature estimate of population was to be accepted. The enabling act was passed by the Congress on April 14 and signed by the President four days later.

That development called for a constitutional convention. Delegates were to be supplied by counties, rather than by population, to the total of thirty-five. By January 1818, there were fifteen counties. Gallatin, Madison and St. Clair were declared eligible to three delegates each; to the others were assigned two delegates each. Thus there would be 33 delegates. The candidates that carried their campaign directly to the people had best chance for election. Slavery was defended much more than attacked directly. Elections were held on July 6-8, by voice vote. The tally was made up in about two weeks. The anti-slavery party lost that phase of the election.

The delegates to the constitutional convention met on August 3, 1818 at Kaskaskia and created permanent organization. Judge Jesse B. Thomas was elected president; William C. Greenup was secretary; Ezra Owen, sergeant at arms. Census reports were studied and a population of 40,258 was reported. A committee was named to frame a constitution for report to the convention. Perhaps Elias Kent Kane was the most influential single member. The anti-Edwards faction was in charge, but opposition to statehood was little evident. The chairmen of the committee to frame a constitution was Leonard White from Gallatin county. The constitution may have been drafted in Kane's office. It was reported to the convention on August 12, as was an ordinance accepting terms of the enabling act. The new constitution was made up of borrowings from constitutions of other states, especially those of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Constitution was accepted by the convention on August 26, 1818. It was not submitted to the voters for ratification.

The New Constitution

The new constitution provided governmental organization and means for putting it into effect and brought government nearer to the people. It consisted of a preamble and eight articles. The preamble and article I stated principles for government and accepted the readjusted northern boundary. There would be three separate departments of government (executive, legislative, judiciary) and qualifications were stated for each office. Legislators must be citizens of the United States and must have been residents of their district for at least 12 months. Senators must also have paid taxes. Senatorial terms were for four years, half elected biennially; representatives held office for two years. The legislature would meet biennially. The House would choose its speaker; the lieutenant governor would preside over the Senate. And the General Assembly could impeach public officials, supervise election of governor, choose supreme court judges and other principal state officers; it could initiate amendments to the constitution and pass on governor's appointments. It was definitely a legislature-dominated government; that had been the popular demand for years and an increasing tendency. Legislators were to be paid \$4 a day for their services. It was seriously proposed that ministers of the gospel, Methodists especial-

ly, be not eligible for seats in the legislature but it did not carry. Then there was a council of revision to pass on legislation. It was composed of the governor and supreme court justices. It might return laws to the legislature which, however, might pass it over the council's veto. Of legislators there would be 14 senators and 26 representatives, the latter apportioned somewhat according to 2,000 white population per representative.

By article II, the office of governor was set up with but little independent authority. Term was for four years out of eight. The governor must be thirty years of age, have been for thirty years a citizen of the United States and for two years a resident of the state. Salary was \$1,000 a year. He had powers of pardon and reprieve and authority to nominate certain officers for confirmation by the senate. He was commander-in-chief of the state's military and naval forces. The lieutenant governor succeeded to the office in case of the governor's removal from office or inability to attend to its duties. There was no veto power. There would be a state auditor and treasurer; salaries were \$700 and \$600 respectively.

Article IV treated the judiciary in broad outline. There would be a supreme court and such inferior courts as were created by law. The supreme court was to consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, all to be elected by the legislature in joint session, term to be for good behavior. Salary was \$1,000 a year. Authority extended to appellate cases; later, judges were required to do circuit duty in the counties. Justices of the peace were to be chosen as the law directed.

Article V dealt with military and naval forces of the state. The militia consisted of all men, aged 18 to 45 years, except for conscientious objectors. Such persons were to be exempt from arrest during attendance at muster. All officers except staff were elected by militiamen in their organizations. Organization was usually very irregular. Article VI dealt with slavery. It recognized final termination of slavery and involuntary servitude but provided a period of time when property rights were safeguarded. Perhaps a principal objective was to limit entry of negroes into the state, where they might become public charges.

Article VII made provision for amendment. Article VIII was the "bill of rights" section with tendency to treat of particulars. Taxes were to be levied according to valuation of property owned, principally real estate owned by out-of-staters, such lands being evaluated at a flat rate of \$2 to \$4 per acre and taxes assessed accordingly; sheriffs could sell lands delinquent on taxes for satisfaction of claims. Freedom of the press was insured. Truth might be admitted as evidence in libel cases. In summary, The Constitution enabled transition from territorial to state government; officials were to continue in office until replaced by others regularly chosen. All sorts of crude and cruel penalties were continued from territorial laws. But imprisonment for debt was abolished. The state was left free to lend its "faith and credit" to public or private economic enterprises.

As for local government, organization was provided and duties defined. County commissioners were to transact county business according to law, which soon was defined as county revenues, licenses, tolls, roads and canals, and serve as assistant to the courts in performance of business. There would be for each county a sheriff and coroner elected for two-year terms.

Soon probate judges appeared. Minor officials were named by the governor and/or legislature; compensation was small as were fees, hence office holding was not attractive. There was much of politics in it all. The legislature, elected by qualified electors, attended to personnel and oversight of government in its various phases, state and local. Voting varied between ballot and voice vote. Provision for indigent persons was scant indeed. Internal improvements remained a phase of private enterprise, but lotteries were permitted; soon the state was making small grants-in-aid for improvement of roads and waterways.

There were other matters of interest. Slaves were permitted at saline works until 1825. Imprisonment for debt was abolished. A state bank was continued. Counties were continued as units of law enforcement for state administration, of course. Yearly salaries were stated. The capital would be at Kaskaskia until other provision was made. In a short period after the adoption of the constitution many matters received legislative attention, some in a see-saw fashion. And there was no standard code. Jails were few and unsatisfactory. There was no state penitentiary. Whipping post and pillory were allowed. Serious offenses of criminal nature were: Arson, forgery, murder, counterfeiting, changing marks and brands, stealing of live-stock especially horses, false recording of brand or earmark. Duelling had been prohibited by 1819. Gambling was discouraged as was selling liquor on Sunday, and fighting or hunting. Courts could grant divorce, but the legislature granted special divorce at times as well. Crimes of violence were numerous; Lynch law was not uncommon. The code on negro slavery and indentures was severe; harboring was a felony. Kidnapping free negroes and selling them in the South was not unusual.

Elections for state officials were called for September by the president of the convention. Shadrach Bond was chosen governor; Pierre Menard won the office of lieutenant governor. John Mc Lean became representative at Washington. Elias K. Kane was made secretary of state. Most of the members of the convention who ran for election were elected. The legislature met on October 5, 1818; it named Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas to serve as federal senators. Other offices filled were those of judges of the supreme court, attorney general, treasurer and public printer. No general legislation was enacted but there was demand for it. There was, however, legislative approval of borrowing \$25,000 by the state to meet current expenses, there being only \$183.20 available for starting the new government. Almost, Illinois was operating as a state although not yet really a member of the Union.

The Congress was not in session but convened on November 16 when it received a resolution calling for admission to statehood. This was accepted and signed on December 3, 1818. Illinois was now a state on equal basis with other states of the United States; her delegates soon were seated in the Congress and that legislature on March 19, 1819 voted approval of a free land grant of four square miles for the location of a future capital at Vandalia for a twenty year period. Governor Bond convened the state legislature for the third Monday in January for enacting appropriate legislation for further putting the new state government in operation.

VII. THE STATE, 1818-1838

In the period from statehood to 1838 many changes took place. Population increased especially at the north so that by 1840 it was largely the prairies and the uplands in the south that had sparse population. Indians were disposed of by 1833 and their lands acquired by the federal government. Personal and local politics was replaced by general adherence to national parties, Democratic or Whig. The issue of slavery and indenture system persisted. Then there was increased interest in, or demand for, general improvements in transportation, finance, education, etc. These matters are analyzed by governor administrations, all Democratic of course.

1. The Bond-Coles Administrations, 1818-1827

Illinois became a state in the Union in 1818. But that did not mean that all problems were settled. Population of some 35,000 was at the south principally along the Wabash and Mississippi rivers and was definitely of a pioneer farmer nature. Indians were still rather common at the south and occupied all the rest of the state. Kickapoo Indians occupied the central part of the state, Fox and Sauk the Rock river section and southward to the Illinois, Potawatomie the northeast, and Winnebago at the north. Four forts were to protect the fur trade against Indians: Armstrong on Rock Island, Edwards on the Mississippi, Dearborn at Chicago and Clark at Lake Peoria. Government lands were being surveyed into townships for sale and settlement through early land offices at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Kaskaskia at \$2.00 per acre, but sales were slow. Soon to the list of land offices were added Springfield, Vandalia and Palestine.

There was much "squattling" on public land; Military Bounty tracts sold better but collections were difficult. Most new arrivals were from the South, but Easterners were increasing slowly at the north. Incorporated towns were few; even county seats probably had no church; school house or secure jail; but industrial establishments of household or small shop kind there were. Economically, they were exchange point for goods in trade. Principal towns were the sites of land offices; other names were Carmi, Alton, Cairo, Albion, Galena, Rock Spring, etc. Census of 1820 showed 55,211 persons in the state, perhaps 95 per cent American, mostly from Pennsylvania and the South.

Transportation was a serious problem as was scarcity of goods to carry. Rivers were principal routes. Trails and traces, not too frequently or safely used criss-crossed the south. The Birkbeck settlement in Edwards county near Albion was an event in 1817 which meant much in later years in the field of agriculture, especially. The governorship of Shadrach Bond, 1818-1822, was begun by the state borrowing \$25,000 to meet its obligations. Social reform bills were soon introduced and gradually enacted to ease penalties for crime. Building of jails and a state penitentiary was recommended and the leasing of school lands for promotion of education. State revenue was obtained from state works on saline lands and by heavier tax on lands owned by non-residents in spite of constitutional denial of such authority; county revenues were obtained by tax on personal property and local land tax mostly. Lotteries were used to finance internal improvements. Times were good; speculation had been widespread until caught in the panic

of 1819. In 1820-1821 the legislature created the "Illinois State Bank" capitalized at \$500,000 and entirely on state credit. Bank notes were issued receivable for doing business with the state; funds were loaned freely; little was repaid. In 1821, eight new counties were created, including Cook county at the north, and provision was made for concurrent jurisdiction with Kentucky concerning questions arising on the Ohio river.

Education in Illinois had much the same basis for support as obtained in other states of the Northwest. The traditional section 16 was for their benefit; two townships were for benefit of a seminary; as were three-fifths of the 5 per cent of land sales in the state; one-sixth of that was for an institution of higher education. The effort was to establish primary schools at public expense, even to enabling patrons of subscription schools to tax themselves to the amount of \$10.00! There was strong tendency to use school funds for other public purposes or private. Taken as a whole state revenues and expenditures balanced in the 1820's.

The election in 1822 resulted in the selection of Edward Coles for governor and Adolphus F. Hubbard for lieutenant governor. A principal issue had been that of slavery. Coles had been a slave owner but had freed his slaves before entering Illinois. The legislature was pro-slavery. Slaves had first been brought in by the French when slavery was entirely legal. Virginia law in Illinois county recognized slavery. Cession to the United States of Virginia's land claims in the Northwest was accompanied by the reservation that "citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties," which was disregarded somewhat by the Ordinance of 1787. As late as 1810 Illinois Territory had 168 slaves and in 1820 it had 917 slaves and indentured servants. The slavery matter was debated pro and con.

The majority of newcomers were southern, but were not necessarily favorable to making Illinois a slave area; rather they were trying to move away from it. A law of 1807 permitted entry of slaves into the Territory; contracts of indenture were upheld in the courts in Illinois and by legislation at various times before statehood. Rigorous "Black Laws" were adopted in 1819; the slave might enter the state under conditions impossible to meet, etc. As late as 1847 such immigration was prohibited and restrictions continued in force through the civil war period. Kidnapping of negroes for purpose of sale was penalized. In 1824 there was definite effort to make Illinois a slave state. In the same period the anti-slavery faction was increasingly active. It was in 1824 that both supreme and circuit courts were created, along with judicial districts. In 1825, Lafayette visited Kaskaskia in Illinois as part of his tour of the United States.

2. The Edwards-Reynolds Period, 1826-1838

The years from 1826 to 1830 were those of the Ninian Edwards administration; William Kinney was lieutenant governor. The era of national politics had not yet involved state elections, but there were personal followings and local issues, of course. Of the popular vote of 4,707 in Illinois in 1824, 1,541 were cast for Adams, more than for any other candidate; the electoral vote of Illinois was two for Jackson, one to Adams. Edwards was a Jacksonian moderately. He campaigned for fiscal reform in the direction of a balanced budget and lost political support thereby. The circuit court system was abolished in 1826. Demand was made that the United States cede to the state all public lands in Illinois. The governor claimed that all

lands were already state property, except possible those included in forts, arsenals, etc. Public opinion supported the federal view nevertheless. It was a case of Edwards and anti-Edwards groups disagreeing on local issues. Edwards men had views of business-interests; Edwards himself had been United States senator, it will be recalled, where he did not fit in well with the administration. Daniel P. Cooke was a strong political supporter. The tide turned strongly against the Edward faction; Edwards was almost ruined financially; new party technique was upsetting individualist Edwards. Democrats always won the governorship of course. Jackson men were deeply disappointed at not winning the presidency in 1824-1825 and immediately laid plans at the grass roots for winning the election of 1828. Meetings were held at county seats; townships and militia organizations were captured. There was newspaper build-up. The Adams administration was criticized constantly. Accounts by opponents attacked Andrew Jackson as a rowdy and cock-fighter. Supporters called Jackson "Military Chieftain," etc. Adams was presented as unfriendly to western interests. Anti-Adams Democrats asserted that the Adams administration should surrender public lands to the state on the basis of state sovereignty. Others gravitated toward Jackson. National party line-up was being fostered in the Democratic party. Edwards still held to the middle ground between Adams men and Jackson supporters. John Mc Lean won the U. S. senatorship in 1828. Anti-Jackson men could not get together. The name of Whig was not yet recognized in Illinois. Jackson won the Illinois vote in 1828 and 1832; were better organized, but even Illinois Democrats could not yet be said to have fully accepted national party alignment.

But there were other matters of interest. United States mail routes were developing, by 1794 to Louisville, Kentucky, to Vincennes in 1800. From the latter place they were extended to Cahokia in 1805 and in the next year to Shawneetown. In 1810 they extended to villages in the American Bottom, to Peoria in 1822, and by way of Shelbyville and Decatur to Chicago in 1824, Chicago to Galena in 1826. Soon mail contracts were used to subsidize mail or stage coaches. And newspapers appeared; of other publications there was something with a purpose, as, accounts of the Birkbeck Settlement, 1817; James Hall, "Border Tales;" John M. Peck, "Emigrants' Guide;" John Russell, "The Legend of the Piasa;" etc.

The election of 1830 named for the governorship, John Reynolds, and for lieutenant governor, Zadock Casey, both Jackson Democrats. Reynolds was for continuation of social reform, internal improvements and state ownership of all public lands. Soon he was at odds with the legislature. Redemption of notes of the old state bank was voted. The census of 1830 showed a population of 157,445 for Illinois; it was still principally on the Illinois-Mississippi and Wabash-Ohio rivers and rather south of an east-west line drawn at the mouth of Sangamon river. In 1832 Illinois was allotted three Congressmen; previously it had had one only. State revenue was about \$100,000. The Black Hawk War cost \$2,000,000, which cost was assumed by the federal government. The internal improvements program was building up for railroads, roads and canal. John Reynolds was named congressman in 1834.

Joseph Duncan, ex-Kentuckian, was elected governor in August 1834. He had become known in the Indian wars, but had broken with Jackson because of vetoes of internal improvement bills. He advocated an extensive construction program for roads, canals and railroads. A new state bank capitalized at \$1,500,000 was voted, it to have six branch banks in the state. Springfield was the parent bank; branches were at Vandalia, Galena, Jacksonville, Alton

and Chicago. Other banks named in 1836 were those at Danville, Quincy, Belleville and Mt. Carmel. The old state bank at Shawneetown was a heavy subscriber to stock and its history corresponded to that of branch banks. The state was to have \$100,000 of the stock of the bank; it might do general banking business but not deal in real estate. Stock sold readily, Whigs controlled the bank. Its credit was used to promote Alton as a lead marketing center and \$100,000 were lost in the move. During the winter of 1835-1836 State Bank was expanded further; its paper would be received for state, college and school and seminary bonds. All this was but a mild preface for the internal improvement measures of 1837 during which there was difficulty in marketing bank stock, but the bank went ahead. Attempts were made to have State Bank named as a U. S. depository, but the Treasury Department regarded it as favoring Whigs and hence would be regarded by administration supporters as playing politics. Statements for political advantage further upset confidence in the bank. Then the panic forced suspension of bank operations. By 1842 its program was at an end except for liquidation.

3. Indian Relations: Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars

Since the greatest fact in development of any land is the populating of it, we may well notice expansion of population and developments that went with it. The population map of 1830 still bore strong resemblance to that of 1820: More of settlement along the Mississippi and Sangamon rivers and along the Wabash to the region of Danville and along the Ohio, with still the intervening uplands having sparse or no population. The census of 1840 showed but few areas barren of population and that principally in the area from near Kankakee to south of Urbana. The Chicago, Rockford, Galena and Rock Island sections had made great development. First for the northern part of the state must come the acquisition of Indian lands by fair means or foul. This was accomplished by the so-called Winnebago War, 1827, and the Black Hawk War of 1832. The former passed shortly to the satisfaction of whites without gunfire. Indian resistance was mostly in the north and northwest parts of the state. Settlement pressed toward Indian zones. It was not clearly agreed as to what was or was not Indian land. William Henry Harrison could be unscrupulous in securing treaties granting Indian lands to the United States; such perhaps was the cession framed at St. Louis in 1804 with a few chieftains and for a small price by which means he obtained with minority consent some 50 million acres of lands of the Foxes and Sauk, in other words much of the land between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. But there was reserved the Indian right to live and hunt there as long as it remained property of the federal government.

By 1816 most Indian tribes had recognized the treaty of 1804; Indians of southern and south central Illinois departed west of the Mississippi. Winnebagoes, Sauk, Foxes and Potawatomes remained to be quieted. White settlers pressed into lands occupied by Indians at mouth of Rock river. Miners in the lead mines near Galena pestered Winnebagoes, and there were clashes in the region of Prairie du Chien, until in the summer of 1827 hostilities broke out. Whites fled to Galena for protection. Exaggerated reports reached the settlements and Springfield. Governor Edwards caused military companies to be formed and equipped for action. Expeditions under T. M. Neale, and Generals Atkinson and Dodge advanced into Indian country at the Fox-Wisconsin portage and compelled some of the Indians to agree to peace and sign over to the United States their claims to lands south of the Wisconsin river.

But Sauks and Foxes remained unsubmissive. It is not at all clear that

they had knowingly signed away their lands in 1804. Those Indians had occupied Rock river lands for a century; their farming lands and burial grounds were there. Activities of white settlers in the vicinity were exasperating. Black Hawk and Keokuk were leaders of the Sauk. The latter favored removal west of the Mississippi and he moved his followers thither. This Black Hawk refused to do; he would resist the whites. Settlers fled and spread atrocity stories which convinced Governor Reynolds that war was at hand. He called for volunteers for campaigns against the Indians. The Gaines expedition moved northward to Rock river. Sauk withdrew across the Mississippi and by special treaty agreed that their hands had been ceded to the federal government in 1804 and that they would not return east of the Mississippi except with United States consent. Then there were minor infractions of the treaty.

Black Hawk accompanied by 400 braves, their wives, children and possessions, returned to Rock river valley in April 1832, despite warnings by General Atkinson at Rock Island. There was panic in the settlements. From Springfield Governor Reynolds called for volunteers to crush the Indians. They reenforced Atkinson. The Indians retreated up Fox river and were followed by a force under General Whiteside. Major Stillman was defeated at Stillman's Run. Black Hawk's hopes were crumbled by defection of forces and his inability to draw the Potawatomie to his side. Border warfare prevailed at the north. American forces were reorganized and strengthened to crush the Indians once and for all. The war moved into southwestern Wisconsin by columns led by General James D. Henry, Major Henry Dodge, General Henry Atkinson and Milton K. Alexander. Indians fled precipitately to north and west across the Wisconsin river hoping to be able to cross the Mississippi ahead of their pursuers. But gunboats patrolled the river. Indians made their last stand at Bad Axe. Some reached the Iowa shore only to be attacked by the Sioux under command of General Atkinson. About 150 were able to return to their homes in Iowa. They had lost their lands to the federal government largely through state initiative. Potawatomie ceded the last of their lands in 1833. Lands in northern Illinois were now in American hands ready for survey and opening to settlement. Several potential politicians saw creditable service in the war.

4. Social and Economic Affairs

In addition to the above mentioned matters, there were other developments of interest as Illinois changed from pioneer life to the more cultural one. One of them was product of the printing press. Early newspapers were the Kaskaskia "Illinois Herald," the Shawneetown "Illinois Emigrant" (1816), Edwardsville "Spectator" (1819) and "Star of the West" (1822), Galena "Illinois Journal" (1826), Springfield "Sangamo Spectator" (1826), Alton "Spectator" (1830), "State Journal" at Springfield (1831) but the Jacksonville "Journal" at about the same time. Then came the Galena "Gazette" (1834), "Chicago Democrat" (1833), the Vandalia "State Register" and Chicago "American" (1835), the Alton "Telegraph" (1836), the Chicago "Daily Journal" (1844) and the "Tribune" in Chicago in 1840. The German "Staats Zeitung" began publication in 1848. Early writers were Judge James Hall with his "Illinois Monthly Magazine", Reverend John H. Peck who wrote emigrant guides and gazetteers, James H. Perkins writing historical annals of the West, John L. Mc Connel who did novels and sketches, John Russell who did journalism, and Henry Brown who did the first history of the state in 1844.

Such agencies were broadly educational and based on education acquired

in the older Eastern settlements. Once in the West education declined rapidly as had been expected. It has been noted that the Northwest Ordinance, 1787, encouraged education by contributing section 16 in each township for the maintenance of schools. In 1804, a township was set aside for support of a "seminary" of learning, and there was added three percent of public land sales within the state, of which one-half of one per cent was to be used for a college or university. The Enabling Act, 1818, added a second township. And so there were foundations for education on all levels. But schools were slow to appear. Mostly they were of the subscription type but occasionally one was privately owned. A public school may have been established at Alton in 1821. The first attempt at a free school system was provided by a law in 1825 which directed that 2 per cent of moneys received in the state treasury go to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for support of schools. This may have yielded \$1,000 a year. Such schools were to be open to white persons between ages 5 and 21. School districts were to be formed, trustees appointed, etc.; in the next year it was all made permissive and program slumped. Then a fund was created in 1829 from sale of seminary lands, the interest on which was to be used to pay school expenses. In the 1830's township school lands were being sold at about \$1.25 per acre. In 1833 teachers might be paid from income from the school fund. There were free schools in Chicago in 1834, at Springfield, and at Jacksonville in 1840.

But facilities were inadequate. Teacher salaries were about \$75 a year. Public interest increased. Teachers organized to exert pressure on the legislature for more constructive action. Then some resemblance of a state superintendent of common schools was created. In 1845 school districts were permitted to tax themselves for education. Formal teacher training was begun; state aid for higher education was urged.

Early school houses were built of logs and extremely crude, but usually school was not held in a special building. An old smokehouse, abandoned house, blockhouse, church or loft would serve the purpose. If a special house was built it was done with local labor and materials. Unhewed trees made the walls, size of room 16 x 16 feet. Openings were made for door and fireplace, the latter was made of mud and sticks. But almost equally common, the fire for warmth might be built on the middle of the earthen floor leaving the smoke to escape through the roof. Roofs were made of split clapboards held in place by weight-poles. Spaces between the logs were chinked with wood and mud. There were no ceilings. As late as 1824 windows, if any were without glass, the space being safeguarded by a wooden door. Seats were puncheons without backs. Advanced pupils learning to write would do exercises at wall puncheons and "reverse themselves" when finished. There was a split-bottomed chair for the teacher, but at times nothing that would serve for a desk. Drinking water was supplied from the pail or "piggin" and gourd.

But real educational progress was dependent on higher education. Some of this was provided in academies, of which there was Whipple Academy at Jacksonville in 1829 with property valued at \$280,000; Jacksonville Female Academy with value of \$52,000; and Monticello Female Academy at Godfrey, \$200,000. In 1827 Rock Springs Seminary and high school, soon to become Shurtleff College, was founded with property evaluated at \$147,000. Lebanon Academy became Mc Kendree College in 1830. Elgin Academy appeared in 1839, Mt. Morris College in 1843. So strong was opposition to an educated ministry that the legislature was most unfriendly to consenting to allow theological

departments or professors of theology until the mid-1830's. It was the church colleges that bore the brunt of higher education. Manual labor seminaries gave opportunity to earn while securing an education.

In 1840 there were twelve colleges in the state; Illinois College alone granted degrees. In the state, Presbyterians and Congregationalists had an early working agreement concerning education. In the twenty years after 1837 the Reverend Gideon Blackburn laid firm foundations for Blackburn College at Carlinville. In 1837 Knox manual labor college was incorporated. Illinois College led easily in that field; it opened in 1830; Jonathan B. Turner began his work there in 1834. Soon the preparatory department was dropped, leaving it to work in the college field alone. The panic of 1837 was severe on these institutions; eastern philanthropic groups assumed responsibility for several colleges north of the Ohio; college lands were sold to keep the institutions alive. Then there were difficulties as to Old and New Schools, on the slavery question, dictation from the East, church domination, etc. Turner easily dominated the educational field and he had broad interests elsewhere which extended to the fields of agriculture, technical education, denunciation of manipulations of politicians and political parties, but was on the side of the Whigs and anti-slavery, on the side of churches and religion on a broad front.

Besides training for the ministry, especially for Presbyterians and Congregationalists, some provision was made for other professions. In 1837 Rush Medical College at Chicago was incorporated; it paid its own way and had 33 graduates in 1848. Lawyers were still "reading law" with practitioners, as were many embryo doctors. The Peoria scientific and historical society was organized in 1839 and four years later the state Literary and Historical Society. Libraries (public, Sunday School, college, private) were starting with a rush in the 1830's. Illinois State Library was organized in 1839.

And activity extended to better care and education for unfortunates. Paupers were provided for by hiring out by county boards of overseers to the highest bidder. An institution for the education and care of deaf and dumb was created in 1839 at Jacksonville. Punishment for crime was crude; taxpayers hesitated to pay taxes for that purpose. Flogging or confinement in log jails was the common punishment. Then a state penitentiary at Alton was constructed in 1827, and others added at Joliet in 1857 and at Chester in 1877; early management was in the hands of lessees. Central Hospital for the Insane opened in 1851. An institution for the care of the blind was voted in 1849. And churches contributed to education in general. There were few churches in territorial days. Services were held by the circuit rider in the grove or by local minister at private homes or the school. Preaching was long and loud, the villager being more in favor of temperance, missions, Sunday School, an educated ministry, etc. Methodists stressed missionary activity especially. Presbyterians stood for an educated ministry and conviction rather than emotional expression; the seminary was the training school for the church. Their churches began to be organized at the south by mission preachers in 1816. In 1835 there were 80 churches in the state, 60 ministers and 2,500 church members; in 1860 corresponding members were 306, 242 and 15,810. Their seminaries were McCormick at Chicago and Blackburn at Carlinville.

The Methodist and Baptist churches dated from about 1800 and were the strongest in point of membership. Methodists especially were rabidly anti-slavery. Congregationalist membership was much like the Presbyterian and dated from 1833. Disciples of Christ or Campbellites appeared about 1840; they ignored creeds and was most easily understood; its membership increased rapidly; its church school was Eureka College, 1855. Protestant Episcopal church was headed by Philander Chase in 1835; its ministerial school was Jubilee College. And there were other denominations. The influence of Kentucky and Tennessee was very influential in Illinois church history. Roman Catholic church dated from early times. Jesuits had been driven out after 1763. In 1835 there were 12 churches and 6,000 communicants; in 1860, 156 and 91,000 respectively.

Of secret societies the earliest was that of the Free Masons about 1800. The number of members increased from 157 in 1840 to 12,000 in 1850 and 42,369 in 1890. Knights Templars appeared in the 1840's; membership in 1890 was 7,600. Odd Fellows was organized in 1838. In 1850 membership was 3,300; in 1860, 9,850; in 1890, 36,261. About one-third of its revenue went to relief work. Knights of Pythias were first organized in 1869. In 1890 it had 18,000 members.

As for economic activity, the principal one was farming. Farms produced grain, wheat and corn especially, tobacco and hemp, along with subsistence crops. Price of corn was about 45 cents a bushel on demand. Toll for grinding by tub mill or otherwise was one-eighth. Millers were persons of consequence in a community. Horse or ox power or water power was used. Sheep supplied wool for winter clothing; cotton and flax served for summer wear. Men and women were jack-of-all-trades and master of very few if any; nevertheless some things must be had. Oxen served for farm power; horses for travel. Of fruits, aside from wild grapes and plums, apples were most common. Machinery, aside from a few hand tools, was not. Whiskey was in constant demand, but beer was lacking yet. Labor was priced at \$13 a month with board and keep, but was little in demand; land for development with a very little cash was too abundant. Even Birkbeck's colony suffered from temptation to turn pioneer farmer on the laborer's own account. Hence ground work for negro slavery or a similar indentureship continued to be present. Livestock raising was profitable even though endangered by wild animals, flies, and theft. Besides farmer and farm labor, there was a beginning of skilled and professional men.

Agriculture was well established by 1830. The wheat crop in 1833 was 1.5 millions of bushels. Improvements were on the way. Plows that would scour were being advertised and seeders, rakes and a threshing machine in the late 1830's. Osage orange hedge was being used for fencing on the prairie. Livestock was being improved and quality of wool as well. At Galena reached peak productively in the 1820's. Various town markets strove for supremacy as trade center. Chicago traded with New York by way of the lakes and Erie Canal. Of early river craft, the first steamboats passed Cairo on the way up the Mississippi in 1817. The first steamboat was on the Illinois river in 1826. Rate of travel was about 6 miles per hour upstream and 12 on the way down. In the 1830's the Old National Road was built through to Vandalia. Other roads opened were those from Springfield to Chicago (1826), Chicago-Decatur-Shelbyville (1832), etc.; very little money was expended on them or on bridges for many years to come.

What was the situation as to population in the various parts of the state in 1830? A broad belt of higher land in the southern part of the state and extending northward through the prairies was still sparsely settled. But settlers soon were moving into the treeless area. The Military Tract had been created to reserve bounty lands for veterans of the War of 1812; by 1837 about three-fourths of it had been sold; to the north town sites were being platted all the way up to Galena. Land sales were very active in the Chicago area, where population was about 3,300 in 1835. South of the Illinois river and on other watercourses planning of town and mill sites progressed; possible trade centers were investigated. Settlers were arriving singly and in organized groups. The English Birkbeck colony was established at Albion in 1817. Colonizing groups might arrive from eastern communities after sending out scouts and making preparations for the accommodation of the larger group. And church groups established colonies organized all the way through to higher education. Prairie land was valued for farming; wooded land for timber supply; land with both attractions was valued highly. Rivers were the principal commercial routes even before canalization. Rock River carried lead; steamships ascended to Dixon in 1836.

And population came by way of the East direct from western Europe. Economic conditions were bad and there was political unrest. Promoters of various enterprises worked among those people and started a flood of migration. Germans were most numerous and settled in the Belleville area especially. They brought culture to Illinois and encouraged music and education. From the British Isles immigrants came. By 1850 some 28,000 Irish were in the state principally in the north where they had helped in canal and railroad construction, and then went into farming and industry. English were not as numerous as the Irish, but there was a similar rush of emigration in the late 1840's especially. They converted to Illinoisians with difficulty; some came as Mormons. The Scotch made good settlers; they arrived after 1834 mostly at the northeast part of the state. Scandinavians settled at the north, too, and engaged in farming and industrial production. They supported free public education. None of these people were for slavery or "Black Laws."

More detailed analysis should be made of the position of races other than white in our period. We have seen the solution of the Indian question -- removal in the 1830's of those who had not been shot. Comparatively the negro question was one of relative rights with whites, labor supply, and prospects that negroes would be an inert weight on society. At least Illinois did not go slave state when it had a chance in 1824. Perhaps the subject has had more attention than it deserved. The fact that the state was settled sectionally, Yankees at the north and Southerners at the south, encouraged argument. Forces operated on negroes rather freely. Underground railway did assist in removing negroes from slavery, but several free negroes were carried south and sold into slavery. There was interest in the American colonization movement by both sides as an agent in removing negroes from the state. Anti-slavery literature was denied entry into the state, hence publication was done locally.

The issue came into the open in the 1830's. Presbyterians led the way in Bond county against slavery in 1831. Dan Stone and Abraham Lincoln, embryo politicians in 1837, took mild position. It was Elijah P. Lovejoy, ex- Presbyterian minister and campaigner against sin in general and slavery

in particular, who got himself murderd at Alton in 1837 while rotecting his new printing press, rifle in hand, and his attackers were not punished. Other presses were set up elsewhere, and publication organized by anti-slavery societies at the north. Southern Illinois refused to hear them. Garrisonian principles of immediate emancipation were entirely too radical for rank and file. The issue tried to get hearing through elections but failed absolutely with less than 100 votes in 1840 and but 3,500 votes in the state in 1844, even with other planks in the platform of the Liberty party. Radicals taught that one could neither be a Christian or a good American and tolerate slavery anywhere.

VIII. DEVELOPMENTS IN PARTICULAR, 1820-1850

During the three decades following 1820 neither national nor state elections disturbed the average citizen of Illinois unduly. But there were developments of consequence. For one thing, it was the rise of the West that forced abandonment of nomination by Congressional caucus and adoption of measures that gave western spokesmen a better chance to help solve national problems. It was apparent soon that there was a difference in the ways of life as between East, West and South. There was a rush of territorial expansion in the latter half of the 1840's. The constitution of 1818 was redone in 1848 and generally for the best.

1. Politics Evaluated, 1820-1850

The presidential election of 1824 gave early opportunity for the West to see demonstrated what it innately mistrusted, when Andrew Jackson, the most western of the candidates, lost the presidency to John Quincy Adams. All candidates had personal followings rather than party organization and party platforms: Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, Jackson, De Witt Clinton, etc. The single Illinois vote for the presidency, that of Daniel Pope Cook, in the House of Representatives was for Adams, and there was little objection to it at the time, but in the next four years the Adams following decreased, and that of Jackson increased as being more likely to respond to demands in the West. And in those years, too, white manhood suffrage supplanted property qualifications for the franchise. Jackson by his Indian campaigns had favored the Southwest, as had William Henry Harrison in the Northwest, but popular enthusiasm was for Jackson on personal following basis; the name "Democrat" came into general use about 1828.

In Illinois the campaign for Jackson in 1828 began late in 1826 and extended to the "grass roots." The West favored the South's "free trade" program, a liberal public land policy and removal of Indians west of the Mississippi. The Illinois vote went to Jackson in 1828, 9,582 to 4,662. Even at that a politician as important as Minian Edwards strove to stave off final decision as to falling in line with national party and leadership. The federal senatorship went to John Mc Lean; personalities, or local factions and local issues, predominated there too, along with some flirting with national party organization. Then came gradual decay of factionalism. After 1828 a politician had to be a Jackson man to be elected to prominent office in Illinois. Old Crawford men went to the Jackson camp. Adams-Clay-Calhoun men declined in importance as such but were influential as late as 1834, when splinter parties were merging to form the Whig party.

After having won the election of 1828 on generalities, the Jackson men hastened to frame a program. They would use in moderation governmental assistance for internal improvements; likewise they favored the tariff. In 1832 recharter of the U. S. Bank was blocked, to the satisfaction of westerners. Removal of Indians from east of the Mississippi and securing of their lands was demanded throughout the West and South and certainly met no opposition in Illinois. There was less agreement on terms of land sales by the federal government. Jacksons "spoils system" was criticized in Illinois. In the years from 1834 to 1836 candidates lost freedom to favor Jackson in part and feel free to choose their own political program. It was

in those years, too, that the Democratic party was formed in Illinois and the convention system came to predominate in nomination to public office and statement of party programs, and with outstanding success in elections to 1842. Whigs hesitated to go the whole way of the convention system. They would use it for nomination of presidential electors and congressional nominations but not to dictate names of candidates otherwise. Whigs were more likely to be persons of some property and conservative; they opposed a strong chief executive especially when supported by a legislative majority and "spoils system." They favored the maintenance of "constitutional and republican principles." Perhaps they would question the merit of manhood suffrage even for whites. They favored native born Americans; Democrats would bid openly for the vote of the foreign born. Whigs were more nearly Protestant and for observance of religious forms. They may have been somewhat anti-Catholic. Whigs feared the recent growth of the executive power. Democrats advocated government based on "the will of the people" and were inclined to question authority of the legislature to grant special privileges. But changing times brought changes in principles, and sparring for personal advantage was the usual thing within or outside of party. There was general agreement about 1837 that state should perform or assist greatly in satisfying needs of the people, such as all phases of internal improvements, and that in the end they would pay for themselves and hence benefit to all concerned.

Hardly had the Democratic party been fully accepted in Illinois before old issues began to be crowded out by the new. And old faces were replaced by younger ones. The years from 1837 to 1842 were upsetting. The panic of 1837 and succeeding years indicated the peril of public credit being administered for non-governmental purposes. The Bank of the United States was replaced in 1837 with State Bank and deposit of federal surplus funds in chosen banks across the country. Then through the proposal of establishment of subtreasury system in the federal Treasury Department, the government would receive and make expenditures of its own funds. Illinois democracy accepted the subtreasury plan with difficulty. Stephan A. Douglas, that magnetic Vermont ex-Yankee traveled afar, was on the rise; people locally were becoming familiar with Abraham Lincoln and not always with full approval, but he along with others in the Sangamon "long nine," etc. labored to deliver to his constituency what it desired. The names of John T. Stuart, Whig, and John Reynolds were important. The Democratic Party was coming to be dominated even more by southern interests.

Whigs had been slower to accept party organization and dictation than had been the Democrats, but then the issues on which it was founded were of later origin. Some Democrats discontented with the activities of their party drifted away to assist other splinter groups as anti-Mason and Clay men to form the Whig party. The Whig policy in 1836 was further to disrupt the Democratic party. In 1840, Whigs nominated their aging western hero, William Henry Harrison, and John Tyler of Virginia without statement of principles; in their campaigning they strove to outdo Democrats in popular appeal. But by that time Harrison did not appeal greatly to the Illinois voter. The new immigration was led to believe that Harrison opposed their voting even in state elections. Whigs attacked the subtreasury system but recognized the need for banks.

The death of Harrison a month after becoming president left that office

to Tyler and party organization in uproar. Tyler's vetoes, especially of bank bills, made most voters unhappy. Illinois Whigs as late as 1846 still hesitated to stake all on the convention system. Principal Democrats in 1843 were John Wentworth, Stephen A. Douglas and John A. Mc Clernand; this group governed the party in the state and distributed federal Democratic patronage; Douglas it sent to the Senate of the United States. Increasingly Democrats were dissatisfied with predominance of Southern policies in the party. They were more favorable to American expansion to the Southwest. Whigs in national politics in the 1840's generally supported a central bank policy, protective tariff and internal improvements at federal expense. They favored low sale price for federal lands. They represented the middle classes and the more propertied persons. Orville H. Browning from Kentucky was the leading Illinois Whig; other names of importance locally were John J. Hardin, Edward K. Baker and Abraham Lincoln.

Early in the national campaign of 1844 the names of John Tyler, Martin Van Buren and Reverdy M. Johnson were advanced. Bank and tariff were major Democratic interests along with territorial annexations to the southwest and in Oregon country. Whigs did not run well. Illinois went easily to the Democrats in 1844. Politically the old Jackson rule in the Democratic party was broken by the election and President Polk's independent actions during his single term in the presidency. Annexation of Texas was completed without restriction on slavery. Polk chose to compromise with the British on the Oregon controversy and locate the boundary at 49 degrees. Things moved too fast for Illinoisians. The South's interest in acquisition of territory from Mexico was pressed to successful conclusion, 1846-1848, even by the use of arms. On river and harbor projects, the North was restricted in use of federal money even though it insisted its life depended on it; "strict construction" was the word for it in contrast with the "loose construction" program of the Whigs. On the issue of the Mexican War, Whigs were definitely on the defensive, Lincoln along with the rest. Terms of sale of public lands were becoming less important in Illinois as the amount of such lands decreased.

Politics, 1846-1848, turned largely on the Mexican War and related matters, such as the effect a successful war would have on the Democratic party and assistance it would give to the pro-slavery viewpoint. In the matter of a new constitution to replace that of 1818, there was some dissatisfaction, but the issue of admitting slaves into the state was quiet from 1824 to about 1842. The matter of new constitution was voted on again in 1842 only to fail to secure enough votes, Whigs supporting and Democrats being in opposition. By that time the Democracy had won control of the judiciary as well as the governorship and the legislature. In 1846, however, the voters approved of the holding of a constitutional convention; the Democrats won the majority of seats in the convention. Demands were to have more offices filled by popular election, to take the judiciary out of politics, to use rigid economy in government, to create a state bank or banks, to encourage internal improvements not by use of faith and credit of the state but by liberal incorporation legislation. Negroes were to be prohibited from entering the state which measure carried by 5 to 2 in the popular vote. Whigs won the election of 1848; their situation remained precarious until 1856 at least when they merged into the Republican party.

2. Carlin-Ford-French Administrations, 1838-1853

Some study of this period has been made already, but supplementary

analysis will be of value. All governors from 1838 to 1853 were Democrats, of course. Whigs were unable to get together until the election of Taylor to the presidency in 1848. Governor Thomas Carlin (1838-1842) from Kentucky had rendered good service before coming to the governorship. Internal improvements system, even though already wrecked, was furthered; until 1839 when a special session of the legislature met to start liquidation of the projects, except the northern canal and the Meredosia-Springfield section of railway. State debt stood at \$14.7 millions; state income in 1840 was \$117,800. The idea of repudiation of the debt was rejected. Interest on obligations held by out-of-staters was paid, but not that on state debt. Bonds declined to 14 cents on the dollar. State Bank and branches closed; value of its currency was reduced to 50 cents; Bank stock went to 14 cents. The state was in the depths financially. In the election of 1840, the state went Democratic, national and local tickets. In 1841 the judiciary was reorganized to the advantage of Democrats and in 1848 it was reorganized in the new constitution.

Governor Thomas Ford (1842-1846) was a Pennsylvanian removed to Waterloo and had risen through minor political positions to a prominent place in the Democratic party. Financial difficulties plagued the legislature but it would neither vote taxes to pay interest on the state debt nor repudiate all. Banks were under heavy attack. Canal construction at the north was continued. Then through sale of state lands, etc., the state debt was reduced some \$8 millions and prospects for state credit began to improve. Increased taxation was recommended in 1844-1845 further to improve the situation. When Ford left office in 1846 credit had improved greatly even though internal improvement projects were again being worked. The Mormon "War" was in progress in the mid-forties further to disrupt politics, as was the Mexican War which upset Whigs considerably.

We sketch the administration of Governor Augustus C. French (1846-1852) only in part in order to treat the 1850's as a unit. He was from New Hampshire, came to Edgar county, became a Democrat and as an elector voted for Polk in 1844. Elected governor in the wave of popular opinion against the Whigs, he struggled further to improve the public credit. Provision was made for lessening the debt. In 1850, for the first time since 1839, state income was sufficient to meet current demands on the treasury. In 1849 civil township reorganization was attempted by which counties could create and use such units for governmental purposes. In 1851, homesteads were exempted to the amount of \$1,000 from sale for debt claims; previously there had been some exemption of personal property. And understanding was reached with St. Louis authorities concerning control of certain islands in the Mississippi river. And that city was levying special taxes against goods produced in other states being sold there. The granting of permission to build railways crossing the state from east to west was delayed for purpose of favoring certain cities within the state, weakened about 1852 and those roads came to be constructed, along with the Illinois Central lines.

3. State Bank and Internal Improvement System

In later years the state's relations to economic matters varied. The free issue of paper money was scandalous. There was no uniform or relatively safe currency. Federal government practices favored legal currency of the United States or that of selected banks of issue. And there were federal depositories in the state. The first state legislature created a state bank which, however, did not really get into operation before it failed.

Again in 1820-1821 another state bank bill was enacted somewhat as compromise between no public supervision and branch banks of the United States. Capitalization was \$500,000 allotted to five principal centers in the state. Notes circulated at about 50 per cent. Contrary to the constitution, taxation of lands owned by non-residents was very high, but its effect was counteracted by payment in depreciated paper at face value. School lands yielded little for support of education, funds being diverted at times to paying general expenses of government. But on the whole income and outgo balanced each other roughly in the first ten years of the existence of the state.

The year 1837 is usually regarded as high spot in demands for use of state "faith and credit" for advancement of an "internal improvement system" for construction of roads, canals, railways, waterway improvement, with canals being the principal objective at the moment, and the Illinois-Michigan being the principal canal. It all may be said to date with the winter of 1834-1835 when the legislature chartered a new state bank of Illinois with capitalization of \$1.5 millions for construction of roads, canals and railroads. Five branch banks opened in 1835 and four more in 1836. Then capitalization was increased to \$3.5 millions. The old bank of Shawneetown was revived too. Here then was the required capital for developmental project snowballed. As in the 1930's, it was an accepted principle that government should do what needed to be done, if it did not get done otherwise in a reasonable time, and our Westerner was not good at waiting especially if it would be done with someone else's money. Previous bad ventures by state into private enterprise, 1817, had been cleared up by 1830. But this new proposal was different, so promoters said, and everyone was doing it, etc.

The system was voted during the prosperous part of 1837. State credit was to be used for construction of a system of public improvements. Waterways (Wabash, Illinois, Kaskaskia and Rock rivers) were to be improved. Two railroads were to cross the state from east to west and a third was to connect Cairo with the Illinois river at the north. Roads were on the schedule. Counties not in on the program were to get theirs in money. Finance would be aided by the federal land grant in 1827 of 300,000 acres of public land, by profits, by state credit operating through state bank, etc. Projects would start at once and work from both ends so that no one could get hurt. In the midst of it all the Sangamon "Long Nine" traded votes on internal improvement for votes to move the capital to Springfield, and got it, effective in 1839. What a mess! River improvements were to get \$350,000. Great Western road was to get some \$250,000. Of railroads the following tally amounting to \$8,750,000:

Illinois Central	\$3,500,000	Alton Connection with	
Southern Cross	1,600,000	Illinois Central	\$600,000
Northern Cross	1,850,000	Peoria-Warsaw	700,000
Bloomington-		Hillsboro-Shelbyville-	
Mackinaw	350,000	to Indiana line
Belleville	150,000		

Construction on the Illinois and Michigan canal began in 1836, it to connect La Salle with the south branch of the Chicago river, 96 miles. Then the panic of 1837 struck full force. Everyone's bank suspended payment. Construction collapsed. State bank stock declined to 37 cents in 1841; currency values went down until state offices refused to accept state bank

paper in payment for its own taxes. Liquidation of state bank begun in 1843. Governor Carlin proposed giving to creditor's the state's interest in public lands in settlement. Incoming Governor Ford calculated the indebtedness to be \$15,187,348. The most tangible benefit was the canal at the north, completed in 1848 and paid for by 1870. Repudiation was scorned. Gradually the obligations were paid off by tax program. Of course little of the projected construction had even got started before the panic hit. Much of planned consturction was completed later in new ventures.

4. Mormon "War" and Mexican War, 1846-1848

a. Mormon "War," 1846-1847

Mormonism originated in western New York state in the 1820's with Joseph Smith who was descended from an old Puritan family. It first established itself there but was soon in difficulty with others in the community and departed for Kirtland, near Cleveland, Ohio. Again difficulties arose and Mormons fled to Missouri and then to what came to be Nauvoo, Illinois in 1839-1840 on the Mississippi, where they were welcomed at first. Both Whigs and Democrats bid for thir support. Soon they had state consent for Mormon rule over a considerable area, and were exercising a balance of power between the major political parties. In 1840 Smith cast the block of Mormon votes for the Whig ticket, but soon traded to the Democratic side. And soon it seemed to local non-Mormon populace that Mormons were achieving resemblance of independent statehood in the shape of accumulating muskets and cannon and ejecting local non-Mormon residents. More and more they got into politics in the state. In 1844 Smith announced his candidacy for the presidency of the United States. The settlement was growing by leaps and bounds on a broad scale. Population of Nauvoo came to exceed that of Chicago. Smith was not able to reconcile Mormon affairs with the outside world or secure lasting cooperation with the stronger men in the church.

Then prominent Mormons seceded from the church and began to reveal inside workings of Mormons and Mormonism. Break with Gentiles in Madison county came in 1843 and spread over the state. Plural marriage was denounced and atrocity stories were told. In June 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith were murdered in the jail at Carthage. Brigham Young took control of colony affairs and forced closer organization of the church and purification of the membership. But forces of opposition were strengthening. In 1845 the legislature repealed the Mormon charter and the Temple was hastened to completion. It was evident that another migration was pending: Scouts brought in reports from far and wide concerning other possible locations to which the members might migrate. Violence increased as between non-Mormons and Mormons. Armed forces were organized by state and local authority and by the Nauvoo organization. Newspapers in the state became hostile. Mormon outposts were forced back to Nauvoo. Removal once more was at hand. During the winter of 1845-1846 great preparations were made; 12,000 wagons, etc. were prepared. In February an advance party crossed the Mississippi on the ice and in May, a second group. It was largely a matter of abandoning lands and improvements. Soon there was open warfare. There were great hardships on both sides of the Mississippi. Soon others fled westward leaving at Nauvoo only a few persons who had broken with the Young regime. In July 1847, the vanguard of the migration reached the valley of Great Salt Lake. Again plans were laid for a great colony and in time their church dominated the "State of Deseret."

b. Mexican War, 1846-1848

The Mexican War arose from several occasions part of which was the rather usual squabbling over territorial claims and damages done American citizens trading in the area. An equally potent factor was the desire of the United States to annex territory at the southwest and which had been initiated with the annexation of Texas, 1845. Not being able to secure terms by negotiation, President Polk ordered troops closer to the Rio Grande border where they were attacked by the Mexicans. Declaration of war was a matter of course. The Congress authorized the President to enlist 50,000 volunteers and appropriated \$10 millions to be expended for war purposes. In the meantime the Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain had been settled at 49° westward from the Rocky Mountains to Puget Sound.

Southern and western states were to furnish the most of the troops. Illinois was to supply three regiments for twelve-month service. Pay would approximate \$15 a month. Officers were to be elected by troops in the regiment. Call for enlistments was made on May 25, 1846; soon 30 companies were rendezvoused at Alton. The first and second regiments were organized on July 2 and soon there was a third. In June the fourth was authorized and sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. In the meantime battles were being fought in the vicinity of the mouth of the Rio Grande. Reinforcements were being sent to the Comargo center, 160 miles up the river on the Mexican side. Third and fourth regiments were sent there for service with General Zachary Taylor's army. The first and second went via New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico to San Antonio, beaten by heat, measles and mumps, at which point they arrived on August 23; they were assigned to General Wool's army of the center.

Then war plans were changed. Armies were to concentrate on Tampico and move by water to Vera Cruz and Mexico City if necessary to obtain a peace. The third and fourth regiments proceeded to Tampico. The first and second marched with General Wool to Chihuahua by way of the Presidio to encourage revolt in the northern provinces, and thence to Buena Vista, in which battle they participated. The third and fourth regiments were at the capture of Vera Cruz and at Cerro Gordo; their enlistment time having expired they were disbanded. The other regiments disbanded at Comargo. All reached Illinois at about the same time, June 1847, and were given an ovation. Fifth and sixth regiments were organized in May and June 1847. The former was ordered to Sante Fe and El Paso but saw no service. The sixth was ordered to Vera Cruz. Then there were companies of cavalry that were sent to the same point. Names of prominent Illinoisians in the military service were James Shields, E. D. Baker, John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell, and Governor Augustus C. French. Illinois regiments lost 107 at Buena Vista. Deaths from disease amounted to 20 per cent of troops in some units. Democrats in Illinois more nearly approved of the war; Whigs were critical due to possibility of extension of slavery, and thereby hurt themselves politically. Peace was not made until February 1848, when much of the American southwest was added to the United States.

5. The Constitution of 1848

By 1847 there was general agreement that the constitution did not apply sufficiently to changed times. It was now almost thirty years after it had been adopted. It will be recalled that there had been earlier attempts to change it, especially in the violent struggle in 1824, and in 1842 and 1846. Democrats had always dominated the executive and legislative departments of

government; after 1841 the judiciary was so operated. Population had increased more at the north than elsewhere. The state had used its credit too freely on banks and internal improvements. Democrats wanted constitutional protection against use of state credit in financial favoritism. Whigs wanted a longer period of residence before a new citizen arrival would be entitled to vote. The constitutional convention had a Democratic majority. Some new provisions of the new constitution were as follows: Voters must be citizens of the United States with at least a year of residence in the state. Many offices were now to be filled by popular election, rather than by legislative choice. State Bank was prohibited. State debt was limited to \$50,000 and that only to meet emergencies. Credit of the state was not to be extended to persons. Provision was made for paying off the internal improvement debt. Judges of higher courts could hold no other office. Salaries were increased by about one-third, except for legislators, in a rigid economy move; fees increased. Slavery was abolished; but Negroes were prohibited from entering the state. The governor was given a weak veto. The new instrument was more Whig than Democrat in many ways. It was approved by popular vote and went into effect in April 1848.

6. Literature and Reform

Our term "literature" here is used in the sense of the body of preserved writings. By "reform" we mean social change, and which the printed word may have had a part. Newspapers were the principal early literary beginning and until about 1814 came from outside the state. There was a rash of them along the northern canal route in the late 1830's, and a total of some 50 by 1840. They began as single sheets and might develop a folded four pages about 15 by 20 inches in size. They contained advertisement, accounts of legislative activity and comments thereon, and articles on what was supposed to be of current interest, partly written locally, or obtained by exchange or by scissor service. They were issued as tri-weeklies or semi-weekly. Distribution was from printing office, on the streets, by the mails and private carrier. Papers or printers could hardly exist without backing by government contract or politicians wanting to influence votes. The office was an educational force for the young apprentice in the shop. Paper was difficult to obtain as was news. Subscription was about \$3 a year. Pay for papers might be made in produce in case of necessity. Hand-powered equipment was used and type was hand set, of course. A subscription list of 400 was all a publisher could hope to realize. There were no great editors in Illinois before 1840; but such as they were they were a force in the community.

Periodicals and magazines made another classification. The field was larger; extending to book reviews and to more or less scientific papers, poetry, etc. Prominent personages might contribute articles. Cincinnati was a magazine and book publishing center. Removed to Cincinnati, Hall published books; Illinois was still too remote for such a business. Religious periodicals had the greatest circulation.

About 1830, in Illinois as in other states, there was an accumulation of experience that oldsters felt should be preserved. An attempt at a state historical society was made in 1827. In 1837 plans were made in vain to prepare a comprehensive history of Illinois. Some history appeared in the form of published addresses. Efforts at poetry and song were numerous and usually not lasting. The writing of books except for the promotion of causes was too much of a task to be entered upon at the inspiration of the

moment. Subscription libraries were the rage in the 1830's; funds were collected for purchase of books in the East. Then there were small libraries at colleges. And small libraries were maintained for use of legislators and judges.

Lyceums and literary societies give acquaintance with works and basic training in public speaking. Oratory was a matter of interest to public men and lawyers and not too far removed from the art of preaching. A few leading towns gave attention to stage performances and were visited by professional performers occasionally. Portrayals of Western life were not popular. Concerning art and music in early Illinois, the experts have had little to say except for German music and the same is almost equally true of early Illinoisians in the field of science. Outsiders visited Illinois and recorded their observations. The field of geology was more objective; explorers searched out fields for lead. Coal veins were noted; salt springs were reported along with river courses; plant life; etc.

And Illini were too recent and need for earning a living too great, for the general reform movement to affect them much. Even prison reform and care for unfortunates came late in the 1830's, along with interest in education and internal improvements. The effects of the success of Rappites at New Harmony, Indiana, were expressed in southern Illinois in their branch stores set up for retail of processed goods. The Birkbeck-Flowers settlement at Albion was something of communal project and was a success. Mormons at Nauvoo fall into this class: Left alone they probably would have made a success, but outsiders could not keep hands off; nor could Joseph Smith keep his hands out of other persons' business. Various other church groups made group settlements principally at the north.

There remains to be noticed the problem of slavery in the state and what its future was to be in areas where it prevailed. Negro slavery was an old institution in the French settlements. While the Ordinance of 1787 declared against slavery in the Old Northwest, practice rather completely riddled that provision. Abolitionism itself dated out of the New England-lower New York state region and was to be spread to the West by the Reverend Charles G. Fanny and others. It was taught that slavery was morally wrong; it was a "sin." Illinois, before Easterners crowded in at the north, was not at all anti-slavery; the indenture system in the state as late as 1830 contained 746 indentures. Kidnapping of free negroes and selling them south probably concerned as many negroes as are supposed to have traveled to freedom by "underground railroad." The first abolitionist society was formed in Jacksonville in 1833 in spite of public opposition. The issue of abolitionism was taken up by opposition newspapers; the state legislature was anti-abolitionist in 1837. The issue was in the open. Benjamin Lundy moved his anti-slavery sheet to Hennepin, state law being in opposition to allowing such literature to enter the state. The movement gained ground in later years as Easterners took over state politics at the North, but as late as 1858 Lincoln and Douglas debated it as though it was new ground.

7. Matters Economic and Social

Population at time of statehood was principally at the south, as we have seen. The general pattern of evolution of communities had been established: Wandering first-comer trappers and traders, the squatter, farmers with livestock and enough capital to buy land and develop it, the more educated and professional men coming from the East to seek their fortunes or

or through Kentucky, and mostly by way of the Ohio river. The French element and southerners had had slaves or were interested in them. Indians were still predominant in much of the state as late as 1832, as wars were to demonstrate. Towns there were, more or less, operating as inlet for goods and as points for distribution, wholesale or retail, with lesser stores in the hinterland. Goods sold were the basic ones of guns and supplies, other hardware, cloth and blankets, along with a few luxuries, clocks and jewelry. Barter must serve for the most part in payment for goods: Furs, pork and beef, cereals, whiskey, honey, etc., which goods must still be carried outside the state to complete the transaction, hence the shipments by boat down river New Orleans way. The East ruled the money market; West hardly fitted into the pattern even to making payments for goods purchased there. Good money was drained eastward leaving questionable local banknote issues for circulation. Means was not provided by which credits accumulated by the West could be balanced against debts owed to the East. United States Bank practices were of little assistance to the West. State Bank in some form seemed to be a reasonable compromise but its business was so badly managed in the early 1820's as to make matters seem even worse than they would have been otherwise, if possible, and left all banks in bad repute in the public mind.

But speculation in land was the principal means for accumulation of wealth. Land offices become more accessible after 1812, as did terms become more favorable: 160 acres at a possible \$2.00 an acre, one-fourth in cash and the rest in three annual installments. Speculators would pay the 50 cents per acre and hope to sell before other payments fell due. Town sites offered possibility for more rapid turn-over, as did the accompanying mill sites, etc. Timber land was preferred to prairie for settlement until the 1830's at least. Squatters hoping for more favorable governmental terms hesitated to invest in land at all and built up preemption rights for the future sale, but the adoption of the full homestead principle was delayed for many years; policy being affected by New England's desire to hold its people. For liberal gains the West must compromise with Eastern principles and the whole thing was further confounded for Illinois by predominance of southern policies there, which were not approved in the Northeast.

But there were matters that could not be overlooked or delayed: Such matters as church and religion, education, newspapers, social life, matters of health and sickness, and need to convert local conditions to better living conditions. The first problem was just to live until the forest and malaria could be brought under control, and while that was being done other things were in abeyance. Settlement moved in advance of church; Protestant or Catholic. But church was soon to follow. For non-Catholics, Baptists were first in the field, in 1796 at New Design; soon others were scattered about in the south. In 1801 Methodists entered the field with more of circuits and organized control through the bishops. The teachings of both were highly moralistic. Population was too sparse and poverty-stricken to afford church buildings or salary for ministers.

Knox and Illinois colleges and Blackburn were early leaders in higher education especially for the ministry. But individual Congregationalists were increasingly unhappy at being formally submerged by formal agreement with Presbyterians and contended for at least equal position in church organization and the control of the colleges. And there were branches of the various principal churches on into infinity and reversion to the Bible a-

lone for guidance. Catholicism had lagged under the impact of Eastern migration but they were back at work early in the 1800's and operating in part from the Bardstown, Kentucky, center. Irish immigrants in the 1830's were mostly Catholic but it remained for the 1870's to produce the great increase in activity by this church. Forces operating for education were weak. Settlers from the East had more regard for education; their trip West might have been made in one season. Southern influence, arriving by way of Kentucky, may have consumed two or three generations in the transfer, which not only resulted in loss of standards but in ambition as well. And upper class southerners doubted the efficacy of education of the lower classes, possibly especially at taxpayer's expense. Aside from subscription schools, such schools as existed were financed variously. The principle of local taxation for support of primary schools was accepted in 1845.

From New England in the 1830's came inspiration for more formal education and more of training in teaching. Wealth and population were on the increase. School teaching might be a stepping stone to the professions. More women engaged in the business. Classes got formal organization; textbooks appeared; something of state organization was provided for briefly by the ^{office of} state superintendent of public instruction. The secondary education that there was, was supplied by academies, seminaries and girls' schools. Then came the colleges, largely denominational: Blackburn and Knox for Presbyterians, Shurtleff for Baptists, and Mc Kendree for the Methodists. Illinois college planned to rise above denominationalism. Early newspapers were of small value and effect, but by the 1830's they more nearly reflected group principles in public life.

Government was mostly local administration. The state legislature meeting each two years enacted statute law. State offices were not very important, except possibly the judiciary. County commissioners, assisted by the courts and sheriff, managed county matters. Justices of the peace attended lesser cases. Town government similarly was rather incidental until the community was roused to action by dire need when reactions might be short and drastic.

The towns offered more opportunity for social occasions, but they were small and really but centers of rural activity. Occasions for festivity were harvest time, cabin building, weddings and log rollings, at which occasions the women provided the food and the host the whiskey. Dancing was ordinarily a favorite diversion but soon Protestant church teachings frowned on such matters and the "fiddle" as inventions of the devil. As church was mingled with many community projects, so people received much emotional inspiration in church and religion. Women's activities were confined much more nearly to the home. Marriage came early. Men could attend court, muster day for the militia, political gatherings, etc. and so give opportunity for larger outlook.

It had been a strong strain of individualism that had induced people to go west. Those who won success in the battle with forest and prairie could well feel that they could overcome anything and that their country could "whip" any other. But while families were large, many did not attain that success. Fevers and ague along with exposures took heavy toll. Story telling and a loud laugh might conceal many a hurting place. Patent medicines appeared for every illness; calomel was a safe dosage. Whiskey was the remedy commonly resorted to to strengthen muscle or conscience or a diseased body.

IX. ILLINOIS IN THE 1850'S

It has been said that it was in the decade of the fifties that Illinois emerged from the frontier. Agriculture was being revolutionized; cities were developed from country villages and towns; the prairies were peopled; banking and currency responded to public needs; industry developed. For the whole period Stephen A. Douglas was a force in national politics; at its end another of its adopted sons, Abraham Lincoln, was elected for the presidency.

1. Economic Enterprise a. Agriculture

Illinois in the 1850's was a great agricultural state. Its corn production in 1850 was 57.65 million bushels; it increased to 115.2 millions in 1860 and made it the leading corn producer in the Union. In wheat production it was fifth in 1850 and first in 1860, with special success in the southern and in northern counties. Other principal farm grains were oats, rye and barley; great gains were made in each in the decade. Marketing was by way of Chicago for the most part but railroads and lake shipping carried grain east. Prices were usually about \$1.25 a bushel for corn and wheat.

Agricultural methods were not good but attention was being given to improvements. The reaper, steel plowshare and hay tedder were used increasingly. Agricultural societies were being formed. Fairs were organized at which commercial farming machinery were demonstrated. Farms were becoming larger. The value of farm implements in use tripled in the decade. Fencing had always been a problem especially in prairie region, but J. B. Turner's Osage hedge helped to solve it. More attention was given to fruit raising and potatoes. Alton was a main fruit market. Germans in the American Bottom raised grapes. In 1857 there was organized the Illinois Horticultural Society. Sorghum molasses attracted great attention. Raising of livestock was general. Largest producers of finished cattle were in Mc Lean, Morgan and Champaign counties; cattle feeding was profitable but it was difficult to supply stock for the demand, hence the interest in obtaining western cattle and quality of cattle was improved.

Hogs were prolific and consumed much of the corn crop; prices were about \$3.50 each. Sheep raising was restricted by the unsettled condition of the wool market. Meat packing was engaged in extensively; it tended to center at Chicago by 1860 but Beardstown, Peoria and other towns were important. Farming was going commercial. Acreage in improved farm land increased two and one-half times in the decade; land for sale by government, railways and other speculators flooded the market but so did the new settlers arrive hence prices held. Mexican War bounty lands were dispensed after 1850. Sales declined after 1855; land offices at Quincy and Shawneetown were closing. Illinois Central lands were sold through the Bloomington office in 1855. Squatters usually got good settlement if they wished to purchase. Farmers were dissatisfied with profit of the middle man and became interested in cooperatives, and reform or agrarian movements appeared in politics in both Democratic and Republican parties. Interest in a homestead policy--free lands for actual settlers-increased.

b. Banking and Finance

All this called for adequate finance and occasioned continuation of debate about banks and banking, hard money or bank notes. Currency flowed into the state to help satisfy that need. The constitution of 1848 provided possibility for creation of a "free banking system" resembling those in Ohio, New England and New York state. In 1851 legislation provided for the incorporation of banking associations for doing general banking business. Democrats questioned the wisdom of the program. By 1854 twenty-nine such banks, mostly in the Chicago area, were in operation. Their notes made about 30 percent of currency in circulation. Legislation was amended in 1857 to provide for more of regulation. Soon there was a sharp drop in value of securities on which bank currency was based. A few banks closed. Speculation continued. Then, panic looming, banks reduced their note circulation and but six of the existing 54 failed. Business failures were common but conditions soon recovered for the most part. The state banking system had stood the test.

Earlier, public finance was affected favorably by large land sales, and economy in salaries and general expenditures were an aid to the state treasury. The two-mill tax after 1848 was assisting state finance to meet its obligations and go on a balanced budget. Canals passed to private hands. Internal improvement stock rose in value. Banks and currency had been scarce, but many opposed banks in principle anyway and wanted specie as medium of exchange.

Urban-industrial development and commerce was made possible by improvements in transportation. Railways and lake shipping carried thousands of immigrants from the East and from western Europe, who, although usually poor, added to possibility of production and consumption, to purchase of public land, and establishment of more farms. In 1850 the state had but ten incorporated cities; others appeared at advantageous points in roads, canals and new railway construction. Municipal problems were created; housing was scarce and rents high. Streets could be a quagmire and were receptacles of filth as rural practices continued to prevail. There were no public utilities in 1850. But soon Chicago had gas lighting and sewers. Other cities were providing water systems. With the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal in 1848, Chicago became a natural place for exchange of eastern and western goods; the building of railroads in the 1850's made that situation permanent as the many trains a day delivered products of the back country. It became the great wheat market in the world. In 1851 the value of its trade amounted to \$30 millions. Streets were improved with the years; there were good hotels for transients. As for other principal cities, Springfield had little to offer. Peoria in 1860 was a beautiful city there in its agricultural and industrial community. Quincy was a port city. Belleville was a trade and brewery center. Beardstown did meat packing. Chicago was port of entry for thousands of immigrants, that made up one-eighth of the total population in 1850 and which tripled in the decade and added their peculiar cultural contributions to what was already there.

c. Railway Construction

Railway construction in the 1850's was the big demand. Many plans had been made previously but had not matured in construction. As late as 1854 plans were being blocked by "state policy" of attempting to favor certain trade centers in the process of construction. Roads in operation in 1850 were a short line westward out of Chicago and another from Naples on the

Illinois to Springfield. Of the latter, the part from Meredosia to Jacksonvill was in operation in 1838. It was completed to Springfield in 1842 at state expense, as part of the "Northern Cross." It was to operate on lease but could not be made to pay. In the late 1830's, too, there was a coal tramway in St. Clair county. The Galena-Chicago road opened for business to Elgin in 1850, to Freeport and Galena in 1854. Southerners felt slighted in the situation. Population was pouring into the state. Resistance to incorporation of railroads eased in 1851. There was no construction yet but the Illinois Central was incorporated in that year. The principal project was the Illinois Central railroad from Cairo northward by way of Centralia, Decatur, Bloomington, La Salle, Dixon to Galena, with connection with Chicago. It had been planned many times before. In 1850 there was a federal land grant of 3 million acres to the state for the construction of such a road. Federal government retained claims to a similar area back from the railway for speculative purposes. Such a road was chartered in 1851 in a contract with Easterners by which they would receive the state grant, the state to get 7 percent of gross revenues of the road, the main construction to be completed in four years. Galena and Chicago branches were to be completed in 1857. And, of course, other roads were demanded by several other communities, and connections eastward were planned. Cities sparred for trade advantage and tried to prevent ties with St. Louis trade center. These lateral and subsidiary roads were actually built in our decade. By 1856 there had been built more mileage than in any other state in the nation; it had 2,235 miles. In 1870, 4,000 miles were in operation; in 1890, 10,000 miles. The Illinois Central Railway had materialized.

Carrying business in freight and passengers taxed the capacity of the railroad. Handling of the mails was revolutionized. Service between Chicago and Springfield was reduced from three days to twelve hours. Existing market cities boomed; new ones appeared overnight. Chicago held its lead as trade center as railways and lake boats exchanged goods at that point. The Illinois and Michigan canal was completed in 1848 and contributed to the same end. Farm produce was carried to market and farm machinery carried back for sale. Coal replaced wood for fuel for engines. Land speculation ran riot. It was all managed so that it was Chicago and not St. Louis that got the bulk of the business. In 1860 the state was supplied wonderfully well with railway transportation.

2. Church and Religion

As with other phases of life, the situation as to church and religion developed too. Rural areas and many villages were still without church buildings but in 1850 there were 1,200 churches in cities in the state. By 1860 they had increased to 2,500. The larger cities had from 5 to 12, mostly Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran and Roman Catholic. Peter Cartwright still dominated the Methodists, who led in the number of churches. They were opposed to slavery and the use of alcoholic liquors, as were the Baptists for the most part. Alexander Campbell built the christian church very rapidly in Illinois. New England furnished the Congregationalists in the northern part of the state; Presbyterians felt the southern influence more, and suffered from dissensions. The two tended to ally in the state field for higher education. Germans and Scandinavians made up the membership of the Lutheran churches, principally in the north-east and in the vicinity of East St. Louis. The Episcopal church lacked membership early but grew rapidly under the leadership of Bishop Alexander Chase, even though it, too, was troubled with dissension; Jubilee College

was its seminary.

Roman Catholics gained by the arrival of the Irish and others from the Continent. Universalist and Unitarian churches were surprisingly successful. Most church activity was in cities and larger towns; rural people rarely had opportunity to attend church, indeed, some had almost forgotten it. The rural field was still administered by preachers on circuit on their occasional rounds; quite often there was a local minister to promote religious activity in the school house or in a private home centrally located. Preaching on street corners was common practice. The local preacher was present at every social affair or special occasion. And sharing of church facilities, even ministers, was not uncommon, so little did creed concern many church members. Every principal church had its seminary or college, even though an educated ministry was regarded unfavorably by some. Presbyterians and Congregationalists gave most attention to seminaries, but Methodists and Baptists favored them too.

Missions were organized for field work. Bible and tract societies were very active in country districts and sales exceeded usual expectations. Camp meetings in late summer and revivals terminating at Easter were popular. The Young Men's Christian Association appeared in this decade. Union prayer meetings were not uncommon. Extreme denominational differences declined about 1858 in the cities at least, as did religious emotionalism. Church colleges appeared with a rush in the 1850's, as shown elsewhere. As for church statistics in 1850 the following data is instructive:

CHURCH	NUMBER OF CHURCHES	ACCOMMOD- ATIONS	VALUE OF PROPERTY
Baptist	282	94,130	\$204,000
Christian	69	30,860	42,900
Congregational	46	15,600	89,000
Dutch Reformed	2	875	2,700
Lutheran	42	16,600	40,000
Roman Catholic	59	29,100	220,000

PRINCIPAL LOCATION OF CHURCHES

Episcopal	Adams, Cook, Edwards, Madison, Morgan, Peoria
Friends	Putnam, Cook, Tazwell, Vermilion
Dutch Reformed	Fulton, Peoria
German Reformed	Pulaski, Union
Moravian	Jasper, Brown
Lutheran	At the south, Edgar, Adams
Roman Catholic	Northeast and southwestern parts, Jo Daviess, Effingham, Will
Swedenborgian	Ogle

3. Schools and Education

For all the earlier talk about education, it remained for the 1850's to lay the foundations for a public school system. Generally schools and equipment was lacking. In 1850 there may have been 80 private schools, less than one per county; schools were not to be found even in some of the towns at the north and were non-existent in rural areas. Population had been and was being acquired; there was an accumulation of wealth; times were relatively prosperous. The time had come to really do something about education.

Advocates were divided between literary and vocational emphasis but the drive was for a basic common school system. Its foundation was laid in legislation about 1855 which created a free school system, supported by taxation, and a state superintendent of common schools. The "Illinois Teacher" began publication in 1855. Ex-Governor Thomas Ford published his history of Illinois in 1854. Many school houses were being built, still mostly of logs, value about \$75. School term lengthened to almost seven months. Previously many teachers were drifters; some arrived from New England in a missionary sort of way. The State Normal University was provided for in 1857 to improve teachers. Teachers pay was about \$180 a year for men and lower for women. The drive for vocational education for mechanical, agricultural and other industrial groups did not materialize until the Morrill Land Act, 1862, laid economic foundations for it.

Higher education, too, made gains. In that field advocates were divided between desire for public high schools and those who would improve the academies, seminaries and church colleges through aid program. A few high schools were set up (Chicago, Ottawa, Canton, etc.). Leading colleges were Knox, Shurtleff and Illinois College at Jacksonville, Northwestern (1851), the old University of Chicago (1857), etc. Interest in education through federal aid increased. There was a rush to create or acquire new colleges, principally by church denominations:

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	DATE	VALUE OF PROPERTY
Almira College	Greenville	1857	\$ 33,000
Blackburn College	Carlinville	1857	150,000
Chicago Theological College	Chicago	1855	607,000
Eureka College	Eureka	1855	100,000
Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston	1855	512,000
Illinois Wesleyan University	Bloomington	1852	200,000
Jennings Seminary	Aurora	1857	85,000
Lake Forest College	Lake Forest	1857	728,000
Lombard College	Galesburg	1853	190,000
Mc Cormick Theological Seminary	Chicago	1859	1,148,000
Mt. Carroll Seminary	Mt. Carroll	1852	95,000
Monmouth College	Monmouth	1857	175,000
Northwestern University	Evanston	1851	1,861,000

New England's philosophy of education prevailed to the regret of persons from the South. Necessary expenses for college attendance were about \$100 annually; teachers' salaries were at bottom. Public support for college-grade education was an increasing demand, and was tied somewhat to vocational education. Statistics on various phases of education are interesting. Eighteen counties had 86 school libraries with a total of about 13,000 books; some had as few as 100. Twenty-three counties had public libraries, usually one each; with a total of 36,000 books, the number ranging per library from 200 to 19,000; other counties had none. Six counties were listed as having colleges; number of teachers, 35; number of students, 445; operating income \$13,330. Of academies there were comparatively many. They were reported in 31 counties, as 81 schools, 156 teachers, 4,200 pupils, \$2,000 endowment, \$800 supplied from public funds and \$37,700 supplied from other sources; operating income as \$40,500, the range being from \$300 to \$2,900. Fifty-seven counties had no libraries. Data on pupils by color revealed that rarely was a negro in attendance at any school. Counties of least illiteracy were at the north; at the south there were 40,000 illiter-

ate whites; immigrants, of course, could rarely speak English, much less read or write it. Possibilities, indeed the necessities of education were great, not only for functional purposes, but also as an Americanization program.

4. Other Social Problems

The early 1850's were fairly prosperous times. But poverty there was due in part to lack of enough wealth to go around, arrival of poor persons from the East and from western Europe, and the existence of poverty aplenty among many older residents. In general paupers were expected to do for themselves. Wages were less than a dollar a day and the work was physical labor. In non-township counties indigent persons might have relief administered by the county court or board of supervisors. Nearly every county had its poor farm for older persons especially. Need was greatest in Cook county. The tendency was to blame public land policy for poverty and see the remedy in granting free land for actual settlers from the many square miles not in use in the state.

Attention continued to be given to establishment of institutions for care and education of unfortunates: For the insane, blind and feeble minded, especially after the Civil War. Crime was on the increase in the towns and cities especially. Drinking of strong liquors consumed time, energy and resources. Women were the principal sufferers as well as promoters of temperance movement. There was talk of substituting wine for whiskey; others demanded the "Maine law" and total prohibition; then rise of the anti-slavery movement tended to distract attention from poverty and other humanitarian causes. And nothing got done. The Democratic party and recent immigrants with their love of strong drink resisted liquor reform; Yankees were most opposed. Nevertheless principal cities especially at the north voted themselves dry. Occasionally a "Carrie Nation-"like campaign got started and there was loss of property in the cask or bottle and in saloon equipment.

The period of the 1850's was the one of most activity by the "Underground Railroad." River towns were principal places for entry, such as Chester, Alton, Quincy, Cairo, etc. Many crossed the Ohio or Mississippi rivers on their own. From such places, slaves were directed or transported over rather regular routes in the general direction of Ottawa and Chicago, from which lake boats might carry them to Canada. There was little of dueling in the state; it had been introduced by Southerners. The law was opposed to such contests. An old law regarded a death resulting from duel as the equivalent to murder. Participants might lose the right to hold office or be required to pay a fine. The constitution of 1848 declared against such a contest even if held outside state boundary.

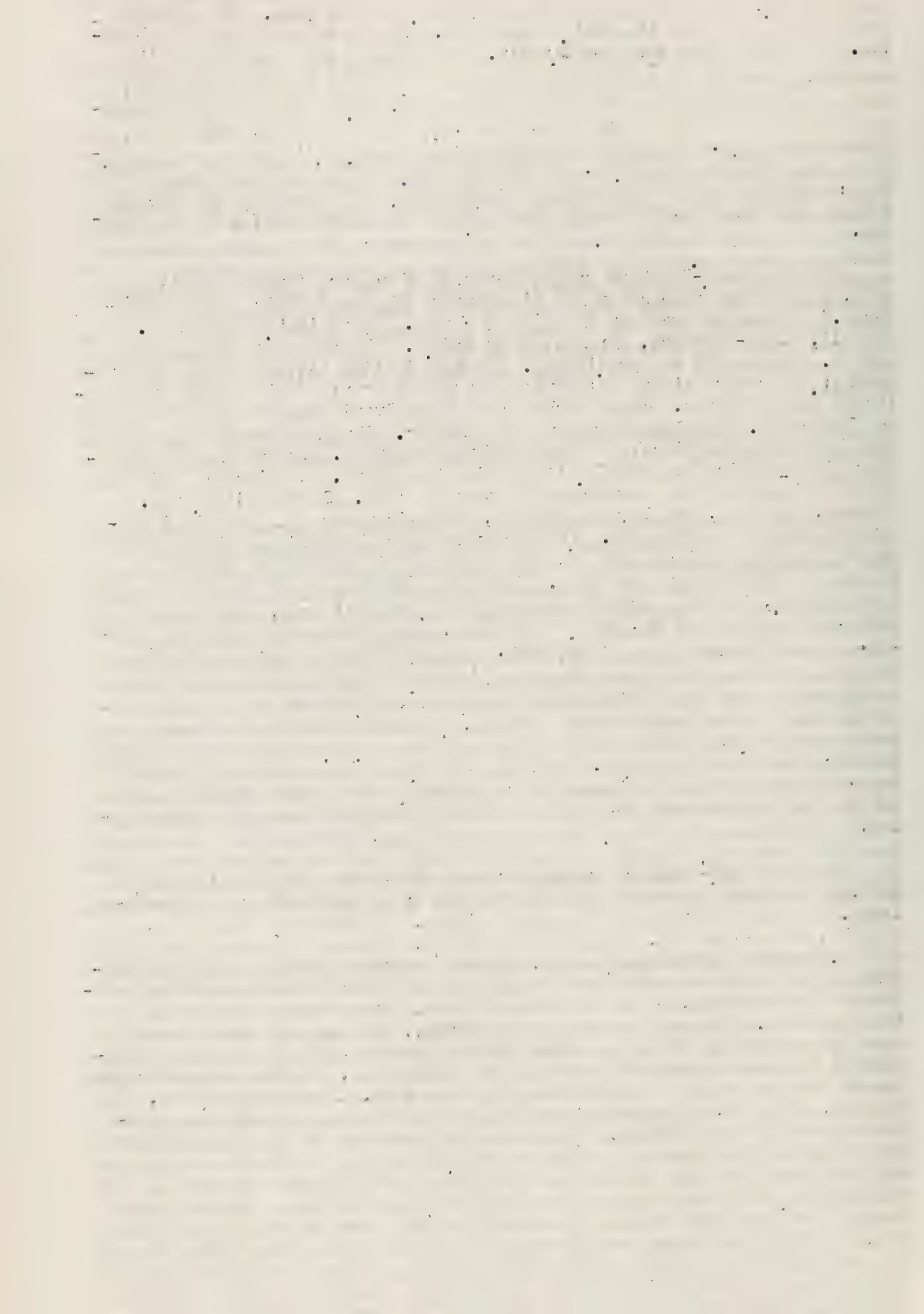
5. Political Parties and Party Problems

The party situation about 1850 was comparatively mild. Principal parties were Democratic and Whig. Even though the latter had won the national election in 1848 it was divided on the remedy for the slavery problem but opposed to its extension at least. Democrats were in majority in the state and were split on the reform issue. John Wentworth represented the Liberals in 1848, while others were for Lewis Cass. Earlier splinter parties tended to ally and form the Free Soil party and oppose extension of slavery. Emancipation of slaves, Wilmot Proviso, restriction on slave trade, "underground railroad," what to do about organized government and slavery in the

territory recently acquired from Mexico, and continuous politics, combined to produce a crisis during the summer of 1850. Southerners threatened to secede from the Union if they were pressed too far. Illinois was divided in much the same fashion as was the nation. Moderates labored to find compromise ground. Governor French and Congressmen W. H. Bissell and John A. Mc Clermand were moderate. Senator Stephen A. Douglas supported Henry Clay's efforts to save the Union by compromise. He is said to have drafted bills making California a free state and for creating territorial government in New Mexico and Utah. Illinois congressmen were hesitant about a new fugitive slave law. Public opinion in Illinois would go far to avert secession of the South. Douglas supported proposal for a fugitive slave law. Moderates won the autumn elections and hoped that party and sectional dissensions had been ended by the compromise legislation of 1850. Douglas lost to Pierce in the Democratic convention in 1852. Democrats won both national and state elections in 1852. Whigs and Free Soilers allied to the advantage of both.

Such in general was the situation in 1854 when again serious controversy arose between the sections of the Union over governmental organization for Kansas-Nebraska territory. Douglas would allow residents there to decide the slavery issue without regard for the Missouri Compromise. Illinois politics was in an uproar; even Democrats hesitated to favor the South; they lost the elections in November. The Know Nothings would save the country for persons already here and for Protestantism. Douglas got his Kansas-Nebraska law but he split the Democratic party and lost much political support in Illinois. The Whig party was breaking up. An anti-Nebraska general assembly was elected in November. From the political turmoil the Republican party slowly emerged after 1854. Other political issues were liquor, public schools, vocations in higher education, and state ownership of all public lands to make more of it available for farmers. There was continued interest in care for the deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble minded, the insane, and criminal classes. In 1853 a law was enacted to prohibit negroes and mulattoes from entering the state. In 1855 a "Maine law" was enacted prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages under heavy penalties, but subject to popular approval and which failed by a small margin to materialize.

Dissident non-Southern groups hastened to prepare for the election of 1856, by meetings at Decatur and Bloomington and named their group "Republican." It was moderate on the slavery issue. It nominated William H. Bissell, an ex-Democrat, for the governorship. The national party named John C. Fremont for the presidency. In the election Bissell won the governorship; the congressional delegation was almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania won the presidency for the Democrats. The legislature was Democratic. Abraham Lincoln was on the rise but still very local and comparatively moderate. In the Bissell administration politics was continually in the foreground. A principle objective was the winning of the senatorial election in 1858. Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, and Abraham Lincoln, Republican were the principal contenders for the senatorship. The former had hurt himself by going national on the territorial issue but had done much for his state; the latter was not yet well known even in the state. Since the legislature was to name the future senator, it was a contest for a majority in that body. The central part of the state was the part in question. The south would vote for Douglas. The north must vote for Lincoln. The debates were spread over the



state. Douglas knew that anti-slavery spirit was on the rise in the north. Neither candidate took radical ground; both were union-savers. The recent Dred Scott decision had made it appear that slavery could exist anywhere in the United States with the consent of the Supreme Court. Neither Douglas or Lincoln gained much locally; Lincoln became better known in the East. The election went Democratic and Douglas was returned to the Federal senate.

There were other matters in the Bissell administration. One was the apportionment bill of 1859 by which the Democrats hoped to redistrict the state and so retain strength; it was vetoed by the governor. And in the winter of 1859 there came to light the Canal Scrip Fraud, the reissue of \$224,000 worth of redeemed canal scrip dating back to 1839, which was so handled by the state that it lost relatively little. And fraudulent practices were charged against the Bissell administration in 1859 for funding the Macalister-Stebbins bonds dating back to 1841, and which case was settled in 1865 by payment of about 25 cents on the dollar.

We come now to the election of 1860. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859 had further upset politics. Douglas was planning to secure the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. As late as June 1858, Lincoln had no support for such office, but soon clubs appeared to support him for that office. Douglas failed to win support of the Charleston, S. C. convention in 1860, but was named at Baltimore by Democrats for the presidency. Lincoln gained in Illinois. Republicans at Decatur nominated Richard Yates for the governorship and declared for Lincoln for the presidency. William H. Seward of New York was favored in the East. At the Chicago convention, Lincoln support grew until he received the nomination. Support of Constitution Union party was small and in the southern counties. Democrats named James C. Allen of Crawford county for the governorship. Both Republicans and Democrats campaigned lustily. Republicans won in state and nation, Lincoln by a plurality of 1,200 in Illinois. The Republican ticket in the state was favored by 12,000 votes. Democrats also lost control of the state legislature. Little did anyone suspect that sectional victory soon would involve the nation in a terrible civil war.

6. Industry

Sources on Illinois are not productive on the industrial situation in the 1850's. Indeed, attention was centered on transportation, commerce, agriculture, land sales and education, all of which factors were important, of course, and were basic for industrial development. And it was the Civil War period with its demand for fabricated goods that gave industry its great inspiration. However, Illinois in the 1850's was on the threshold of industrial production in response to local needs, especially in the fields of agriculture and movement of goods. Output was small. Banking facilities were only beginning to be available for industrial development. Goods for manufacture were mostly of local origin (wood, leather, wool, iron) and processing was not complicated. Product for farm use was in demand on larger agricultural units. There was great demand for reapers. Cyrus H. McCormick made them in Chicago after 1847, as did Obed Hussey. Others were produced by J. H. Manny at Freeport, Jerome Atkins in Wills County, Charles Denton in Peoria and G. H. Rugg at Ottawa. Schuttler's wagons appeared in 1843. Furst and Bradley plows and other farm equipment were in production in the 1850's; as were mowers and rakes for haymaking and wheat binding and there were efforts at producing the self-binder for sheaves of grain. And there

were other implements produced of wood and iron, they were publicized and their respective merits shown at various reaper contests over the state. Product was regarded favorably at the Paris Exposition, 1855. Interest went on into planters, production of threshing machines and even application of steam power to turning prairie sod.

Chicago with its canal, railway and lake transportation was the center for such processing, but larger towns elsewhere at the north were interested, as well, for supply of local demand. Rockford already had a start in industry. La Salle, produced glass, Quincy produced stoves, Peoria had four distilleries in 1856 and six in 1859 and a substantial beginning in production of farming implements. A dozen places made plows. Many towns were milling and sawmill business, did small foundry and machine shop, cotton or woolen mill, wagon or farm implements. Quincy and other river towns and Chicago processed wood for general use. There had been difficulties in fencing prairie land to allow raising of cereals and livestock; J. B. Turner's osage orange hedge was a huge success and had an immediate commercial production. Then about 1857 there was developed the manufacture of sugar and sorghum molasses from Chinese sugar cane. The value of farm implements produced in 1850 was \$6.6 millions; in 1860 it was \$17.2 million.

The panic of 1857 was severe on speculative enterprise. Total of Illinois firms failing was 316, with liability of \$9.34 millions, of which 119 were at Chicago with liability of \$6.56 millions. Legitimate business suffered somewhat for about two years. Taxable wealth in the state decreased by \$40 millions during the panic. The upset did not discourage interest in development of industry. Wool growers favored protective tariff; Republicans openly advocated it in Illinois in 1860, partly as a way for local industry to compete with Eastern production. In 1860 Cook county had 469 industrial plants; there were 4,268 in the state. Product in the state was valued at \$57.6 millions; employees were numbered at 5,593. There were 26 iron works in Chicago.

X. THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

1. The Raising of Troops

Firing on Ft. Sumter by Confederates on April 12, 1861, precipitated a crisis. It had been preceded by threats of secession by states in the South and withdrawals from the Union after the election of Lincoln in November 1860. Demands for negotiation were constant but compromise was not tolerated by the incoming administration. The situation seemed to call for the Confederacy to surrender to Washington or be met with military force. Many in Illinois would settle the issue by historic compromise procedure. Democrats were divided into two groups, one of which would let the South go in peace, the other would meet resistance with coercion. Senator Douglas was of this latter group as were Republicans as a matter of course. The attack on Sumter was clearly the use of force against the Union. Lincoln's response was the call for troops--75,000 men for three months service--6 regiments from Illinois, the number being determined by relative population among the states. Governor Yates immediately moved to provide the regiments; other forces were alerted. Regimental numbers started with Seventh out of respect for the six regiments provided for the Mexican War. The first regiments therefore were called the First Brigade. Regiments consisted of 780 officers and men, hence 4,680 men. They moved to Cairo.

And other program was rushed to further the Union cause, for which little provision had been made. Soon \$1,000,000 was voted for the war. State and federal standards and regulations were coordinated. Plans were put in motion to raise an additional 10 regiments, cavalry and artillery; calls were soon received for 42,000 volunteers to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. The Congress did not convene until July 4, three months after the war had started. The battle of Bull Run in Virginia and difficulties in Missouri encouraged the Congress to authorize a call for 500,000, or nearly all volunteers available in Illinois for her quota. By the end of the year the state had 17,000 in training camps and 50,000 in the service. The course of the war in 1862 resulted in calls for 300,000 troops, 200,000 troops, etc., and the draft act of July which would be used if August quotas were not forthcoming; preference was for volunteers. The government was not at all prepared to quarter or supply such a force; fair ground buildings were converted into barracks; camps were constructed at Springfield and Chicago.

By the end of 1862, the state had supplied 23,000 in excess of quotas called for. And enlistment procedure was changed from filling old regiments, and entrusting to one person the raising of a whole regiment to recruitment by companies, the whole to get regimental organization later. The draft was planned principally as a means for encouraging enlistments. The last call for troops was dated December 19, 1864, and to be for a total of 300,00 recruits. This call was not quite filled when recruiting ended on April 13, 1865. Assembly points ranged over the state, but were especially at Camps Butler at Springfield and Douglas at Chicago. Those points were also principal mustering out stations. Regiments listed ranged from the 7th to the 156th; there were 17 of cavalry, two of light artillery, along with independent batteries. These totaled for Illinois infantry 185,941; for cavalry, 32,082; of artillery, 7,277. Governors of states were legally proper author-



ity for raising forces and commissioning officers. Much was done by the adjutant-general's office, Generals Allen C. Fuller and Edward P. Niles, for about two years each, were in charge during most of the war. Until February 1865, seals were furnished by the secretary of state; after that date by the state adjutant general.

2. Relief for Soldiers and Their Families

Operations within the state ranged all the way from relief to soldiers' families to movement of troops. Medical service was needed for physical examination of recruits and for troops in the field. Candidates were not too well qualified, but were examined at Chicago, Alton and Cairo and on the front, for persons to care for the sick and wounded and help enforce sanitary regulations. The governor appointed the board of examiners at the request of the Secretary of War.

Principal military camps were at Camp Butler at Springfield and Camp Douglas at Chicago. Each was equipped for assembly, instruction and mustering out of forces, along with commissary and ordnance, warehouses, general prison barracks, hospitals, officers' barracks, etc. After the battles of Forts Donelson and Henry prisoners to a total of some 30,000 were received at Camp Douglas alone, about 10 per cent of whom died while there. The site of Camp Butler was made into a national cemetery for Union forces. Other camps there were, but of a much more temporary nature.

Illinois women rallied early to relieve the sick and wounded and poverty in soldiers families. Food, clothing, medicine and other hospital supplies, reading matter, clothing, etc. were accumulated by organized drives and forwarded by railway and steamboat to points of need. In 69 counties of record as much as \$1,500,000 were donated for relief work. Soldiers' homes were organized in principal cities; they furnished board and lodging for soldiers moving about. Illinois did her part to make the Sanitary Commission a success from the organization date of June 9, 1861; fairs were held at various cities from time to time for assembling supplies and money and working for the cause; as late as May 1865, one at Chicago netted \$250,000 and was attended by Generals Grant and Hooker. Such was the contribution of the "stay-at-homes."

3. Service in the Field

Movement of the military forces was confined to the southern part of the state. Very early troops were ordered to Cairo to keep it from being seized by Confederates and to suppress traffic in lead and other contraband merchandise with the South by steamship; soon a general blockade was in force. Armament was very scarce; but there was some at the federal armory at St. Louis where it was threatened by secessionist sympathizers. Governor Yates obtained an order for 10,000 muskets. With some difficulty they were brought to Alton by steamer and thence by railway to Springfield for use by Illinois troops. The Cairo expedition had been equipped from the Chicago arsenal.

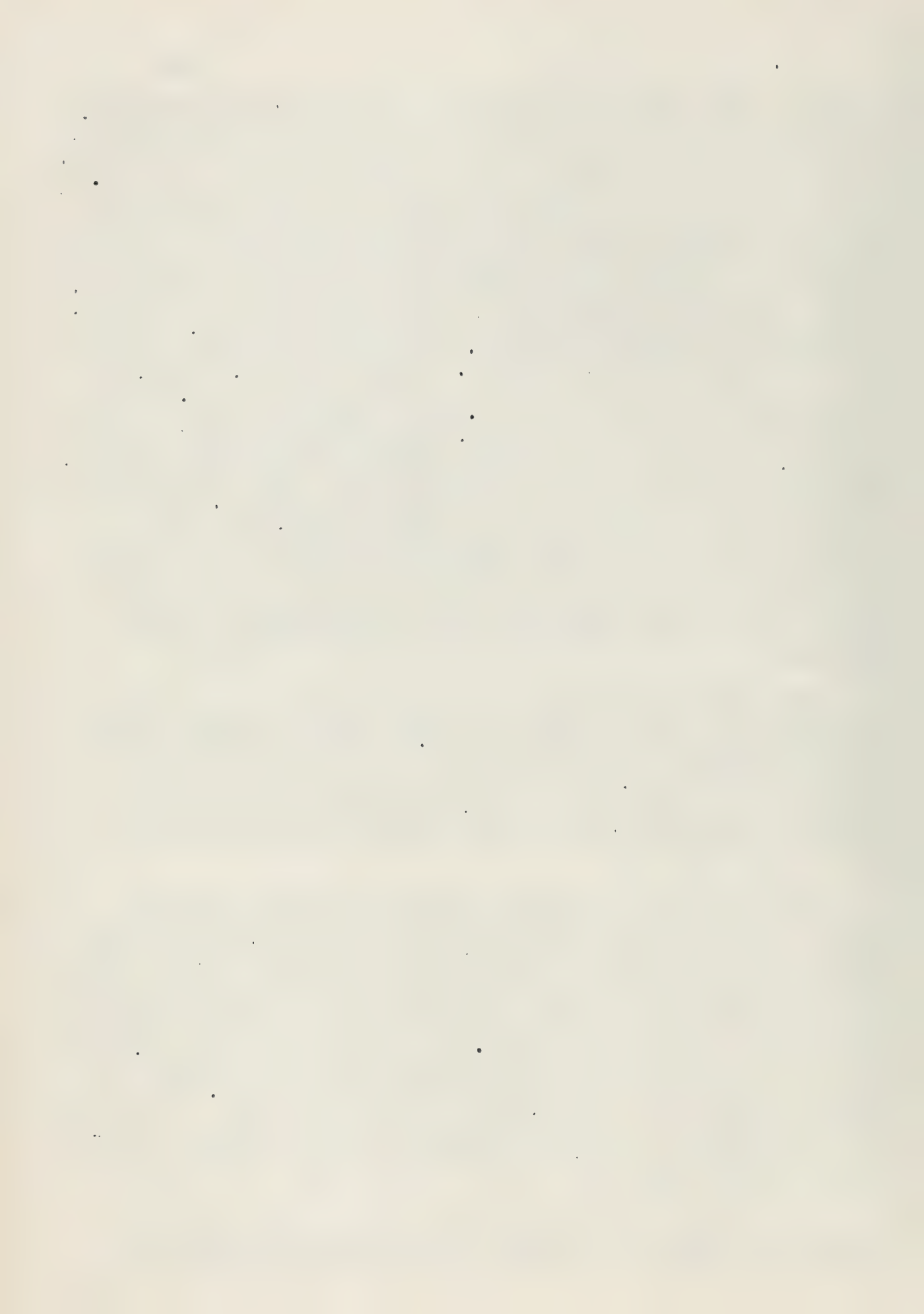
Outside of state, operations of Illinois forces were mostly in the West and South, rather than in the East. The movement on Cairo in April 1861, was really the beginning of a major operation to the South and West. Missouri, under Governor Jackson, was divided in sentiments, secessionist forces favoring General Sterling Price; Unionists favored General Lyon who was in charge of the federal arsenal and soon in command of federal forces in

Missouri. Lyons surprised the Missourians on May 10 and captured several stands of arms. Confederates were routed at Booneville in June 1861, and at Carthage in July. There was a pitched battle at Wilson's Creek in August. Confederates massed strength on the Mississippi below Cairo. To Ulysses S. Grant was entrusted the task of holding southeastern Missouri for the Union. The battle of Belmont, Missouri, was an attempt to dislodge Confederates. Then Grant moved by way of Paducah and Tennessee and Cumberland rivers for operations against the South. Forts Henry and Donelson fell to Unionists in which Illinois troops were well represented, and points to the south became untenable, including Columbus, New Madrid and Island No. 10 on the Mississippi. The Memphis-Charleston (S. C.) railroad was soon a line of defense. Union gunboats held the Mississippi down to the Tennessee-Mississippi line. Confederates concentrated in the region of Corinth, Mississippi. Confederates were beaten at Pittsburg Landing. Illinois leaders were Ulysses S. Grant, John A. Mc Clernand, Benjamin M. Prentiss, Stephen A. Hurlbut, etc. Mc Clernand alone had at least 12 regiments at Pittsburg Landing. At least 13 regiments were under other command. Illinois contributed more troops to Pittsburg Landing than any other state. Illinois sent every aid to care for the sick and wounded; many were carried back to that state for recuperation. Mitchell's Raid on Huntsville from Nashville had two Illinois regiments to assist in breaking communications from Corinth to Chattanooga. Some 36 Illinois regiments were in these operations in the West. Confederates dispatched raiding parties into Kentucky and toward Cincinnati; some 25 Illinois regiments participated in the battle of Perryville early in October or were in the vicinity. Others were at the battle of Bolivar in northern Alabama and at Corinth, Mississippi, and at the battle of Stone River late in 1862.

But essentially it was better strategy to use forces to open the Mississippi river. Federal successes had already caused abandonment of position above Memphis. General Butler and Admiral Farragut had opened the river to New Orleans by the end of April 1862. The fleet reached Vicksburg from the South on May 15, 1862, but reduction of the Confederate position proved to be impossible. Nor was a federal attempt from the north in the direction of Vicksburg more successful. Illinois regiments took a leading part in these operations.

The operations of 1863 against Vicksburg started early in January through swamps, bogs, bends and bluffs on the Mississippi by land and gunboats. Federal forces were concentrated south of Vicksburg; then came operations at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, Mississippi. In April Grierson's Raid had moved through eastern Mississippi to Baton Rouge. Then early in July Vicksburg and Confederate forces were surrendered to General Grant; at least 36 Illinois regiments were in action there. At the same time other regiments were active in middle Tennessee. Confederates had already concentrated in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Thither Union forces advanced. Operations in the area began in September by a swing into Lookout Valley and Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. At least 44 Illinois regiments were involved. Seven such regiments participated in the relief of Knoxville early in December, 1863, where General Burnside was besieged by General Longstreet.

For operations in 1864 General Grant was put in supreme command of Union forces. He worked with Sherman to open campaigns in Virginia and Georgia at the same time in an attempt to win those areas and prevent either



Confederate force being reenforced by the other by way of the Valley. Sherman started for Atlanta from vicinity of Chattahoochee on May 1, 1864, with 100,000 men and 254 guns. Then came the battles of Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, etc. and accompanying flanking movements which forced General Johnston to draw back toward Atlanta, at least 26 Illinois regiments participating. At least 35 regiments were at the battle for Atlanta and 18 at Jonesboro at the south. After the fall of Atlanta Hood's army swung back into Tennessee for the battles of Franklin and Nashville in which at least 22 Illinois regiments took part in crushing the Confederate army in the West. Then Sherman moved to destroy railways in eastern Mississippi, assisted by eleven such regiments. On the march to Savannah, Sherman had the support of some 45 Illinois regiments. Savannah fell at Christmas time. Sherman remained there for a month then moved on Columbia, South Carolina. Charleston was evacuated and Wilmington reduced, some 15 Illinois regiments being in action. After the surrender some participated in the great review at Washington and speedily there were discharges and assimilation into civilian life again.

4. Resistance to the War Program; Elections

We must now turn back to 1861 to review attitudes and events of the war years in Illinois itself. As has been said there was much demand for concession and compromise with the South. Illinois named delegates, all Republicans, to meet with other state representations to work for ending differences between North and South. All of that was ended by the firing on Fort Sumter--use of force against Washington. That to Stephen A. Douglas and many War-Democrats-to-be, fully justified use of force and war for the maintenance of the Union. Special session of the General Assembly was called for April 23. During its ten-day session it authorized supply of troops, appropriated \$3.5 millions for equipment, arsenal, etc., the state supreme court having removed the constitutional limitation of \$50,000 on the state debt in the light of the emergency. Political truce was soon disrupted by need for appointment of a successor for Senator Douglas who had died on June 3, 1861; O. H. Browning of Quincy, and Republican of course, got the appointment. Governor Yates expenditures in 1861 for war purposes exceeded by \$1,385,866 the legislative appropriation, some of which was for shoddy materials. In January 1862, the War Department took charge of purchases of supplies and equipment for Illinois troops.

Dissatisfaction with the constitution of 1848 was expressed in the elections of November 1861, when a constitutional convention was called to study the matter of a new constitution, it to consist of 75 members, one from each representative district. Democrats predominated and took independent ground and moved to take over state government; politics ran riot. Governor Yates protested. It approved an amendment to the federal constitution which denied to the Congress the right to interfere in domestic matters within states, including persons held to labor. Charge and countercharge were exchanged between the war-party and Democrats. The convention moved to appropriate \$500,000, to be obtained by sale of bonds, for relief of Illinois soldiers and their families, and which was disregarded by Republicans. Terms of the constitution regulated official action in greatest detail. Democrats provided legislative apportionment that would give them a majority regardless of elections. Grand jury was voted out for the most part. Terms of office were cut to two years, incumbents to stand for reelection in November, 1862. Neither negroes nor mulattoes could settle in the state.

After a hot campaign the proposed constitution was voted down in June 1862. President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation in September was most unsatisfactory to many persons. Republicans lost the election in November, but state officials elected in 1860 had four-year term, hence continued in office. The Democratic nomination for congressman-at-large in September 1862, went to James C. Allen an anti-war Democrat.

Republicans and War Democrats raged against that sort of thing. The Democratic convention furthermore adopted resolutions favoring compensated emancipation of slaves, condemned arbitrary arrests, favored saving the Union by the "shortest way under the constitution," demanded enforcement of laws excluding the negro from entering the state and expressed appreciation for services of Illinois regiments in the war. Republicans met on September 24, 1862, two days after the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. A war-Democrat was nominated for office of congressman-at-large. The platform called for full support for the war program, favored direct taxation to help finance the war, favored construction of the Mississippi-Michigan Canal, commended getting troops in the field and relief work. Democrats in Illinois and in the North generally won the election easily, which result may be attributed in part to opposition to the Republican program of emancipation of the negro and all-out war.

If the course of events had been rough in the last three months of 1862, real bedlam was to break loose in 1863. The work of the General Assembly was prefaced with denunciations of the Lincoln administration for its conduct of the war, for suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, for assistance to abolitionism, for the numerous arbitrary arrests, and for several days it refused to have printed Governor Yates' message. Some would settle the issue between North and South by a national convention named for that purpose to meet at Louisville, and end the build-up of the debt and the "making of orphans and widows." There were many in the Old Northwest that agreed with Illinois Democrats. Passage of appropriation bills was blocked. A legislative recess was voted by the house from mid-February to June 2 to give the peace program time for accomplishment and report; it failed by one vote in the senate. To the end of the session, politicing was the principal accomplishment on both sides. During the winter, 1862-1863, the Union could point out but few clear victories in the field; the price of gold rose steadily. More and more definitely the Democratic party split into peace- and war-Democrats. Names were bandied about: "Snakes," "Butternuts," "Copperheads," "Secesh," with respect to peace Democrats.

And there were other occasions for clash. Military arrests were made in Vigo county by the military from Indiana; a Vigo county judge was arrested on charge of encouraging desertion but was soon released. Other arrests were made in Perry county and prisoners were carried out of the state. Democrats insisted that free speech was being interfered with. On June 3 the Chicago "Times" newspaper office was suppressed for criticism of the course of the war and the Republican administration at Washington, quite in opposition to a court order issued by federal Judge Drummond of the northern district of Illinois; on the same day Lincoln rescinded the order of suppression due to local objections to such actions. Such procedure while the courts were open fanned the flames of opposition.

And secret political-military societies were formed by extremists in Democratic and Republican parties, as "Knights of the Golden Circle" and

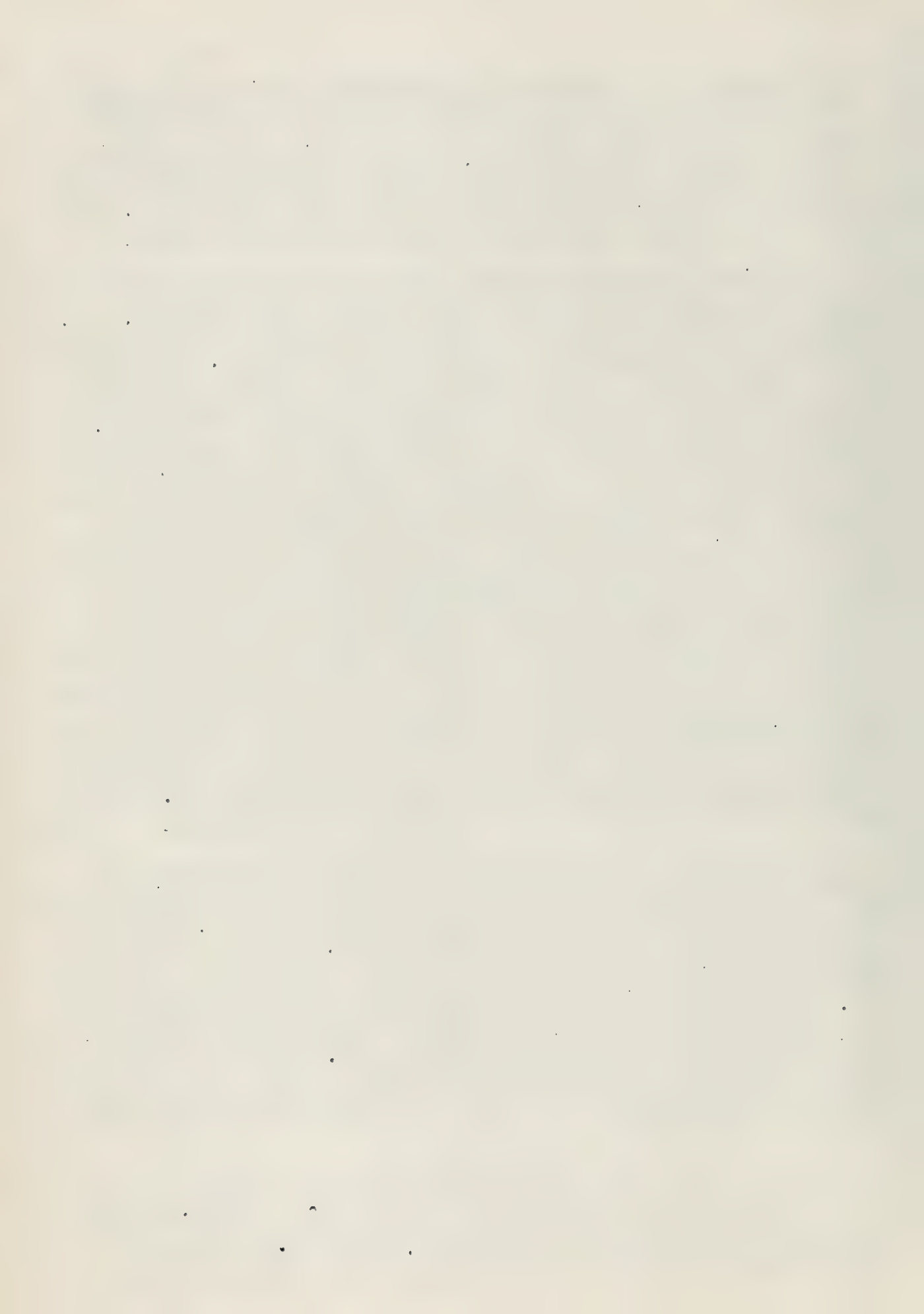
"Union League." Such organizations only perpetuated criticism of the government and the war. Arrests of deserters made headlines. Rural communities from Marshall county to the Illinois river country and south into "Egypt" were most unhappy. Soldiers operated in Green and Scott counties to arrest deserters and break up nests of opposition. Gunshots were exchanged at Charleston in Coles county. There was active opposition in Edgar county and west of the Illinois river, where there were also refugees from the Missouri conflict. But for the most part law and order prevailed.

The General Assembly met on June 2, 1863, at the end of a recess voted in February. Again little business beyond political activity was accomplished. Republicans endeavored to end the session, and in the absence of agreement to adjourn, Governor Yates prorogued the session to January, 1865. Bills essential for governmental operation were left without consideration. This was the occasion for further charges and counter charges. Then came the great Democratic mass meeting at the old fair grounds at Springfield on June 17, 1863, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was a peace meeting and reviewed the whole field of the war and action at Washington. Free offering was collected to the amount of \$17,400 for the care of sick and wounded soldiers and a representative was named to disburse it. Then in July came military successes at Vicksburg and Gettysburg and opposition eased somewhat. November elections were more favorable to the war program. Opposition subsided further in 1864. Peace Democrats held yet another meeting on August 3 at Peoria; again a national convention was called for to settle the dispute as between North and South. Soon a Springfield mass meeting agreed to the Peoria peace program and voted to support whatever candidate for the presidency was to be named by the coming Democratic convention at Chicago. It was almost too much for General McClellan to be named for the presidency by a peace group. Late in 1864 the "Chicago Conspiracy" was planned by Confederates in Ontario to start an uprising in the North through release of the 8,000 Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas and elsewhere. It was planned that peace Democrats were to join, and Missourians, etc; arrests were made on the eve of the presidential election. Military trials were held early in 1865 and there were convictions but before the year was over nearly all of the conspirators had been pardoned.

In anticipation of the autumn elections in 1864 the state Republican or Union State Convention met in Springfield late in May. There was conflict over the degree of its approval of the Lincoln administration, but the President was nominated to succeed himself; the war was to be continued until the Confederacy was crushed. Democrats met on September 14. In the November elections Republicans triumphed; Richard J. Oglesby was elected to the governorship. The General Assembly meeting early in 1865 performed several important services. Ex-governor Yates was elected to the federal senate. The thirteenth amendment was approved. "Black Laws" on the statute books since 1819 were repealed. Registration of voters was to be required. Several special local and private laws were enacted. There was increase of fees for county officials. The Illinois and Michigan canal was turned over to Chicago for deepening.

5. Summary of Developments

Otherwise than war and politics, there were other developments in the state. Population increased by 25 per cent during the war even though there were losses due to the war; moreover, some moved out of the state. Until September 1, 1863, times were hard, the price of corn going to 9 cents a bushel in 1862, and there were bank failures. But war contracts finally



called for primary goods from the prairie state. Inflation set in and prices mounted. Machinery was substituted for manual labor; there were jobs at good wages; cities grew as did industry. The state debt increased by about 9 per cent during the war and was reduced by 27 per cent by 1868. The federal government refunded state advances for war goods for Illinois regiments. Taxable property in the state in 1864 was \$357 millions; in 1868 it was \$475 millions. Corn was the principal farm cereal. Demands mounted for equalization in property assessment for state taxation. Capital punishment ceased to be mandatory, it being left to the jury to decide on hanging or imprisonment. Demands for removal of the capital from Springfield were fended off. The agricultural and industrial college went to Urbana in 1867. Democrats resisted in vain the adoption of the 14th amendment. Resolutions would prohibit settlement in Illinois by secessionist Southerners, and draft dodgers or deserters were made unwelcome. A new capitol building was voted at a cost of not more than \$3 millions, in 1867. At that time, too, the lease system for prisoners in the state penitentiary broke down; the state had 1,100 prisoners on its hands and must decide on another lease or have the state take over. The latter was chosen. It came to operate through commissioners named by the governor, commissioners hiring out convicts by sealed bid system.

Our account has now passed beyond the war period. We must go back to give a concluding statement. We have noticed that of troops raised there were 150 regiments or 186,000 men; 17 of cavalry or 32,082; and of artillery 7,277 men. The number killed in action was 5,888; died of wounds, 3,032; of disease, 19,496; in prison, 967; lost at sea, 205; total 29,588, according to Adjutant General Haynie's report in 1865. All in all with due regard for clash of views, the war had been a great force for unification of viewpoints; hardly otherwise could it have taken place so rapidly to make of the hodge-podge of immigration into Americans. Of names prominent during the war and usually with military connections, there were President Lincoln, General Ulyses S. Grant, Governor Richard Yates and Generals Benjamin M. Prentiss, John A. Mc Clermand, Stephen A. Hurlbut, John M. Palmer, John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, G. W. Smith, Charles E. Lippencott, Green B. Raum. Germans furnished Gustavus Mersy, Frederick Hecker and Gustave Koerner; the Irish, James A. Mulligan; Scottish, Jews, etc. supplied other names. B. F. Stephenson in 1866 led out in the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

President Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1865, for another four-term. Then on April 14, five days after Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, he was assassinated by Charles Wilkes Booth. He was laid to rest at Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield. Many have speculated on what would have been the course of reconstruction of the South, had he lived; we can only say that by 1865 he was a man very much dissillusioned about the war. Acting-President Andrew Johnson after a few weeks adopted policies very similar to the earlier Lincoln program and got into trouble with Radical Republican leaders. Personalities figured in the difficulties but they were not the principal difference. Mild as Abraham Lincoln was, there is no indication that he would have cooperated with Radicals in their program to hold urban industrialists in charge of government in the post-war period.

XI. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS, 1860-1870

1. Reconstruction and Politics, 1865-1870

The course of events pertaining directly to the Civil War has been reviewed. With the end of that war new problems, or old ones in new proportions, appeared. Principally they pertained to the future position of ex-Confederate states in the Union; the future for political parties, for the Union party especially; currency; tariff; demands of industrial labor for the eight-hour day and private bills without end in the General Assembly. What should be the status of the seceded states? Had they lost all status as states in the Union? What agency had the authority to reconstruct? Radicals would hold the South out of the Union as long and as far as expedient for the winning of federal elections in order to leave urban-industrial elements in control of national politics, and do it by whatever means necessary for accomplishing those objectives. The presidential reconstruction plan clearly would be much more lenient than the Radical and have no reform objective about it; that had been true of President Lincoln and with his passing, acting-President Johnson soon came to the same conclusion to the disgust of Radicals. Lincoln had reconstructed parts of Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Arkansas. Johnson during the summer of 1865 had seen that all ex-Confederate states, except Texas, had set up state governments and elected congressmen ready to be admitted to the federal house of representatives and the senate. Voters were not yet ready to write Johnson off. The congressional committee of fifteen took over management of legislation pertaining to reconstruction and soon matters were deadlocked. The winning of support of moderates was a definite objective of extremists in Democratic and Republican parties. Illinois politicians were important. Senator Lyman Trumbull sponsored civil rights and freedmen's bureau bills which were vetoed by Johnson. O. H. Browning was soon to be Johnson's secretary of interior. Voters tended to moderation but were subjected to being influenced by political tactics of the Radicals. For the election of 1866 Democrats nominated war-Democrats while Unionists tended to name Republican war veterans. Democrats advanced greenback and eight-hour day issues but that could not offset the continuing war spirit. John A. Logan won reelection. In 1867 Lyman Trumbull's seat in the federal senate was up for election and he won; but in the show-down over impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, Trumbull had voted to save the President and was thrown out of the Republican party.

Richard J. Oglesby, home with a wound in the wars, was a natural for election in 1865 when he was nominated and elected for the governorship. He pleaded for common sense in government but was soon embroiled in legislative matters large and small. Illinois was first to accept the thirteenth amendment to the federal constitution, but did nothing to make the negro a voter. "Black Laws" in force since 1819 were repealed. Private bills flooded legislative session of 1867, except that some more important bills were enacted. A state board of tax equalization was created. Capital punishment weakened in direction of life imprisonment if the jury so decided. The issue of removal of the capital from Springfield was without result except that a possible \$3 millions was voted for a new capitol building. Land grant college had to be located or the state would lose federal land subsidy; it fell to Urbana-Champaign to start such education in agriculture and mechanical arts. The abandonment of penitentiary affairs by lessees necessitated legislative

remedy; this was supplied by having the state assume control, build a new penitentiary and accompanying properties at tremendous cost. The warehouse regulation act completed major business of regular and special sessions in 1867.

2. Economic and Social Change

Local issues got more active attention than did national. But tariff was factor in politics. Illinoisians had yielded to protective tariff in 1861 as an emergency matter. Even former western protectionists failed to support the program of eastern industrialists. On the matter of the currency, voters were inflationary and favored the issuance of greebacks in rather unlimited amount for holding farm prices up; railroad freight rates should be regulated by law. The Union party had disintegrated by 1868 and with it Radical republicanism. Labor ticket was on a mild rise and that, too, deducted votes from Republicans. It took everything Republicans had to assure victory in the election of 1868 and the election of Grant to the presidency over Horatio Seymour of New York; John M. Palmer was elected to the governorship.

But economic and social development was more basic than politics. The Civil War had interrupted movement of goods to market by way of New Orleans, with the consequence that there was persistent demand for improving the Illinois-Michigan Canal so that there could be more adequate movement of freight and military materials from west to east; in 1867 legislation directed the state to see to improvement of the canal and the lower Illinois channel as well. Railways were having their own way with freight rates, especially between points away from river traffic; partial remedy advocated was the construction of additional transportation facilities. Not much more could be done at the northern end of the state; central and southern Illinois saw a dither of construction projects which soon resulted in doubling of railway mileage there. The whole state was interested in the construction of a central route to the Pacific and making of commercial contacts with the Orient, especially if Chicago was the eastern terminal.

As for banking and currency, it was just recovering from the panic of 1857 when the Civil War erupted and wrecked it once more due in part to blocking trade route to the South. The National Bank Act of 1863 and federal issue of greenbacks drove state bank paper out of existence by 1866. Prices during the winter of 1861-2 were almost non-existent for farm produce, while costs mounted for what the farmer must purchase. By 1864 wheat was priced at \$2 a bushel. The high and numerous taxes of wartime continued after the war to a large extent. Demand of Easterners for gold standard was too much for the West. As for industry, it boomed in wartime; that in Cook county more than tripled, as it did in the state generally; the number of employees increased by fourteen times, mostly in Chicago. That city, due to commercial outlet and railway center, became important in iron products, farm implements, wagon production, lumber, clay products, leather, textile production, flour and grist. Value of such production in 1870 exceeded \$205.6 millions, slightly less than agricultural production. Other cities expressed interest in a similar program for themselves: Peoria, Bloomington, Decatur, Quincy, Rockford, Elgin, La Salle, etc. Lesser places were active in textile production: Dayton, Lacon, Augusta, Fairbury, but with limited success. During the war the state stood first in the Union in flour and grist mill and syrup and molasses production; second in production of farm

implements; fourth in wheeled vehicles, leather and furniture. And new or enlarged uses of coal spurred production of that article so that its increase was more than 300 per cent in the decade following 1860. And there was feverish interest in new discoveries of petroleum in the area of Knox, Jackson and Lawrence counties but there was as yet comparatively little commercial outlet.

And the undue rise in prices of processed goods was burdensome on labor and agriculture alike, with the result that there were efforts at organized resistance: cooperative purchasing, labor organization in which Germans were very active, and railway strikes in 1864 in the Chicago areas. And organization went on into Labor party in politics even in 1864. Labor strove for the eight-hour day in the election of 1866, and it was recognized generally, except for farm labor, by the legislature in 1867. Old political alignment was disturbed. In 1869 workers obtained lien rights on buildings and lands until demands were met for services due.

Agriculture had periods of prosperity alternating with depression in the decade of the 1860's. Wheat and corn generally had good market except for counties on the lower Illinois which must use water transportation South. But hog production could absorb grain, as could whiskey making but that industry was not stable either. The state ranked first in corn and wheat production in the census of 1870; oats took fourth place among the states. There was great interest in fruit production and the formation of horticultural societies. The region of East St. Louis produced apples, pears and peaches for the market. At the south there was more of small fruits and vegetables; regular fruit express trains connected with St. Louis and Chicago markets. The Quincy area was good apple country; there was good grape production in the belt across to Bloomington by way of Peoria.

And livestock production based on stock of local origin and cattle from Texas boomed by 1867, especially in the northern half of the state. Illinois ranked second to Texas alone in cattle production. Champaign and Morgan county cattle men led the state in sales of beef stock. Dairying on larger scale appeared with industrial centers in the Civil War years around Chicago especially: milk products, butter, and cheeses in Mc Henry county especially. And the state was soon second in production of hogs, Sangamon county was center for sheep and wool production during high wool prices during the war, after which prices fell. Cotton production at the south was a major interest during the war, the yield reaching 1.5 million pounds in 1865 and prices rose to 45 cents a pound; Carbondale, Jonesboro and southward was the special district for production. The end of the war again made southern cotton available at lower price and production in Illinois declined accordingly. Flax production increased in like fashion in the region of De Kalb county; the crop in 1869 was 2.2 million pounds; processing centers were Ottawa, Sycamore and Mendota. Sugar and molasses production, likewise, was increased by absence of southern product on the market (maple sugar, sorghum, Chinese sugar cane) which business collapsed at the end of the war. Sugar beet raising and processing, due to German influence, was more successful at Chatsworth in Livingston county.

The war had decreased the availability of labor; wages rose to \$2.00 an hour. Women and children labored in the fields. Introduction of farm machinery in prairie area especially eased the situation, then after 1865 immigration from western Europe was resumed. Negroes by one mode or another

became more available in "Egypt" especially. Size of farms was on the decline but there were large ones in Champaign, Piatt and Morgan counties especially, which had 80,000 acres, 45,000 acres, etc., and were marketing livestock by the thousands annually. There was improvement in quality of livestock; oxen were on the decline as a source of farm power. The drop in prices of farm products caused search for remedy: Farmers organized for co-operative action in marketing and for legislative lobby. The Chicago stockyards were under constant attack as were freight rates. The warehouse act of 1867 undertook to regulate their procedures, as did railway legislation in 1869, and without much consequence to farm economy.

3. Crime and Reform

And there were other matters deserving of attention. Licentiousness and crime increased during the war, notably in urban areas. Drunkenness increased. Ministers fumed about the existence of slavery and argued for reform, Methodists especially; in 1865 Presbyterians would ban those who had fought for the Confederacy and slavery, but soon northern and southern branches were reunited. Episcopalians were divided on the proper amount of ritualism. Catholics were not only divided among themselves in the Chicago area especially but were under heavy attack from the older migration into the area. There was much tolerance with it all--or was it indifference? Many Mormons came to live at Nauvoo. Unitarians increased. Robert Ingersoll could assail revealed religion with impunity.

Even before the war there was interest in "equal rights" for women. That interest was increased during the war period. Soon married women had protection under the law in their property rights; they were registered at the state university in 1870, and in the same year a woman justice of the peace in Jersey county. The campaign for woman suffrage was unproductive locally.

And there was drive for better education and school facilities, and again the growing cities were most in evidence. School houses costing \$400 and church basements in use for school purposes began to be replaced with better facilities. Teacher salaries were from \$1 to \$2 a day; more women were being employed. The "three R's" took most of the effort; higher education lagged even in more progressive communities. Church colleges were fruitful in the field, as were seminaries and the occasional high school. State Normal University weathered the war in good shape. The university for the southern part of the state at Carbondale dated with 1869. Pressure through the Morrill land grant for agricultural and mechanical education demanded immediate answer, and Champaign having offered the most got the school to the disgust of the "sectarian group." John M. Gregory of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was named president. Other colleges founded in our period were:

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	DATE	VALUE OF PROPERTY
Augustana College	Rock Island	1865	\$200,000
Baptist Union Theological Coll.	Morgan Park	1865	435,000
Bettie Stuart Institute	Springfield	1868	35,000
Evangelical Proseminary	Elmhurst	1869	53,000
Grand Prairie Seminary	Onarga	1864	32,000
Lincoln University	Lincoln	1865	50,000
Northwestern College	Naperville	1865	128,000
Westfield College	Westfield	1865	32,000
Northern Illinois College	Fulton	1866	160,000
Wheaton College	Wheaton	1860	125,000

L. Recreation; Journalism

And there were other public interests and practices as pioneer life gave way to the more comfortable one at mid-century, especially for the upper and middle classes in towns and cities. Hunting, fishing, shooting matches, camp meetings gave way to more organized activities. There was curiosity about the outside world among younger folk especially, who might make boat or railway excursions to talked-up points. There came to be enough purchasing power to encourage entertainment to come to the public: exhibits, local art effort appeared, an academy of design was incorporated in 1868. The tent circus made its rounds in summer; in 1853, Barnum's Museum and menagerie. And public lecturers, mostly men, on a wide range of subjects carried on instruction or propaganda. Libraries small and a little larger were on the increase, 152 in 1850: Public, private, school, college, Sunday School, and a great increase in number by 1870. Local and traveling companies put on theatre, musicals, readings. Germans promoted musical programs. Jenny Lind visited Chicago in 1851 and "Ole Bull" in 1852, and encouraged local effort in later years. The Chicago Musical Union produced better known oratorios; fraternal orders labored to produce quality performances. The social set in the 1850's had introduced banquets, balls, masquerades, polkas, waltz, etc.

Lesser folk must be satisfied with less in quality at least, and for younger persons, largely at the public dance hall, always under suspicion. Of course there continued to be feats of skill or endurance, and talk endlessly. Then there would be choice between military company drill, commercial gymnasiums, and sports (walking, cricket, boat racing) billiards, baseball, chess, etc. Some of the above, especially the gymnasia, were in connection with reading rooms which more nearly used eastern publications, since locally produced books were uncommon before 1850. Magazines had origin in the 1850's and for a purpose, and church journals, of course. Newspapers had more general appeal with their bits of poetry and fiction along with politics and/or news; they radiated out of St. Louis or Chicago for the most part. Those published within the state were mostly weeklies but daily issue was not uncommon for larger cities after the coming of the telegraph line in 1848; the southern part of the state lagged in this respect. Copy was produced locally for the most part by the owner of the paper, by contributors, or by special assignment. Crime was supposed to make for interest. Whig papers had the greatest financial success, the Democratic papers had hard going. Reform journalism was engaged in program rather than being a financial success, as it advocated anti-slavery, peace, brotherhood, fraternity of nations, etc., especially the program of eastern reformers, and paved the way for the success of the Republican party at the polls.

Wartime journalism pushed political program. Cyrus H. McCormick's Chicago "Times" and others advocated peace; some pressed the war program. But the war upset party allegiance. Inside pages began to be purchased for filler. In 1870 some 500 newspapers and magazines were being published in the state, mostly political organs, but some by secret societies and religious groups, by agricultural, and others by commercial, financial and professional groups, etc.

5. The Constitution of 1870

As time went on criticism of the constitution increased. Effort to change it in 1862 ended in failure but times were changing. New problems

needed to be met. In 1869, in accord with the expressed wish of the voters, delegates to a constitutional convention met at Springfield. Forty-four were Democrats; forty-three, Republican; fifty six were lawyers and of rather middle age. Charles Hitchcock, Republican, from Cook county was made president of the organization. After much debate several important decisions were made. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, which had been very helpful to its part of the state, was "never to be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof" had been approved at general election. On the matter of franchise, voters must be male citizens of the United States, resident of the state for a year and of the election district for sixty days prior to the election. Woman suffrage was argued but defeated. Cumulative voting was accepted for membership of the house of representatives at Springfield. Railway rates could be regulated by law. The Illinois Central Railway was to continue to pay a portion of gross receipts into the state treasury and according to charter plan. The judiciary had more courts provided especially to meet the problems of Cook county. The school fund was to be kept intact for the public schools; education was recognized to be the responsibility of the state rather than that of the counties. The instrument was accepted by popular vote.

XII. THE EMERGENCE OF THE INDUSTRIAL STATE, 1870-1897

Essentially the period was one of transition from agricultural to industrial state and more of laying of foundations than real achievement, even though Illinois in 1890 ranked third in manufactures. That the state was essentially Republican is attested by the fact that all governors to 1893 were Republican, and only twice did an Illinoian rise to high national office, i. e., Ulysses S. Grant to the presidency, 1869-1879, and Adlai E. Stevenson for the vice-presidency, 1893-1897. There were developments on a broad front along economic and social lines.

1. Political Parties and Issues

The whole period was characterized by domination of politics by Democratic or Republican parties, Republicans showing strength in presidential elections as well as on state ticket. And there were minor parties that rose and fell during the period and which were important locally; perhaps they were more of protest against republicanism than democracy, and the labor movement could be included in that statement. The older Republican leadership was relatively conservative on current issues, as Richard J. Oglesby, Lyman Trumbull and David Davis. Republicans nominated Grant at the Philadelphia convention in 1872; Democrats nominated Horace Greeley. Liberal Republicans ran very close to the Democrats but failed to attract the farmer vote, as did political reform. Grant won easily over the fusion party. In the state the whole Republican ticket was elected.

But the reelection of Grant was not the answer to farmer demand for economic improvement. It was clear to farmers that they must organize; their principal organization was the Grange or the Order of Patrons of Husbandry organized in 1867, the first one in Illinois being created in 1868; the years for most numerous granges were from 1873 to 1874, when the battle was hottest over state regulation of railway rates. They were interested in cooperative buying and selling and with some success. Montgomery Ward at Chicago profited. Other farmer organizations were created. All combined for political purposes. Laws were enacted to regulate railway freight rates and warehouse practices, but they failed to secure support in the courts. Farmers formed tighter organization and moved for new legislation in the shape of the railroad law of 1873, and defeat at elections of judges opposing the farmer program. Regular Democrats disdained farm political pressure. The relative merit of paper currency vs. hard money was debated. Farmer interest in breaking away from major parties usually waned as the elections approached.

But interest grew in the formation of the Greenback and Labor parties as remedy for hard times for farmers and industrial labor. At least it demanded continued use of the paper dollars that were in circulation. "Sound money" men opposed this inflationary program. Republicans supported the Grant administration in their program in 1874. Democrats were gaining strength and named two greenbackers for state offices, Lewis Steward for governor and John Hise for auditor. Industrialist Cyrus H. McCormick took liberal ground. Fusionists won the General Assembly. Again the farm group weakened and Republicans won the most of state offices in 1876, but by close vote. Nationally the result of the popular vote was in controversy. Illi-

nois Republicans helped the national party to take the presidency. Moderate Judge David Davis won the federal senate seat for the Republicans. Illinois greenbackism had not proved to be important in politics even though allied with labor groups. And the old major parties for the most part stood their ground. The silver issue soon overshadowed greenbackism. Again Republicans won the election of 1878 and control of the General Assembly. They sent John A. Logan to the United States senate in 1879. In the election of 1880 Republicans, Democrats and Greeback parties put tickets in the field. The state went Republican in the November elections. The General Assembly in 1881 named Republican Shelby M. Cullom to the federal senate. Two years later Republicans enacted legislation to regulate the liquor business by high license fee for making sales. The state debt was reduced greatly. In 1884 item veto of appropriation bills was written into the state constitution. In the election in that year there were four national tickets in the field. Democrats elected Grover Cleveland for president; Republicans won principal state offices.

Through all the expressed complaint in minor party followings, there was a rather helpless adherence to major party organization and decision when it came to voting. Politics was unscrupulous; not until 1885 was there much attempt even to insure that the tally was reported as the voters had cast ballots. Major parties emphasized national issues as currency, tariff, etc., but there was strong tendency to lack of unity. John A. Logan was returned with diffiucly to the federal senate in 1885.

But political discontent ran riot and was due in part to inherent poverty on the part of industrial labor and farm groups. Nor was the position of the employer an enviable one. Labor unions increased in strength slowly. Employers used the lock-out at will. Industrial labor program was regarded by outsiders as socialistic and communist. Catholic Church would not countenance membership in the Knights of Labor. Employers freely used

strike-breakers. Thousands of industrial labor men whooped it up in parades. Then on May 4, 1886, came the "Haymarket riot." To farm groups such activity was purely "anarchist" with which they could not agree. Much of labor had arrived from western Europe recently; others had cut loose from agriculture for industrial jobs and could not return to the farm. Strikes in 1885 continued into the later years; the national guard was called out in 1886. Industrial labor and the farm vote could not operate together. Republicans won the elections in 1886; Governor Oglesby won his third term. Republicans won the governorship for Governor Joseph W. Fifer in the election of 1888. In the election of 1890 farm groups did not put their own candidates in the field; rather they sought to have major parties name candidates favorable to agriculture; they cooperated rather closely with the democratic organization. John M. Palmer, Democrat, was elected to the senate at Washington in 1891.

Laboring groups in industrial communities had suffered from decrease in wages in the 1870's. The foreign-born elements gave radical tinge to the whole situation. A labor party organization appeared in 1874 and rapidly the organization wnt Marxist. In 1877 the local organization became part of the national Workingmen's party. Strikes ran riot during the summer of 1877; then in 1879 there appeared something of prosperity and socialist strength waned. Agriculture was not to cooperate with labor; labor attempted to go along with Greenbackers. Both were more favorable to Democrats than to Republicans. About 1880 labor worked more for higher wages and shorter hours

rather than general legislative program, the shorter hours to make more jobs. From 1881 to 1886 increase in the number of strikes was rather steady; it was the more skilled and socialistic new immigration that was pushing the higher wage and shorter hour program; native Americans were more interested in preventing reduction of wage. In 1885 strikers won concessions from the McCormick harvester plant in Chicago. Labor party made a weak showing in the elections of 1887 and 1888; it swung to support the Peoples' party in 1892. Dissatisfaction with the Republican party was tremendous. Democrat John P. Altgeld of German origin, capitalist and labor sympathizer, campaigned on existing problems rather than on old issues by adopting the public and parochial school platform as his own. Democrats won both state and national tickets. Altgeld became governor. Republicans took their worst defeat since 1856.

The problem continued into 1893 and there were more strikes. Altgeld pardoned what was left of persons charged with the Haymarket Square disaster and brought down on his head the wrath of most of public opinion. In 1893 and 1894 the strike was used rather constantly to secure reduction in hours of labor from ten to sixteen per day to eight and for increase, or at least no reduction, in wages. Naturally employers set up a solid front against the strikers. The Pullman Palace Car Company reduced wages by 25 per cent; labor went on strike in May 1894, and it spread to the railroads; railways entering Chicago were tied up. Transportation of the mail was blocked. A federal injunction prohibiting interference with train operation was issued, and was defied by the strikers. The railway strike spread across the nation. President Cleveland ordered federal troops into Chicago. Altgeld protested the order. There was much destruction of railway property. Soon the strike was broken.

Republicans won most state offices in the election in 1894. The state legislature established the state fair at Springfield. It voted pay for legislators at \$1,000 a year and \$5 a day and mileage for extra sessions of the legislature; additional hospitals were provided for the mentally ill; Northern and Eastern normal schools were created and the Soldiers' Widows' home at Wilmington. The campaign of 1896 was a most active one. Democrats renominated Altgeld for governor and might have nominated him for the presidency had not William Jennings Bryan got it. Republicans nominated John R. Tanner and William Mc Kinley. "Gold" Democrats nominated a former governor and senator from Illinois, John M. Palmer, for the chief national office. Protective tariff and currency were principal issues. Republicans won most of state and national offices. The Tanner administration enacted a new revenue law providing for assessment of property at its cash value, with the understanding that 20 per cent be used for tax purposes.

2. Agriculture, 1870-1890

It is axiomatic that until 1870 Illinois was an agricultural state, and so it remained in large measure through our period even though there were changes. The farm became less self-subsistent, bought and sold more. Decrease in number of farms and farm people was due to increased efficiency which kept production on the increase, which in turn was based on increased use of animal-power farm machinery. Farmers were native Americans for the most part but English and Germans were prominent in that field. Farm labor decreased. Farm operators increasingly were of two groups: Owners and tenants; by 1890 more than half of farms in best agricultural counties were operated by tenants.

Agriculture increasingly went commercial. Products not used on the farm were sold. Needed farm machinery was obtained by purchase and that called for cash expenditure, but it over-balanced other costs and efficiency increased. The northern half of the state used most farm machinery. In the northwest wheat was an important commercial crop; it lent itself to machine seeding and harvest. Competitive machines were those of Cyrus H. McCormick, Obed Hussey, George Rugg. After the War improved Marsh harvesters won favor; then came the wire and after that the twine binder, with the result that one man could do the work of eight under the old conditions. The steel mold-board plow dating from 1833 assisted in the revolution. John Deere made plows at Grand Detour in 1837; John Lane introduced his improved plow in 1868 and soon improved processing enabled reduction in prices of farm machinery. The annual plowing matches after 1877 gave opportunity to dramatize qualities of various plows. Other inventions of value were the disk harrow, surface cultivator, grain drill, hay making machinery, and a development as important as any was the appearance of the barbed wire fence which permitted stock raising along with grain and hay on the farms. Horses continued to be the principal source of power for farm machinery. So far, farming was engaged in in parts with natural drainage. By 1878 attention to tile drainage was well advanced to allow wet heavy soils to produce regularly. The drop in prices after 1884 delayed further improvements.

Farm products may be classified generally as grain and livestock with the former having the higher value, and for the northern half of the state to have the most production. Field crops were grain, hay and pasturage, horticultural crops, etc. Corn was "King". Amount of production was important; so too were the improved varieties and the switch to shallow cultivation. Wheat lost in production to cheaper lands to the west. Oats was important, other grains less so. Vegetable production was most noticeable at the north, fruits at the south and elsewhere. Fiber crops, including cotton, became relatively unprofitable after the Civil War.

As for livestock production and products, it amounted to about 25 per cent of value of farm production in 1870. It was most important in the northern part of the state. And draft horses got great attention there. Oxen decreased in number. As for cattle, raising tended to be more important in grain producing sections. Dairy cows increased rapidly as early as 1870 in urban communities especially. For Chicago consumption, milk came from a fifty-mile radius to the west and northwest. St. Louis made a good dairy market. Butter making by commercial creamery began in 1870 at Elgin. Then came the cream separator, milk tester, sale of cream, making of cheeses and condensed milk. Raising of beef cattle and feeding them out for the market was very important; to native stock there was added a rather constant flow of range cattle from west and southwest, which were fed out by the millions, west of Rock and Illinois rivers and in Morgan, Mc Lean and Champaign counties. And there was improvement in livestock raised. Hog raising increased greatly too; pork packing was engaged in in numerous places but with railroad construction, Chicago took the lead. Sheep, wool and mutton production was relatively unimportant. And there was improvement in quality of livestock raised, such change being due to better diffusion of information and more scientific methods. This was aided by the work of state and county fairs, and that of the state department of agriculture (1872) and the state university at Urbana. Farmers learned also that they were producing to supply a competitive market, competitive not only among American producers but in foreign lands as well. But they banded together in the Grange, Green-

back party, Alliance movements, Peoples' Party, etc. nevertheless, in efforts to win support for their program of higher prices and larger markets; and they tried to influence program of the major parties but without much success. They must await the turn to better times about 1897 for effective relief. In 1887, a board of livestock commissioners was created by law to administer remedy for the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, induced by bringing in of range cattle from the southwest.

3. Industry and Labor, 1870-1896

During our period there was great increase in industry, industrial production, city growth and industrial labor, all based largely on improved transportation. That development was in the fields of processing that for the most part used local natural resources such as grain, clays, coal, timber, livestock, water resource. It is equally true that in 1870 production was largely by local labor (aided by recent immigration), for local consumption (less meat packing especially), and with local capital. Indeed home manufactures were still important. Earlier processing was closely related to food, drink, clothing, farm implements, and housing. The War inspired industrial activity, as did protective tariff and increased farm production. Leading productions in 1870 were flour and grist, meat packing, farm implements, lumber, wheeled vehicles, distilled liquors, leather goods, sheet iron utensils, railway equipment. Industry was producing goods by means of relatively simple processes without much of labor or ingenuity. Steam power was an important factor but ranked seventh as power source. Coal yet was little used.

In the next 20 years power equipment took precedence; that called for larger investment of capital and smaller increase in number of establishments especially in the 1870's. The greatest change took place after 1880. The same was true in amount of labor employed, and there was more employment of women and children in clothing and textile industries, publishing, watch and clock, and tobacco processing which called for less strength and more deftness. Woodworking employed many boys. Yearly wage increased from \$375 in 1870 to \$509 in 1890. Iron and steel production was important in 1860 in the region of Hardin county; then Chicago took first place due to its location, availability of labor and transportation and the use of Lake Superior ores. The state's rank in this field in 1870 was 15th; in 1890 it was third. Joliet had two furnaces in 1873; two other were in the region of East St. Louis; three were at Grand Tower in 1876. And at the same time there were nine mills for rolling railroad rails. Chicago made Bessemer-process steel in 1864. Joliet made steel rails in 1873. In 1890 the new Illinois Steel Company was operating seventeen coke blast furnaces; in that year the Chicago area produced about one-third of the steel rails in the United States. There were over 100 foundries in Chicago alone, producing various iron and other hardware goods and interchangeable parts. Barbed wire was an important production; as was shipbuilding about 1890. Coal for early use was imported from the East on the Ohio river, and on lake boats and by railways but it was abundant locally as soon as railways appeared. Shaft mining was begun at Du Quoin in 1855. Coal production in 1882 was 9 million tons in the Chicago area out of East St. Louis, Peoria and Danville.

But still the leading industries were based on locally produced primary goods: Grain and livestock. Meat packing was in its infancy in 1865 at Chicago when it was largely dependent on lake shipping. With railroads

there came the refrigerator cars for shipping beer and meat products, the latter to the East and even to Europe by 1875. Soon the most of the packing business was concentrated to a few larger companies. With the decline of wheat production went decreasing rank in the milling business and rise in that in Minnesota. Exhaustion of forest resources resulted in decreasing productions in fields using lumber. Clothing making persisted on its own merits rather than local advantages and on sweat-shop basis for the most part. Printing and publishing took third place among the states. In production of brick and tile in 1890, Illinois took fourth place. Dairy products were most noticeable on factory basis in the 1880's in larger cities. Distillery product increasingly centered in Peoria. Industrial production was in the northern part of the state and in the central counties for the most part. The Chicago area easily predominated in industrial field. Peoria ranked second in 1890. Continuance of low prices and competitive warfare induced effort to agreements or combinations among industrialists after 1880. Pools or trusts appeared in restricted or more extensive areas in effort to save or create more profits.

These developments were based on information rather generally known. Water and soil qualities were appreciated from earliest times by settler and trader. It was not until 1851 that the legislature provided \$3,000 a year for geological survey; a state geologist was employed in 1858. There was steady demand for salt from the southern part of the state. Limestone and sandstone was used for construction purposes and railway ballast, then appeared natural and the Portland variety of cement. Oil and gas production was ^{un}important before 1882.

The labor situation before the War had been a comparatively simple one. Quite early slaves had been owned; there was little hiring of labor due to scarcity of money and market and to the fact that most persons were self-employed on farms and in small shops. The immigration in the two or three decades before the war was occupied in canal and railway construction and in small industry. Then came the rush to industry during the Civil War, increase in employment and some unionization. Typesetters organized early. During the war there was some legislation favorable to labor; even an eight-hour day for labor was recognized by law. But soon employment was too scarce to permit observance of that standard. Living was more important. Knights of Labor appeared in principal cities after the war. Then came labor-employer clashes in the late 1870's. In 1879 the Bureau of Labor Statistics were created to administer data on labor-management relations. Other strikes appeared in 1884 and the Haymarket Riot. In 1894 railway workers in the Chicago area refused to handle trains carrying Pullman sleeping cars; President Cleveland sent in troops to insure movement of the mail; employer standards prevailed.

It was not until the governorship of John P. Altgeld (1893-1897) that labor began to obtain a hearing. It was he who pardoned what was left of the principals in the Haymarket riot. Unemployment in 1893 and 1894 was great. Labor tried to ally with the Populist party in 1892 and the Democratic in 1896 to no special result.

4. Banking, Finance, Commerce, Transportation

a. Banking and Finance

The currency situation was unsettled for ten years after the war. Not only was agriculture and urban labor affected by the situation, but business

as well. The East would clear up financial problems by converting the fifties of 1862 into five per cent bonds. The West more nearly desired resumption of specie payments as a reasonable compromise. State bank system was virtually ended in 1863 by the creation of national banks. Other banks were created in the state by special charter, and by 1869, loan and trust companies as well, and there was increased demand for closer regulation of such companies by the state; authority for this was provided in the constitution of 1870. Financial conditions about 1871 were bad due to the Chicago fire, the large amount of unproductive borrowed capital, and the panic of 1873. This affected railway construction and commercial and industrial activity. Then, too, bank reserves were held in large cities and could be resorted to by country banks with difficulty, but they must provide for moving crops at harvest season. The panic dating from late in September, 1873, brought matters to a standstill for most phases of economic activity. The price of corn did not recover until 1879. In the meantime there appeared building and loan associations, postal savings banks, savings banks, trust companies, etc. The law of 1887 was very important in financial history; it enabled a bank to be set up with state authorization, double liability for stockholders, periodic state examinations, limitation on loans, etc.

As for public finance, expenditures mounted with the years for state institutions, charitable, penal and reform; higher education, militia and police duty; that for interval improvements was on decline. There was increase in the number and activities of state commissions, regulatory and investigating. In 1888, the Lincoln house at Springfield was purchased as one of what in later times came to be many historical monuments. Increased expenditures necessitated revision upward of tax program for state income, principally as provided by the constitution of 1870, and the state board of tax equalization labored to increase tax yield. But for most purposes general property tax was the principal source of revenue.

b. Trade and Commerce

Trade and commerce in the state was based on supplying primary goods for processors and getting industrial products out to the consumer. Railway transportation and lake shipping centering on Chicago made it a natural center for these activities. Cereals were the major product, but timber products, livestock and finally coal were important. About 1870 the practice for handling grain, wheat especially, was to sell through the Chicago warehouse system and lake boats or railroads eastward, but other outlets definitely in the making were Duluth, Cairo, St. Louis, and Toledo. The warehouse system and the occasional "cornering of the market" brought much criticism on Chicago, and the creation of the railroad and warehouse commission in 1871. Railroads had been guilty of rate juggling as well as "pooling" business, in an effort to improve their situation, and had earned special legislative attention, but the commission was not too hard on them.

And Chicago and other Illinois centers were great meat packing and shipping centers, whether cured or in refrigerator cars. By-products as hides and lard were important. Other goods of interest were salt for curing of meats, lumber, flour, farming implements. The city was also a center for wholesale and jobbing houses. By 1876 the wholesale business amounted to \$350 millions annually and operated through the "drummer" making contact with customers. Chicago became a port of entry for foreign goods in 1872; goods came in from Europe and Far East by water and rail routes. Other

goods were paper, hardware, wheeled vehicles, agricultural implements. Peoria generally ranked second in the state as an industrial and trading center.

c. Transportation: Rail

Transportation in our period, 1870-1893, involved railroads, waterways and roads, in general an adequacy, except for the roads. Illinois led the states in railway mileage, or nearly so, in the whole period. The northern part of the state had the most trackage; it was in the 1870's that more nearly adequate facilities were provided for the south. The longest single line was the Illinois Central extending from Cairo to Chicago and Galena, a junction being at Centralia. In better times the desire for railways was so great that management erected roads without much cost to the line. Construction was at lowest cost possible and without ballast or drainage which left much to be desired. In 1870 nearly all roads had iron rails of the T-pattern, but steel rails were replacing them rapidly. Other improvements were the special types of passenger cars as well as freight. In 1871 the railroad and warehouse commission began to inquire into the situation pertaining to rates charged, accidents, car couplings, safeguarding highway crossings. Soon passenger rates averaged four cents a mile, and freight rate at 2.43 cents per ton-mile and were very discriminatory especially for the small shipper. The formation of pooling agreements was rather universal after 1880, as was combination of roads into one for economy's sake and to avoid the law, and it went on unrestrained until the enactment of the federal interstate commerce act, 1887. In the years, 1880-1884, the railroads were in good financial condition and were making improvements in operation; this declined after 1884 and was favorable again, 1888-1893.

d. Transportation by Water and Highway

In general, as railway facilities improved traffic by water decreased but there were other important factors that deserve consideration, as freight rates, quality of goods, necessity for rehandling, etc. Waterways had performed yeoman service in earlier years. Important water ports in or near the state were St. Louis, Cairo, Peoria, Chicago, Joliet. Major water routes were the Illinois-Michigan Canal, Illinois river from La Salle to the Mississippi, the border rivers (Wabash, Ohio, Mississippi), other rivers within the state (Fox, Rock, Kaskaskia, Big Muddy). But besides actually carrying freight, waterways were an important factor in holding freight rates down; indeed this is advanced as a major reason for maintaining traffic on some of them. The Illinois-Michigan Canal paid for itself by 1870 and was turned over to the state. Bulky goods were carried, as, grain, stone, lumber, hardware, but even that was on the decline. Locks were constructed below Hennepin from time to time (Henry, Copperas Creek, La Grange, Kampsville) so that by 1894 such transportation was satisfactory for steamers or tow barges.

Hennepin Canal (or the Mississippi-Illinois), too, had been agitated for years for shippers on the upper Mississippi and farmers in the region of Rock Island, which waterway was completed in 1907 but did not justify expenditure of federal money. There was interest, too, in a waterway outlet by way of the St. Lawrence river, but the Welland and other outlets were not deep enough to permit significant passage; lake traffic was, of course, very important. Railways managed to do most of the traffic between east and west, and more and more that to the south.

It will surprise the reader to learn that road construction lagged even more than the forms of transportation described above. Not before the middle-eighties was there much agitation for them, hope for movement of goods being tied to railway and water traffic. But there was interest in improvement by proper grading and drainage, better road building equipment, tile drain, gravel and even macadam surface to the extent of some \$500 a mile possibly. Greater centralization in county road administration was advocated and collection of construction dues in cash rather than allow farmers to work out their dues somewhat at their leisure. Bridges were most unsatisfactory. The craze for plank or corduroy roads was short-lived due to expense of construction, upkeep and inconvenience.

5. Social Situation and Education

Economically much of education by 1870 had emerged from frontier conditions. Travel had added to give breadth of view, either for immigrants that had entered Illinois recently, or on the part of those who had served in the Civil War. The change from subsistence to commercial production brought realization of world competition for markets. Railroads improved possibility of movement of persons and goods. There was more of urban life and larger industry, greater activity in labor and other organizations advanced especially by the urban German element in population. The great Chicago fire, 1871, with property loss of nearly \$200 millions, and others, forced remedial action in proper construction and more adequate fire-fighting equipment. And it was not long before the theatre, musical programs, art societies, lecture courses and libraries were back in evidence at Chicago and other larger cities. The number and quality was greatly improved by the law of 1872 which authorized towns to establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms. In 1889 there were 177 in the state with a total of 650,000 volumes: Chicago had the largest libraries; others were at Springfield, Evanston and Peoria especially. The new Chicago public library opened in 1874; Newberry library was founded in the 1880's; John Crerar Library and Lewis Institute a little later, as did Chicago Historical Society Library. And other teachers' colleges were set up to respond to need in various parts of the state. The state university headed academic education; it was called "University of Illinois" after 1885. Other colleges established were:

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	DATE	VALUE OF PROPERTY
Carthage College	Carthage	1873	
Chaddock College	Quincy	1878	\$192,000
Concordia College	Springfield	1879	21,000
Hedding College	Abingdon	1875	60,000
St. Joseph's Seminary	Kankakee	1874	21,000
German English College	Galena	1881	20,000
German Theological Seminary	Chicago	1885	
Northern Illinois Normal School	Dixon	1884	200,000

A summary of writers and writings for the general period follows: Isaac N. Arnold wrote on Abraham Lincoln, Benedict Arnold, etc.; Elihu H. Washburne did his "Edwards' Papers," "Governor Cole" and a "History of Edwards County;" John G. Nicholay and John Hay, claimed by Illinois, "Abraham Lincoln, a History;" Edward G. Mason on early history of Illinois; George P. Upton on great musicians; John W. Foster of Chicago in the field of archaeology and geology; Elias Colbert on scientific subjects and a "History of Chicago;" William Mathews on popular subjects; William F. Poole in the field of periodical literature and history; Samuel Fallows on books of

reference; Benjamin F. Taylor on Civil War and poetry; Franc B. Wilkie on the great Chicago fire; Eugene Field in the zone of tales and verse; Joseph Kirkland wrote stories and a history of Chicago; Mary Catherwood did historical novels; others in the fields of law, medicine, theology, etc. The Chicago "Inter Ocean," was founded in 1872; Chicago "Daily News" in 1875, Chicago "Herald" in 1881, helped to enlarge newspaper field; phases of interest in publication was news, advertising, politics, literary and financial enterprise.

Illinois participated in the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 and that at Paris in 1878. The Chicago Art Institute opened in 1879. Music was advanced by the founding of conservatories and music clubs. There were other matters in which many persons took an interest. The Grange increased its membership and it was open to both man and wife from the farm. More interest was taken in education both for unfortunates and for youth in general. High schools became more common. Evangelists attracted great crowds to revival meetings in 1874-1875 especially. Scientific discoveries and teachings seemed to clash with orthodox religion. There was division within churches, the evangelical wanting to go independent. The temperance movement gave opportunity for activity on the part of the women in their effort to crush the liquor habit; and in 1872 a temperance law was enacted but met with strongest opposition from liquor interests and the more recent immigrants especially. It was the Republican, more than the Democratic party that had furthered the temperance movement, hence Germans broke with it and went Democratic in large numbers.

Church, school and fairs still offered to urban people individual freedom in participation. There was being pressed upon the same public membership in clubs of social, political, business and professional, athletic, reform, etc. nature. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892 was well planned and executed; the Illinois Building was financed by a state appropriation of \$800,000. Art was stressed. Farm, mine and industry displayed their wares. The new University of Chicago opened its doors and construction of the Sanitary Canal dated with 1892.

As for elementary education, hardly was the principle of public support established before the Civil War. More favorable situation for realization were in constant development from 1860-1896. Population increased by two and one half times. The number of private schools increased by five times, the number of public schools by one-third. State and county school funds for education increased; that from taxation increased by three times. Cost and quality of school buildings mounted as did that for equipment. Total expenditures increased from \$2.26 millions in 1860 to \$14.6 millions in 1896. Teacher training in method and content was being administered for a few in the colleges. The number of women teachers increased; average monthly salary ranged upward from a dollar a day. Besides a state superintendent of elementary schools there were also county superintendents and township trustees and boards of education in urban communities. By 1890 it was expected that every child between the ages of seven and fourteen be in school at least sixteen weeks in the year.

Schools for abnormal persons were getting more attention. There was a school for the feeble-minded at Lincoln in 1875; its inmates numbered 386 in 1888. A home for children of deceased soldiers was established at Normal in

1869. There were 150 persons in the school for the blind in 1888. And there were additional institutions for the insane at Elgin, Anna and Kankakee in the 1870's. Value of such property was estimated at \$5.4 millions in 1888; cost of operation was \$740,000. Practices were based on experiences of eastern states for the most part.

Outdoor life had predominated in earlier times: For rural people the county fair and circus performance. With the growth of cities, activities became more limited in them. Attention turned to various forms of recreation or diversion. Baseball established itself soon after the Civil War. Then in the 1870's there appeared lawn tennis, walking, croquet, archery, and after that roller skating, bicycle riding. Increase in railway mileage and telegraph lines aided in movement of goods and information. Publications increased in the 1870's; the newspaper changed emphasis from ideas to news, from politics to business. Leading church organizations had their own seminaries and church journals. Simplicity of church worship passed away for the most part at the larger cities.

XIII. URBAN AND RURAL LIFE ABOUT 1900*

1. The National Pattern

"Modern Times" in the minds of most adults would mean the twentieth century. At the same time they would recognize that the United States was the product of much that had gone before: Population, social and economic development, the governmental situation with its backgrounds. The story of the arrival of the white man and his taking charge of the country and developing it to its modern situation has been told often. We might add here, however, that the total population in 1900 was 76.3 millions, an increase of nearly 14 millions since 1890. A sampling of the census divisions of the country reveals that the population of the North Central States exceeded 22 millions, of whom nearly 1.7 millions had arrived from the Atlantic States in the previous decade. The same would be approximately true as to composition of population of the South Central Division. The Western Division had a population of 3.25 millions in 1900 of whom one-third had come mostly from the North Central States. Many parts of the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain and Great Basin areas had a population of less than two per square mile. Population increase for the country as a whole had come from native stock; part of it had come in the 1840's, 1880's and early 1900's from immigration which was especially heavy in those years. As for nationality, local population had been composed of western northwestern European immigration for the most part to 1882, when Mediterranean and Central European peoples became more important. Many of these migrants went to newer parts of the country either directly or within a few years of their arrival in America. Their labor had made much of the canals, railways and the goods of industry.

Politically, the most of the United States had been divided into states before 1900. Oklahoma Territory was carved out of Indian Territory in 1890, the two parts then having a population of about 400,000 each; the two parts were united to make the state of Oklahoma in 1907. Arizona and New Mexico were still territories. Utah became a state in 1896. Others had entered the Union in 1888-1889: North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho. Issues at election time were the tariff, gold or silver standard for currency, approval or disapproval of the doings of the party in office.

Names in common use were the names of the political parties, Grover Cleveland, Silver Purchase Act, Pullman strike, Venezuelan affair and the Monroe Doctrine, William J. Bryan, William McKinley, Dingley tariff, gold standard, Sherman Act, Cuban question, destruction of the "Maine", Admiral Dewey, Cervera, the battleship "Oregon"; General Shafter, Rough Riders and San Juan Hill, Spain and the atrocities, the treaty of peace, annexation of Hawaii.

The following gives interesting data in billions of dollars on finances of the federal government. The national debt was: \$0.83 billions for 1890; \$0.716 for 1895; \$1.024 for 1900. The national debt per capita

*Adapted from the author's Indiana, "Hoosier State," A History (1958).

ranged from \$13.08 to \$14.52 for the same years. Congressional appropriations were:

1895	\$0.302 billions	1898	\$0.494 billions
1897	0.303 "	1900	0.462 "

Federal government income was:

1895	\$0.39 billions	1898	\$0.494 billions
1897	0.43 "	1900	0.670 "

Politically the nation was Republican and/or Democratic with various splinter parties to increase the interest in campaign years. As for church and religion, Protestantism prevailed. Illiteracy was on the decrease as educational systems improved. Housing, food and nutrition, travel recreation phases of life were changing to the better.

2. Every-day Life in Town

We need now to renew acquaintance with Americans living at the turn of the century. They welcomed the new year with great expectations and much noise-making with guns, bells and horns. They had had their bicycles for several years and a few good roads. Many had seen an automobile: Sunday afternoon on the front porch in the summer time might be diversified by a walk around the block or a drive uptown in the horse-drawn surrey. Woman's place was still in the home; man could be almost anywhere within calling distance; children had an allotted place and were supposed to act their age and experience.

Mankind was careless about keeping his clothes pressed; trousers had no cuffs. He wore a frock coat, a derby hat in winter, a sailor straw in summer. He paid from \$8.00 to \$35.00 for a ready-made suit. Several days wear could be had from a white shirt with the detachable collar and cuffs. Shirts went over the head and had real shirt-tails; oldsters in later years refused to recognize that the coat-model was a shirt at all. Besides linen collars there were imitations of celluloid that could be washed with soap and water and made to last until the stud holes broke out. He wore high-topped laced or button shoes in winter or felt boots; oxfords, even white, were summer wear. He shaved on Sunday morning with the straight razor, honed before, during and after the process (nothing said here about the comment at the time), and wondered what the new-fangled safety razor might be. He made lather in the mug with soap and water and applied it with a brush and had to keep the life in it. He probably wore a tie-pin if he were urban; gamblers wore flashy ones. If he was married he wore a plain gold band ring. He considered the heavy hunting-case watch better than the open-face and could not imagine watch on wrist. The watch was attached to a heavy gold chain on which hung small objects, as cat, dog or green pickle. The coat lapel might carry the emblem of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, etc.; "going to lodge" was the common alibi.

In lesser American cities the man walked to work or rode his low-wheeled bicycle, with or without break, or used the trolley car; in larger cities he rode the "elevated" drawn by a small steam locomotive. He worked from 7:00 to 6:00 with time off for lunch, six days a week; if he had a vacation it was on his own time and part of it was spent in the truck garden, repairing the house or on another job. If he owned the business, he could leave after

the morning rush had been attended to, for the corner saloon where a five-cent beer entitled him to beef stew or roast beef. He preferred cigars to cigarettes which he might call "coffin nails"; but college boys were turning to Fatimas and Pall Malls. The wooden Indian still identified the tobacco store; the cigar lighter was the gas jet. The spittoon was a necessity; if of brass it was a sign of wealth and position. Tobacco, cut and plug, was advertised on bill-boards as was beer be it Schlitz, Pabst, Blatz or Anheuser Busch. "Dry" beer was never mentioned. Girlish beauty appeared on calendars but not with beer or cigarette signs. Lunch at the counter cost 25 or 30 cents. Steak dinner cost 50 cents; a course dinner cost a dollar. Canned soups named after a man called Campbell were regarded with suspicion.

Trains had observation platforms and artificial gas lamps; double screens failed to exclude dust, smoke and the occasional cinder. A hotel room with bath cost \$1.50, \$1.00 without it, with the smells included. The postal card cost one cent, the letter two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Our American of 1900 was proud of the navy. He recognized names and faces of commanders of the Spanish-American war, and might have personal reminiscences to relate but that did not qualify him for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He enjoyed GAR parades and the political torch-light processions. He marked the ballot rather than pulled the lever and wondered whether his vote was properly registered. Celluloid picture buttons were a necessity during election years. To explode gunpowder was a sign of patriotism, the greater the noise the greater the emotion. The political party that was good enough for his father was good enough for him, unless he was a recent immigrant when he voted the Democratic ticket. He thought trusts, especially that John D. Rockefeller oil trust, made profits through unfair methods. He admired bigness and the self-made man, and hesitated to curb captains of industry because he might want to become one himself sometime. He vaguely heard agitation for reform: Eight-hour day and six-day week, employer's liability for industrial accidents, fire-proof buildings, regulation of railway rates and rate-books, government approval of meats and drugs, taking the street franchise out of politics, etc.

He heard reformed evangelists urge cleaning up of the red-light district over in "Goosensibble", but expected it to come at about the same time as prohibition. Rubber tires on buggies were an improvement until they rolled off the wheel and left only the rim. He might have given up riding his "wheel" but still kept informed on the bicycle races. Probably he had never ridden in a "Machine." He was not quite comfortable when attending "nickel shows" set up in the remodeled storeroom. He paid no income tax and if the government had proposed to take one-fifth of his pay check before it got to him he would have reached for the gun on the mantle.

Men sporting handle-bar mustaches (all that was left of the Civil War beard) had their special recreations. They had Isaac Walton clubs, athletic clubs, college and university clubs. Bicycling was the universal sport as almost a million "wheels" took to the roads in the 1890's, and bicycling clubs put on tournaments as well as long distance racing. Baseball was a close second as it submitted slowly to the rule book and set up the clubs which continue to the present day. Scores were close to 4:0, 3:1, 6:5. Then a law made Sunday baseball illegal but enforcement was lax and it was soon forgotten. Football and basketball appeared in the 1890's and lent themselves to college and university contests; the YMCA gymnasium helped it too.

Boxing was "brutal" and done with bare fists about 1890. Bowling and billiards were less strenuous. Trap and trigger clubs appeared and there were fly-casting tournaments. Farmers were pestered with trespassers from the city who would hunt and fish without permission; this led to the fish and game laws. Deer enjoyed closed season. Many thought game laws infringed on their personal liberties. Then there were the yacht clubs, the race courses, boat racing, canoeing; walking was still a sport, principally for men.

As for the women, they more nearly dressed their age. The young matrons did not try to look like teen-agers. Older women wore white dresses and colored prints in summer and more subdued colors in winter. Widows wore the black for a year--black veils, gloves, hats, black-bordered handkerchiefs and stationery. The average woman encased herself in a whalebone corset which severely constricted the wearer at the waist. Crossing knees was bad manners, if possible to perform. Skirts swept the ground and were to be raised at street crossings by the twist of the wrist. She wore birds of brilliant plumage on her hats, egrets if there was money in the family. The blouse was called a shirt waist, the added lace making it peek-a-boo. Collars were high, the jabot being in favor about 1910. Small gold watches were worn on the shirt-waist. The Gibson Girl was affecting both dress and manners. Styles were becoming simpler.

Demorest patters enabled the mother to make some of her own articles of clothing as well as those of the children, the Newhall basque for street wear, the Vivien skirt with six gores, the frocks recommended for the daughters, and knee-trousers for the sons, along with high-topped button shoes for Sunday and leather boots with brass caps for school. The days of respectability for the shiny nose was passing. Personal deportment and dress underwent change. Young ladies in bloomers, middie blouses and long black stockings shot baskets like professionals. Bathing suits reaching just below the knees appeared on the beaches. Chaperons and vest-pocket toothpicks were being pushed into the social discard.

Elderly women carried black parasols, the younger ones brightly colored ones. Both shunned the sun; a sun-tan was a lasting disgrace. Face powder was used sparingly and in the natural; rouge was considered a mark of a fast woman. Soaps and perfumes did service instead of lipstick and finger-nail polish. No one applied make-up in public, or smoked cigarettes unless they were from the East. She wore high-topped laced or button shoes; toes were closed; they still had sides and heels. Hair was dressed in a high pompadour, aided by a hidden switch of her own or someone else's hair, or "rat."

In the home the housewife cooked, or heated bath and wash water on a wood or coal burning range, but there were gas plates and gas stoves on the market. "Cook with Gas" was advised by the "ads." The ice-man filled the icebox daily. The milk man came by morning and evening. The house was heated with the hot-blast heater or hot-air furnace; it was lighted by gas and/or electricity; the Welsbach reading lamp was supplied by a hose attached to the gas jet. She used the sad iron with the handle attached and the rocker washing machine in preference to tub and wash board (mankind might be drafted for either service if he were careless). She danced the two-step and the waltz, especially ragtime and darky tunes possibly. She played the upright piano--Chopin, Chaminade, Ethelbert Nevin. If she had to work she first learned typing and bookkeeping, otherwise she became domestic help. The clank of the Remington could be heard all over the office. Younger

girls were telephone operators or hired help in a neighbor's home. Men believed this office work damaged possibilities as cooks. The staple joke was the irate wife who discovered blonde hair on her husband's dark coat (later it was lipstick). The telephone girl was everybody's "sweetheart" and was "jollied" and "dearied"; she responded in kind over the phone, but kept aloof otherwise.

The home was located as near the courthouse "square" as possible. It was probably a large square frame house with porch in front, entrance hall, parlor at the left, bedroom or livingroom at the right, back of that other bedrooms and then the kitchen on the way to the back porch. In the entrance hall there was the hall-tree with the hat-hooks, mirror, umbrella holder, place for rubbers, and the box for the odds and ends. The parlor was opened only on special occasions, had ingrain carpet with draperies and wallpaper to match, the two upholstered chairs and sofa, self-pronouncing Bible on the stand along with the family album and post cards and stereoscope and western scenes. Family portraits hung on the walls. In the sitting-room there were the chairs around the wall and the big circular table in the center of the room where the children did their sums for the morrow at school and mother did mending in the evenings. Off at one side was the Windsor base-burner and self-feeding, and alongside that the big rocking-chair reserved for the head of the family in the evening at least, otherwise it made a fine place for the cat. Then there was the cabinet sewing machine, hand started and foot-powered and the workbasket filled with thread, tape, pins and buttons. Potted plants were at the window.

In the bedroom there was the walnut or brass bedstead and behind the screen the commode; then the wash bowl and water pitcher and soap cup. In the kitchen, the most livable room in the house and the most lived in, the six-hole Windsor wood or coal range with the built-in water tank or the ever present teakettle to furnish the warmth and hospitality in winter time. The walls were painted grey, the scrubbed floor; the built-in cupboards for frying pans, griddles, enameled pans, coffee pot and teapot; Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and Hood's Sarsaparilla; Pears soap or was it the home-made grey soap and the grey towel out by the pitcher pump and the back porch sink; on the wall the salt and pepper boxes; and elsewhere the spice cabinet, the coffee grinder, slaw cutter, fly swatter, almanac hung by a string on a nail in the wall; in the table the spoon holder and the covered dish for the butter--all these things made for standard equipment. In the pantry there was the goodly stock of goods made or purchased in quantity: Sugar, coffee, tea, cocoanut, salt fish, soda and ginger crackers, the home medicine chest with the twenty-four remedies and the book of directions all for \$2.50.

Urban amusements varied from the midnight suppers of the wealthy to the church suppers, skating parties in season, the bicycle built for two, relaxation at the favorite saloon or through the backdoor of the drugstore, annual encampments for the GAR, music festivals, roller-skating rink, afternoon tea, concert gardens with beer and music, the ride on the river steamer, showboat, craps, stock companies with local assistance and road shows, dime museum, midget show, Stoddard Lectures, character readings, temperance lectures, club and fraternal organization, literary club, Ladies Reading Circle, oyster suppers, donation party for the pastor's family. But it was the county fair that climaxed everything for the community as a whole, when the family planned long and well for the occasion: Clothes must be brushed and shoes polished, food baskets well stocked with fried chicken, pies, cakes,

jelly, pickles. Then with horses groomed and with straw in the wagon, or buggy clean, chores were done early and the family was away for the fair before sunrise--the sights, the noon lunch on the white cloth spread on the dusty grass, the visits with old friends and relatives, the children at the Midway--then home again late in the day talking about what they had seen, to do the chores and to bed in anticipation of the morrow, unless there were the family exhibits of livestock at the fair that must cared for.

Children's pleasures varied with the season. Spring called for marbles and ball games--"two old cat" possibly--for the boys on the vacant lot or the school ground; summer meant the swimming hole and catching sun and cat fish with stick poles. Late summer brought watermelons, pumpkins and apples, nutting time, then in winter the goodly sleds shod with steel runners. But girls followed some of the same cycle as did the boys, to which dolls were added. Both appreciated candy sweets, peanuts and jelly-beans, as well as popcorn balls made in the home kitchen. Croquet came at courting time as did lawn tennis and ping-pong.

3. Life on the Farm

Activities on the farm were various; they pertained to foods and their processing, relaxation during long evenings in wintertime, and economic matters generally as they must be attended to in farm economy. The general run of farm work must be omitted here, of course, as jobs were omitted above.

As for foods, in August there was a fragrance that indicated that the pickling kettle was in use. The cucumber had reached its prime and was being combined with vinegar and spice, dill, mustard, turmeric and peppercorns, salt and sugar. Some were destined to be sweet, some salt, some sliced or quartered or pickled whole. Onions might be added or garlic. Or it might be pickling of beets. Relishes came later for the best of them included green tomatoes, rescued from imminent frost, and sweet peppers and late cabbage. Fried salt pork made for variety for the farm man who had had his fill of fried chicken; it had been cured in brine since the previous winter in the wooden barrel beneath the cellar stairs. Crab apple jelly made the tart-sweet fragrant spread for brown-crusteds, hot-hearted biscuits or home-made bread and johnny cake. Sweet cider was a general favorite; there might be a friendly argument as to the proper kinds of apples that ought to be used; and apple butter was appreciated for top dressing for home made breads.

Nor must home-made ice cream be forgotten, made from a liquid concoction composed of country cream, eggs, sugar and vanilla, with a freezer packed with ice from the ice-house and the proper proportion of cattle salt for the quick freeze. The freezer was probably powered by boy-muscle until expert judgment was called for, when father took a hand, gave a few turns and announced that it was frozen. The remains of ice and salt must be cleared away from cover of freezer, the dasher lifted slowly upward through the golden mass and be cleared of cream by the waiting lad. Of course there was plenty for everyone; nor were the strawberries lacking in season.

Otherwise, around the house on the farm there was the hearth fire to be laid for enjoyment during the long winter evening while the local newspaper of almanac or the seed catalog was being perused, or possibly just for enjoyment of watching the flames curl up the chimney and to enjoy the scent of favorite firewood. Tending the hearth was a man's job. The backlog went

back on the andirons well settled in the grey ashes, then came the kindling and the favorite wood for color of flame, and finally the steady fire that fed on sound wood without too much prodding or jumping of sparks, and so leave time to think as the flames were watched and things in the outside world were put together.

Rocking chairs were already under heavy attack but the farm man contended for the correctly-made rocker, big enough to relax in comfortably, with rockers that permitted swaying back and forth without risk of overturn. The older women wanted their rockers, too, for the moments of relaxation during the day and for the winter evenings. To them the soothing movement of a favorite rocking chair helped to maintain balance in life. Around the buildings, where the poultry was at large, the hunting of eggs fell to the farm boy as hens made nests in secluded spots, but sometimes a hen went broody before the nest was discovered and emerged later with a flock of baby chicks. Sorting apples was quite another matter after they had been picked and piled under the west scaffold in the barn. There they awaited a rainy day when they were run over the hand-made sorter table and made their way through the holes by which they were classified for size. The good apples went into two groups, the average for pies and sauce put in barrels, the biggest and best into bushel boxes for eating for the family, extras to be sold in town. Third grade went for cider; the rest were fed gradually to the pigs. Wood was collected for fuel for winter and summer use, but coal was depended on for the heating stove for coldest weather. The cords of wood there in the aroma-clad shed meant ample dry fuel for the kitchen range and the wood burner. And in other plies were the knotted sticks that did not split well and the kindling for the woodbox for quick fire on cold wintry mornings.

And there were various duties farther from the homestead. One was hauling the milk cans to the branch line railroad for conveyance to the city. Another was dragging the roads, a job that might be delegated to the son entering adulthood to help work out the poll tax and incidentally meet and talk weather and politics and condition of crops with householders that might be out along the road mending fences or mutually seeking a social outlet. Or it might be a trip to the blacksmith shop with its glows and man-talk, or to the harness shop with its mixed aroma of oil, new leather, old harness and dust and boiling water, and a chance to show off the Morgan and the new horse blanket to admiring onlookers. If the return had been delayed the light in the kitchen window would be the first greeting on approaching home. Once there the lantern would be picked up from the shelf above the kitchen sink to light up the doing of the chores around the barn. If the trip had been made by one of the farm lads penny candy was a possibility at the village. Farm dinner bells weighing 37 pounds and costing 83 cents in the mail order catalog played their part in calling to meals, conveying notice of emergencies and exciting curiosity if the neighbor's bell rang earlier than usual, as did the telephone bell on the new party line almost any time.

Moonlight on the ice for skating parties with the bonfire for color and warmth and center for chat was part of social life for younger folk. And so was maple syrup and sugar-making time as winter gave way to spring and sap started coursing to the buds. Alternate freezing nights and thawing days prolonged the season in the sugar camp. But much syrup was finished off on the kitchen stove. Many city folk have long memories of sugar camp and possibly roast chicken on the side.

Some less progressive communities were still using the flail for the threshing of small grain and buckwheat. But of course the thresher with power supplied by portable steam engine for years had made the rounds of the farms. In the 1880's the reaper and binder combination had appeared, and the horse drawn mowing machine supplanted the scythe for everything but small lots and fence corners. In the 1880's also the "hay fork" became common for lifting hay from the wagon and carrying it to the mow by horse-power and mowmen's. To which farmers took their grain, saw it ground and the toll deducted, and carried home the flour or meal. "Butchering day" on a cold morning in November was engaged in, at which a hog or "beef" was butchered for family use with the possibility of some for sale or exchange with a neighbor. The farmer about to build a barn prepared the frame in the wood-lot; the neighbors assisted in the "raising" after which there was an appreciation in the form of cider of uncertain age. Much of boards were still sawed by local saw-mills to which the farmer had hauled his logs.

The buggy might still be the product of local makers and be built to order for \$125. The farmer's wife was still independent of the cannery. Preserving, jam and jellies were made by household rites that followed the season from strawberry time through blackberries and raspberries to peaches, pears and apples. In September or October apple-butter making was an event resembling butchering time and involved hours of peeling and sectioning the apples as well as the endless stirring in the kettle that hung over the open fire. The farmer's wife cared for all stages of dairying; cream was removed from the crocks with a skimmer, some churned for butter, with some to be sold to the local creamery, but there might be a hand-powered de Laval separator to shorten the separation of the milk from the cream and enabling marketing of cream alone. On the average farm as late as the 1890's old buffalo robes sold at the public sale for a dollar. Winter brought out various forms of sleds: cutters, bob-sled and mud-boat, all accompanied by sleigh bells attached to the harness, and operated by horse-power started with a "git ep" and directed with a "gee" or "haw" if hands got cold.

Red flannel underwear was a favorite of mankind and reputedly was sewed on in the fall and worn out at harvest time, and so danger of sickness through sudden change of clothing be avoided. Fly-screens were not too common. For the housewife the various days of the week were dedicated to various special activities. Monday was wash day, the clothes having been "put to soak" the evening before, with the hope of having them on the line ahead of the neighbors in point of time and gleaming whiteness. Tuesday was ironing day with the sad-iron, the handles attached or attachable; "boiled shirts" and dresses were done at home and starched to inflexibility. Wednesday was sewing and mending day. Thursday was a sort of mid-week rest day and might range to quilting and making rag carpet. Friday was "cleaning day" the time to sweep the thick carpets with the broom with windows and doors open and dust cap on head, after which the furniture was dusted, kitchen floor scrubbed on hands and knees and the stoves polished. Saturday was baking day--getting ready for Sunday--and the day the men folks at least went to town. Bread, pastries, sugar cookies with raisin-in-center for the cookie jar were a regular product. Too frequent use of "baker's bread was regarded as an indictment of the housewife's industry or ability or both. Sunday was called a day of rest by the men-folk and the children, but it could be anything but that in case of company arriving after church and for Sunday dinner. It was at this stage that the wife agreed with the old adage "A man may work from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," however

she might go visiting on the next Sunday. And diptheria, scarlet fever and small-pox were dreaded diseases. The children had their chicken pos, measles and mumps in due course; the doctor might be called to stop on his round with horse and buggy after they took a turn for the worse. A ten-hour day in 1893 with team and wagon was hired for 75 cents, the workman supplying all the provender, but that was hard times year.

All this implies life verging on poverty as far as money was concerned and such it may have been in the middle nineties, but the rise of prices early in the 1900's accompanied by increase in farm production paid off the mortgage, bought farm machinery, the rubber-tired buggy or a fringed top surrey, painted the buildings, put up the woven wire line fence, and the fence around the house and barn and, separated the fields. Soon there would be a new barn, an addition to the house and an upright piano for the daughter just finishing high school and who would play that instrument for Sunday School and church services. The mother had hopes that all the children might go to college but dad just had that far-away look in his eyes; the boy that could not be happy with the ceaseless round of farm work might finish college and go into the professions, or just get married and join the town crowd.

XIV. THE INDUSTRIAL STATE IN OPERATION, 1897-1919

This chapter attempts to review principal phases of development from 1897 to 1919. The Spanish-American War was fought. Agricultural and industrial production increased; prices were very good; transportation by rail and water was fairly adequate; there was little of unemployment. These factors, together with a substantial population all over the state, were basis for prosperity that made possible advancement of culture and learning.

1. The Spanish-American War, 1898

The Spanish-American War was a matter of great interest in Illinois. Under President Mc Kinley's first call for volunteers, seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were assigned to Illinois. The call was filled by assignment of units of the state national guard; about 7,000 men being mustered into federal service in the two weeks following May 7. Another call was made on May 25, that one for a total of 75,000. The Illinois quota was two regiments, the 8th and 9th, negro units. Later one battery of light artillery was added. Some 25 other regiments, more or less complete, were held in readiness to fill later calls should they be needed. In all Illinois furnished nine regiments of infantry; the 1st Illinois cavalry trained at Camp Thomas, Georgia. The strength of state units at time of mustering out was 11,789 men and 491 officers.

For training they were routed south toward Tampa. The 8th and 9th saw service at Santiago in Cuba after the surrender of that city. The 1st, too, was in Cuba; Engineers from Chicago were among the first to land there. Members of the naval reserve were assigned to sea duty in Cuban waters and assisted in the defeat of Cervera's fleet off Santiago. The 3rd took part in the campaign in Puerto Rico. Returning regiments were given ovations.

2. Population and Cultural Development

Population of Illinois is the composite of persons migrating to it and staying there. The great rush of population was rather complete by 1870, after which the rate of increase declined. And the tendency was for industrial areas to absorb the most of later immigration, Chicago absorbing the most due to being a port of entry where there were jobs in commerce and industry. Portions of the state along the upper Mississippi tended to show population losses in contrast with the decided urban increases. As for population elements, the number of foreign born had always been large. West European personnel has assimilated rather easily, the Slavic much less so. In 1910, 72 per cent of the state's foreign born was resident in Cook county. Negro population was mostly in southern counties where in 1910 they amounted to more than one-third of the population in Pulaski and Alexander counties; negroes, too, tended to bunch up in cities, Cairo and Chicago, especially. Native populations in the north were from the North; while those in the southern part of the state were predominantly from the South. As for states for origin of population, northern states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana supplied the most; southern states most prominent were Kentucky, Missouri. But Illinoisans were a roving type and many moved on to Iowa, Kansas, California, etc.

The merging of native and foreign born stock into men of Illinois before

1870 was something of a miracle for which associations in the Civil War may have been a constructive factor. The Americanization of peoples from eastern and southeastern Europe was a more difficult matter; in this many forces operated; general cultural and economic development had a great part, and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 must have been important. That cultural increase has been based on the educational system, literature and libraries, sports, clubs and federations, professional and social groups, farmers' institutes, mobility, churches parks and historical monuments, drama and theatre, prose and poetry, pageants and festivals record and film, newspapers, travel and conversation.

While the educational system may be said to be headed by the state university, other universities had a leading part, as Northwestern and the new University of Chicago. Then there were the normal schools dating from 1857 to 1899 and using local schools for teacher training purposes from high school to lower grades (but in most cases also setting up their own schools of those grades). Technological schools centered at Chicago but Peoria deserved special mention. The occasion of the Columbian exposition, 1893, at Chicago in time brought realization of many types of programs in the shape of main and branch libraries, museums, art centers, and sports helped in the process of amalgamation and shift from activity to more sedentary life for urban population.

In the early 1900's educational system was studied and state aid increased. New departments or colleges were added to existing institutions for special commercial, scientific or special interest phases. There was created the State Historical Society and library and art extension programs, and a whole front of historical activity ranging from publication of the records of Kaskaskia to commemoration of historical events and soon to be headed by Professor C. W. Alvord of the history department of the state university. And improved transportation and communication helped turn the mixing bowl for population: Interurban lines, telephone and rural free delivery of mail. And cities gave attention to park system for the time and for the future, again Chicago more spectacularly. Statuary and monuments in better taste began to appear. Lectures on art, music, architecture were provided, and there were demonstrations in those fields.

And a more healthful social life began to take the place of the barrack-like earlier life of students in higher education. Normal schools were prominent in city instructional program. In the southern part of the state more numerous and better high schools appeared and graduates more commonly went on to the college at Carbondale or elsewhere. Music education made great strides, as did music programs, festivals and pageants.

3. Agriculture and Prosperity

There were great developments in agriculture between the panic of 1893 and the end of World War I. The principal fact was that there was great production on a broad front in part induced by solution of farm problems. Products may be classified generally as those of (1) field crops, (2) annual production and by-products, (3) horticultural and vegetable and (4) poultry. And through it all there was also increase in value in farm property. In 1890 farms were valued at \$1.5 billions; in 1900, over \$2 billions; and in 1910 almost \$4 billions, the greatest increases taking place in the northern and central parts of the state, and the greatest gain being in value of land, even though investment in buildings, fences, drain tile, etc. were large.

The average value of an Illinois farm in 1910 was \$15,000; in the northern part it was \$20,700. This rise was accompanied by both increased production and rise in prices as demand caught up with supply of goods in the early 1900's. Value of farm products measured in dollars rose from \$186. millions in 1896 to \$277. millions annually in 1912; this was accompanied by increase in production of field crops by 70 per cent and 76 per cent respectively for those years. The year of 1909 is still regarded by agriculture as being the one when the farmers' dollar purchased the most.

Of field crops, corn was still chief and increasing in importance, and since 1860 had ranked first in that production. Most production was in the northern and central parts of the state. It was in demand as food crop for man and beast and was used for the manufacture of distilled liquors, starches, etc. Industrial alcohol had a long list of uses. Along with increased production there was close study as to best kinds of corn, fertilizers, machinery to use, cultivation practices, etc. Wheat production had begun to decline in the 1880's, it being a cheap land money crop anyway, as production increased in the Northwest; its production was mostly in central and southern parts of the state and along the rivers (Illinois, Mississippi, Wabash). The same trend was noticed for oats, the most of which was at the north. Forage crop land was making way for cereal production, but pasturage was important in dairy lands.

Livestock production and by-products remained fairly constant in overall values but sale of animals decreased by one-half during our period. In 1890 the state had ranked second to Iowa alone in animal product. Draft animals easily exceeded in value other classes. Of these horses were most important, then mules and oxen. Horses were more numerous in the central parts of the state as well as the northern; mules and oxen in the south, the latter were unimportant by 1900. Production of beef cattle was declining, too, after 1895, except for home grown stock, and the trend was to "baby beef." While numbers of beef cattle declined prices increased to keep values slightly in the increase. Hog production was important especially along Rock, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, but of course that enterprise was pushed throughout the corn belt. The relatively few sheep were principally in a belt extending from Adams to Lawrence counties, that industry, too, being too unproductive for high priced land. Dairying made steady increase, mostly at the north near industrial cities, where there were three times as many cows as in central part and four times as many as at the south. Cream separator and Babcock tester stressed quality of cream product and left the rest on the farm. Increasingly butter was made at the commercial creameries. Cheese production suffered. Of poultry production, that of chickens led easily in value; other varieties were on decline; the industry was rather evenly distributed over the state.

Of horticultural crops, vegetable production led in value, and was headed by potatoes, turnips and other root crops, watermelons. Irish potatoes easily led other production. Production of other vegetable products ran the whole range of names, with greatly increased value of production, and mostly near industrial centers. Of orchard fruits, apples had the greatest value and rather general interest over the state. Peaches and pears were important especially at the south. Other tree fruits were of value. Bush fruits and berries were on the decline, except for cranberries, as were grapes. Tobacco, textile crops, basom corn, etc., continued to decline in importance, as cereals, especially corn forced its way in. The gas motor

was of increasing importance in the whole field of agriculture, as was tenantry due to the high cost of land. Scientific agriculture stressed by the colleges, farm journals, farm organizations and value of yield pointed hopefully to ever greater value of yield.

4. Industry and Labor "Under Control"

a. Industry

This agricultural activity, urban workers, and need for building materials made attractive market possibilities for goods processed from local primary materials. A broad field of production in 1890 was valued at \$900 millions, which increased in the next decade, and in 1914 totaled almost \$2.5 billions and ranked Illinois at third industrial state in the union. Principal industry was slaughtering and meat packing. Then came foundry and machine shop products, distilled liquors and alcohol, agricultural implements, iron and steel, flour and grist, printing and publishing, clothing, shop, wheeled vehicles, electrical machinery, etc. with rank varying somewhat with the years but in general prosperity for all. The state generally held first place in meat packing, farm implements, distilled liquors and railway cars; and second place in printing, and publishing. Petroleum production rose to 33.6 million barrels in the Marshall-Lawrenceville area. The tendency was to increase capital invested and larger operations and corporate organization but there were still many one-man shops.

The tendency was to localize production. Chicago produced almost everything and easily ranked highest in the state in value of goods processed. Peoria came second with distillery product, meat packing, farm machinery. Joliet was third with metal works; and East St. Louis with iron works, grist mills, meat packing. Rockford specialized in furniture and textiles, Moline in farm implements and wheeled vehicles. Other leading production centers were Granite City, Chicago Heights and Aurora, with metal works; Alton, Waukegan, Decatur with processed grains; Elgin and Springfield with watches, etc.

b. Labor Organization and Legislation

The early 1890's were in large measure but a continuation of the early labor-employer struggle. It was the panic period and the year after the Columbian exposition with its temporary abnormal labor activity. Wages and jobs were thoroughly upset. It all headed into the famous Pullman strike of 1894 with charge and countercharge, the Chicago labor program being mostly headed by socialist Thomas J. Morgan. Labor organized into the American Railway Union headed by Eugene V. Debs; railways organized too. Then there was a federal injunction against interfering with the carrying of the mail or obstructing interstate commerce, and then federal and state troopers were sent in to maintain order. Labor lost the battle. There were attempts to secure farm organization support by labor. And to formation of an independent political party which resulted in division between radicals and more conservative elements, and formation of the Chicago Federation of Labor, 1895, which too leaned in the direction of governmental ownership of means of production and distribution.

Prosperity returned again about 1900. The trade unions expanded their membership. But there were strikes for higher wages by collective bargaining through the years following. Strikers were divided into groups with socialist leanings and those interested in jobs, wages and hours alone. Not to any large extent did labor actually vote socialist. In 1901 the Social-

ist party was organized; by 1915 there were 44 socialists in public office in the states. The International Workers of the World was organized in Chicago in 1905. In 1919 the Communist party was organized by left-wing socialists. And state became more active in labor-employer matters. As early as 1872 there had been basic legislation concerning mines and mining. There were mine inspectors, and other legislation which supported claims that Illinois in 1913 had the most advanced labor laws: Hours, working conditions, competency, mine rescue stations, bureau of labor statistics (1879), child labor prohibited to age 14 and for a short time an 8-hour day for women. Governor Altgeld named Florence Kelley as chief factory inspector; she worked with a will. Child labor was decreased by two-thirds. Children in newspaper sales or other street trades were still unprotected. And there was legislation with respect to fire escapes, health and safety of employees, women's 10-hour day, safeguarding machinery, mothers' pension act, occupational diseases, washrooms, basement occupation, all heading into enforcement by department of factory inspectors. Then, too, machinery was created for arbitration of disputes, free state employment offices, licensing of other employment agencies, and in 1911 workmen's compensation act to enable workers to secure compensation without having to sue for it. Local option was adopted in 1907 and "dry" areas appeared rapidly over the state. Civil service for government officials dated from 1895 when a law made it optional with cities with popular consent by vote. In 1911 it was extended to state offices with reservations. In 1913 women voted for presidential electors and many other offices. Primary elections were provided for by laws of 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910.

5. Commerce and Public Finance

a. Commerce

We have seen that industry for the most part processed primary goods produced in the state. In any case, whether for agriculture or manufacturing, there was need for exchange of goods. Illinois was a great market. Goods were supplied to the consumer through wholesale and retail outlets. Chicago was easily the most important center; then building of railroads and adjustment of freight rates made possible increase in importance of other centers, as Peoria and East St. Louis within the state and Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Duluth, Milwaukee, etc. elsewhere. And out of Chicago, worked mail order houses, Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck and Company, directly with farm population mostly, and later Butler Brothers. Railroads made improvements in track, bridges, rolling stock, etc. which enabled heavier hauls with safer operation especially when block signal system and road-crossing signals were installed.

Electric interurban railways dated from the late 1890's with centers developing in Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, and East St. Louis; the Illinois Traction Company was created in 1904. Such railways handled both passengers and freight in areas inadequately served by railroads. Rates for passengers on railroads were set by state and/or interstate commissions first at three, and then in 1907, at two cents a mile. Freight rates were set at maximum charge, but edged upwards about 1914. In 1911 the state commission was given authority over all common carriers except electric street railways.

Waterways continued to decrease in importance during the whole period since the Civil War, except for heavy commodities as coal, stone and gravel. This was true of river and canal traffic. Cairo and Mound City were principal downstate ports; upper Mississippi ports declined with decreasing

timber supply. Illinois river navigation was aided by dredging and dams until it could be used most of the year had it not been for railway competition for the freight business. Canals have not paid their way as medium of transportation; they may have been a factor in keeping railway rates down. Hennepin Canal was completed in 1907 but was not a good investment.

Lake traffic is more of a success; it radiated out of Chicago. That port received iron ore, coal and lumber; exports were grain and milling products and might have amounted to 25 to 30 per cent of such shipments east. Water routes also assist in keeping railway rates down. Chicago water carrying service was important but not on the increase in the early 1900's.

While these developments were in progress, roads in the state remained to be made of native earth or gravel with more or less of drainage during summer to early winter through grading and use of road drag. At other times they could be a quagmire. "Hard roads" had been discussed on an experimental basis since the early 1890's. Macadam was resorted to in limited fashion. In 1897 a brick pavement was constructed in Warren county. Farmers feared high cost of construction. Then the building of electric interurban lines served to delay road construction program. In 1913 there was created a state highway department and county superintendents. There was some construction under new program before World War I, it usually consisting of the narrow strip of concrete with shoulders of other material. Cities made some highway improvements. Then in 1917 the department of public works and buildings was created; that gave organization for planning and service. Congress enacted a road improvement appropriation bill in 1917 amounting to \$85 millions, but with World War I coming on construction was delayed until the early 1920's.

b. Banking and Finance

As had labor, finance entered our period under serious handicap. The panic of 1893 combined with reaction from the Columbian exposition to wreck the economy. Talk about gold standard, reduction of the tariff and socialist leadership of labor troubles were not helpful. Jobs disappeared, farm prices fell, corn going to 17 cents, oats to 13, wheat 48 cents, lowest since 1860. Iron production and prices were maintained surprisingly well but on small scale. It was not until 1896 or 1897 that prosperity appeared again. Cereal production increased and prices rose. Bank clearings increased. The situation for banks for some years was stagnant, but their general soundness was maintained, and banks themselves labored for better practices and sound currency, even gold standard. The federal bank act of 1900 increased the number of small national banks, their issue of bank notes, and consequent supply of currency for financing business. Bank deposits increased. The panic of 1907 passed without detriment to banks in Illinois. State banks had certain loan possibilities not permitted to national; some joined the national bank system in 1917 for financial advantages being offered. Trust companies appeared in 1887 and began in time to do banking business, over protests of regular banks, since they could deposit cash reserve with national banks and receive interest on it. Small private banks flourished after 1887 especially, they being freer of regulation than others. Savings banks grew rapidly after 1900, as did loan and trust companies, working in much the same area. To complete the usual list of financial institutions, it may be said that building and loan associations were active in serving needs for savings as well as for construction loans; they too suffered for about ten years after the depression of the 1890's. So viewing finance and banking after 1899 especially, circumstances were favorable in-

deed.

c. Public Finance

Income for government came largely from income from citizens, hence it was reduced from \$5.85 millions derived from general property tax in 1891-1892 to an over-all deficit of some \$2.5 millions and did not recover until 1898 with general economic recovery. Increase in expenditures was most noticeable after 1907 when income was highest. Surplus in state treasury sank to less than \$69,000 in 1904 and rose to almost \$7 millions in 1916, but of course there was some inflation in the later years. Expenditures doubled in the years from 1891 to 1906 and again in the period from 1907 to 1916. There is record of expenditures, hence purposes of expenditures are clear: Additional staff and increase in salaries by seven times, 1891-1916. Expansion in duties of the judiciary called for increased staff; the new supreme court building of 1908 cost \$350,000. Cost of public printing increased. In the field of education, expansion to 1898 was gradual but from the next year increase in costs was rapid for township high school program and the normal universities, until expenditures in 1916 were twenty times what they were in 1891. And expenditures after 1900 on the charitable institutions and penal and reform institutions increased almost as though a new program had begun. And there were increases in appropriations for roads, state and county fairs, for commissions for investigation and for regulation of industry and business. In 1899 the game commission originated, to be united with fish commission in 1914. As we have seen, expenditures for the many historical monuments dated with the purchase of the Lincoln home at Springfield. Illinois took part in nearly all of the expositions after 1893. Then there were grants to societies (horticultural, dairymen, livestock, poultry, beekeepers, G. A. R., etc.). In the period of our study almost 68 percent of expenditures were for state institutions, education, health program; public works took 2.1 per cent.

The state tax system was based on the revenue law of 1872 which was largely dependent on general property tax assisted by corporation and inheritance taxes which had been strengthened from time to time. Assessment of property was done by local officials: In the case of township-counties by township assessors, and in the non-township by county assessor and his deputies, such evaluation being made each four years. Personal property was liable to assessment but in some way much did not get on the tax rolls. Then there were county or town boards of review for correcting mistakes and evident inequalities. The state board of equalization was to balance upward county valuations of assessments, such adjustment being limited by a maximum ten per cent. Mortgages and bankers' credits were taxable, as well as tangible productive property and rolling stock and track of railway companies, capital stock of corporations. Illinois Central Railroad payments amounted to about \$1.6 millions a year and were based by special ancient contract on seven per cent of gross receipts. There was some tendency to modernize tax system after 1909.

A sampling of tax yield for various classes of taxable property follows: (In nearest millions of dollars)

YEAR	GENERAL PROPERTY TAX	ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX	INSUR. FEES	SEC. STATE TAXES	U. S. GOV.- MENT	MISCELL. REVENUE	TOTAL GENERAL
1872	\$3.20	\$	\$	\$0.02	\$	\$0.04	\$3.44
1880	3.24			0.04	0.02	0.03	3.32
1890	4.13	0.91		0.16	0.04	0.11	5.37
1894	2.97	1.34		0.12	0.07	0.22	4.75
1900	6.03	1.41	0.96	0.36	0.60	0.58	10.07
1906	8.90	2.23	1.38	1.22	1.02	0.38	15.3
1910	11.15	2.37	1.11	0.93	0.84	0.38	17.02
1912	11.33	2.46	3.69	1.18	0.97	0.38	21.32
1914	15.51	2.73	3.15	1.36	1.13	0.34	26.76

6. Politics and Elections; Legislation

With the return of better times there was less of clash. However, during the Tanner administration in 1897 and 1898 there were strikes in the coal mines at Virden and Pana; negroes were brought in to work the mines and the national guard was called out to maintain law and order. Until 1913 Republicans usually won elections state and national. The election of 1898 was relatively quiet. Important legislation included creation of the office of state architect to furnish plans for state building program, the establishment of free employment offices in cities of 500,000 or more population and repeal of the street railway franchise of 1896. Another event in the spring of 1898 was the flood at Shawneetown; relief was rushed to the district by local and state organizations.

During the campaign of 1900, issues concerned problems arising from possession of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, etc., and the matter of gold standard which was voted in that year. Both principal nominees of the Democratic party were or had been residents of Illinois, William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, formerly from Kentucky. State Republicans picked Richard Yates, son of the Civil War governor, for governor. The state went Republican. The resulting legislature voted \$250,000 for the Illinois building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; authority of the labor arbitration board was extended to cases in which the public interest was directly concerned; provision was made for city parks; tax limit of five per cent of assessed valuation of property for total tax charge. In 1900 construction of the Chicago Sanitary Canal was completed. Illinois stood third in industrial production in the union. The census of 1900 placed Chicago second in population in the United States and sixth in the nation. Legislation in 1903 permitted municipalities to buy a street railway, but it was later declared unconstitutional due to increase of indebtedness above the 5 per cent limitation imposed by the constitution; voting machines could be used; limits were enlarged for the Chicago Sanitary District and more adequate park system provided in that vicinity; restrictions were increased on employment of young persons at times when schools were in session; the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated for the Illinois monument at Vicksburg. Shelby M. Cullom was returned to the U. S. Senate in 1901 and A. J. Hopkins in 1903.

In the election of 1904, Republicans won on both state and national tickets with Charles S. Deneen for governor and Theodore Roosevelt for president. Legislation provided for municipal court for Chicago, employees' pension funds and for organization of forest preserve districts. Other legislation 1907-1908 fixed railway passenger rates at not more than 2 cents a mile, authorized teachers' pension fund in large cities, increased facilities for unfortunate persons and criminals, increased powers of the state board of health, made appropriations for battle monument at Andersonville, Georgia, and at armory at Quincy, increased regulations of food and health, regulated licensing of automobiles, further regulate insurance business in the state, etc.

Again in 1908 Republicans won elections with the reelection of Charles S. Deneen and the election of William H. Taft. The General Assembly was republican. Legislation included for increased protection for employees, a board of administration for state charitable institutions. Soon there were increased benevolences for scientific and educational purposes, as to Field Museum and the University of Chicago. In the election of 1912 a principal event in the state was the division of the Republicans in the Chicago convention when William H. Taft was nominated by the regulars and Theodore Roosevelt by the "progressives." Democrats won the autumn elections for state and national tickets; Edward F. Dunne won the governorship. The state legislature stood in the Senate 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans, 2 Progressives; in the House 72 Democrats, 52 Republicans, 26 Progressives and 3 Socialists. Important legislation included providing for a public utilities commission, suffrage to women, direct election of U. S. senators, reorganization of the highway system in the state, more adequate state office space, the establishment of an epileptic colony. Total appropriations were almost \$38 millions.

Into 1915 Democrats held their majorities but Progressives tended to rejoin the Republicans. Legislative action had to do with overcoming foot and mouth disease in livestock, to secure a site for a centennial building at Springfield, provide for a deep waterway from Lockport to Utica and dams and power plants at state expense the work to be under an Illinois Waterway Commission, \$5 million dollars being appropriated for the work. Total of appropriations \$46,350,000 as the election of 1916 approached there was little discussion directly as to whether the United States should enter World War I. Local opinion was in favor of continued neutrality. There was much airing of "German atrocities," so that the general atmosphere was pro-British. The tally showed the vote for Woodrow Wilson and Frank O. Lowden, Republican, for governor, and Republicans in majority in both houses of the legislature. The latter had campaigned for reorganization of state government and so merge the dozens of independent boards and commissions under centralized control which was accomplished in 1917 through the creation of the "code departments" and thus setting up of direct line of responsibility to the governor's office. The "hard" roads program was accepted in principle, it to be financed by bond sale with public approval, which was given in November 1918.

7. Illinois and World War I

The outbreak of war in Europe in the summer of 1914 came as a surprise to most Americans. Nor could they recognize that the United States might be drawn into the maelstrom. Certainly most of them regarded it as not of their making and desired to stay out of it. As the war progressed views of the various population elements began to crystallize on British and German

activities. Support of moderates was pulled to one side or the other. And business interests soon were involved as war contracts were offered and made. Soon it was clear that the British element had the edge on support in general public opinion. But moderation or neutrality was the position of the great majority, especially in mid-west rural areas and smaller towns. Absence of radio and television made it difficult to mobilize public opinion. Atrocity stories were pressed beyond reason against the Central powers. Then came the sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915; the hope was that it would break the deadlock in public opinion in favor of the British, but in vain. Official taking sides was delayed until the elections in November 1916, after which things moved fast. Unrestricted submarine warfare was instituted. The Wilson administration abandoned pretense of neutrality and on February 2, 1917, broke negotiations with Germany. There was no "overt act" as such; rather the administration must act with respect to the total of German deeds. Leading opposition groups were German-Americans, international socialists, labor rather generally; for many it was simply the usual anti-war attitude of the Mid-West. Advocates of intervention argued that it would hasten the end of the war, indeed the end of all war, that a firm stand by the United States in itself would force Germany to submission, that the United States in any case would serve as the arsenal of democracy for war material rather than men, etc.

Governor Lowden supported interventionists. State contingents arrived in the States early in 1917 bronzed from participation in Mexican border troubles. Compulsory military training was advocated as was the draft, of course. In the vote for declaration of war against Germany, five Illinoisians in the federal house of representatives voted in the negative. Then came the rush for full participation with money, materials, men--the whole nation at war. Since there was no place to assemble and train troops; that must be delayed until construction of camps and cantonments be rushed during the summer. The state national guard made the first contribution to the army in the shape of part of the 33rd division. The Illinois naval battalion went into service at about the same time. Forces for service within the state were organized, and which were productive of enlistments. But the forces of neutrality or opposition to the war were not to be subdued so easily. Then came the draft law of May 17, 1917, and registrations from time to time of persons between ages of 18 and 45 and of youth reaching the age of 18. In all there were 1,572,747 registrations in Illinois, and a total of 188,010 draftings for service in the armed forces. These, plus enlistments, made a total of 351,153 in service. Principal training points in the state were Camp Grant at Rockford, officer training center at Ft. Sheridan, Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Chanute Field at Rantoul and Scott Field at Belleville for school for aviators. Thereafter federal organization would take care of matters directly pertaining to winning the war. Army units most nearly composed of the 33d division, 149th field artillery, and part of the Rainbow division. They saw service at St. Mihiel, Verdun, Chateau Thierry and the Argonne.

But there was left the problem of organization for winning more of support in public opinion, of economics in distribution and use of resources and of crushing anti-war activities. Soon the American protective league operated against all forms of non-cooperation. The state council of defense headed state activity with members from industry, labor, business, etc. present. Governor Lowden headed state activities. Provision was made for more production of foods, coal, iron, etc. and before long foods were being

rationed and prices regulated. Attention was given to coal production and prices and distribution. There were the "less" days: Meat, wheat, sugar, electricity, clothing, coal, etc.; they operated within the federal program. And women were enlisted in the various forms of war work and soon they were prominent in field and factory. And, somewhat unnecessarily, the campaign went on into health and social service. There were drives for selling federal bonds, collections for Red Cross and entertainment for the armed forces. There were lectures and war-courses definitely of propaganda nature and of which principals were not too proud in later years.

Generally political support was given for the federal war program and at times Washington was forced to act for more effective prosecution of war program; Governor Lowden and James Hamilton Lewis cooperated at every turn. But at Chicago and "downstate" especially there was continued resistance. Chicago's Mayor William H. Thompson hit back at the administration at every opportunity, even though organized opinion and the press were in opposition, but officially he cooperated. Much German and Austro-Hungarian foreign born were unfriendly to the war program; the federal government did no more about it than was necessary, hoping resistance would subside. International socialists were in very active with opposition and Chicago was their national headquarters; they were watched; but few were arrested and convicted. In May, 1918, penalties were increased for criticism of the federal government, a move which caused reduction of active opposition. The Industrial Workers of the World was not strong in Illinois, but Chicago was its national headquarters; they were handled more roughly for anti-war activity in 1918 and many arrested and imprisoned. Organized labor generally favored peace policy but usually went along with its national officers and with policies of the federal government; in general their demands concerning pay and hours were met by employers rather than negotiate it out.

Strikes and labor disturbances were avoided as far as possible; those that did occur were soon quieted. And there were among the pacifists two groups. One would accept the war situation and help to bring it to a successful conclusion; the other fought the whole thing. Under the circumstances it was only natural that some youths were reluctant to enlist. Certain church membership with German or Friend background was productive of conscientious objectors who refused to bear arms directly or indirectly; suffice to say they too were organized; they were assigned to menial tasks around training camps or hospital service and made a good contribution. In May 1917, a union meeting of pacifist groups met in Chicago in spite of governmental opposition and concluded their meeting without undue disturbance. And just ahead of arrival of troops from Springfield with orders to break up the meeting, the People's Council of America, a more radical group, met in Chicago. Occasionally treatment of anti-war persons was rough, especially in the case of Robert P. Praeger at Collinsville, where he was hanged by a mob in April 1918. The federal administration was losing support in public opinion as evidenced by anti-Democratic forces in the elections of November, 1918, in spite of special appeal for Democratic votes, and even though it at the time seemed that the war would never end. In Illinois the opposition to President Wilson was headed by Mayor Thompson. Democrats lost to Republican Governor Lowden and Medill McCormick won. But Germans were ready to surrender unconditionally and soon her allies. On November 11, 1918, the armistice and preliminary peace treaty went into effect. In Illinois and throughout the nation there was great rejoicing; it was evident that public opinion had departed from isolation only for the existing emergency. The

League of Nations was resented in the West as a further possibility of involvement in world affairs for which there was little support. The people went back to thier individual interest--all but those who stayed on foreign battle fields or in Atlantic waters. Whether World War I be the last war, it remained for the future to reveal. Three weeks later, on December 3, 1918, there began the centennial anniversary of statehood for Illinois.

XV. DEVELOPMENTS, 1919-1950

Our study begins with the end of World War I, goes through the reconstruction period of the 1920's, through the Great Depression into World War II and terminates with a survey of another post war adjustment just prior to the Korean War, 1950.

1. Post-War, 1919-1929

To most people now the 1920's was a period of comparative calm and prosperity, But there were problems and developments. Politically after 1918 to 1932 the state was Republican. That was true even in 1918 just as the war was closing when Medill Mc Cormick, Republican, was elected U. S. senator over J. Hamilton Lewis. In the presidential election of 1920 so strong were reactions against government that any Republican could win in state or nation. Warren G. Harding won the Illinois popular vote by 5:2. Len Small was elected governor and William B. Mc Kinley became U. S. senator. And Republicans profited by their moderation on the League of Nations issue.

The next few years were turbulent. Depression hit both agriculture and industry during the early summer of 1920. Enterprise that was too much in debt suffered from failures and mortgage foreclosures. The banks had loaned more money to farmers than they were able to repay. The trend to fewer and larger farms had already begun; now it continued. Farm values decreased by about one-third to 1925 as did land used for agricultural production. Farm mortgages increased by about the same amount due to owners being unable to meet expenses. More farms came to be operated by owners rather than tenants. Livestock on farms decreased. Production of cereals in 1928 was: Corn, 2.44 million bushels; wheat, 28.8; oats, 6.44; barley, 6.2. Fruit production showed definite increase in the decade. Part of the post-war reaction was in the field of minerals and mining. Coal mining had been stimulated greatly during the War; then came the reaction and strikes in southern mines especially in 1922 and 1924. There was open warfare between the unions and imported strike breakers. Petroleum production; production of 17.7 million barrels in 1916 declined to 7 millions in 1927. The value of clay products showed increase, as did that for cement products. In general the value of mineral products declined; the peak in 1920 was 374 millions to \$180.3 in 1927, after which there was steady increase into the early 1930's.

Industry was able to readjust and go ahead on an even basis, relatively.

Manufactures, 1920-1927

Industry was a very important part of economic life in Illinois. Production had increased rapidly during World War I; then certain phases went into relapse.

ACTIVITY	YEAR	VALUE	YEAR	VALUE
Meat packing	1919	\$1,294. millions	1927	\$ 66. millions
Foundry & Mach. Shop	1919	422. "		
Mens Clothing	1919	202. "	1927	130.5 "
Iron & Steel	1919	173.4 "	1925	295.4 "

Chicago was the principal industrial center; its total employment and value

of product was rather stable, 1919-1927. Rockford, Peoria and East St. Louis were important. In 1920 a constitutional convention was called; it drafted a new constitution which was rejected by the voters in 1922. In the next year a soldiers's bonus of \$55 was voted with popular approval it to be paid out of bond issue. Politics was upset by charges against the governor and lieutenant governor for alleged embezzlement of interest earnings of public money; funds involved were returned to the state treasury. It was in these years that the "hard roads" construction program was begun to pull the state out of the mud. It took two major bond sales with popular approval to make a showing even for main roads.

Elections in 1923 witnessed defeat of Mayor Thompson of Chicago by William E. Dever. At about that time, too, the Ku Klux Klan movement was at its peak protesting competition of recent immigrants for jobs, the high cost of government, etc.; a law was enacted prohibiting the wearing of masks in public places in order to conceal identity. And cooperative marketing of agricultural products was encouraged by state and federal legislation as was the appearance and growth of the Farm Bureau. Again in 1924 Republicans won on state and national tickets, the state going for Calvin Coolidge by a 3:2 vote and returned Len Small to the governorship. Attempts to enforce prohibition kept conservatives and reformers in an uproar as big business did its first real manipulation in conversion of public opinion. Always there was commotion about consumption and flow of water in the Chicago area; in 1926 nearby states sought in the courts to prevent the Chicago sanitary district from drawing excess water from Lake Michigan; that city was trying to decrease lake water pollution by increasing flow into the Illinois river. The court allowed time for adjustment of consumption and for construction of more adequate works for sewage treatment. Elections in 1926 and 1928 went Republican; majorities were tallied for Herbert Hoover for president and for Louis L. Emmerson for governor, and principal state offices went to the same ticket.

As for education this same period was characterized by expansion of curriculum and provision for further education of persons between ages 14 and 18 unless they had graduated from high school. Vocational education was stressed. School consolidation was in progress. The great increase in percentage of attendance was in the high school field. Educational expenditure for public schools in 1926 was \$138 millions. Federal aid helped to finance vocational education. There was noticeable decrease in illiteracy for all classes of population, except the foreign born; in 1900 it had been 4.2 per cent for persons 10 years of age or older; in 1930 it was 2.4. Offerings in higher education were expanded greatly and there was extensive building program.

2. The Great Depression Years

Increasingly into 1929 non-productive investment accumulated; that could not go on forever. Then in October the Great Depression hit the urban-industrial world. By a series of declining levels production in Illinois collapsed from almost \$6.25 billions in 1929 to \$2.5 in 1933. Unemployment in industrial centers was tremendous. Some people fled to rural communities; usually they went on a very inadequate relief. Sales tax was enacted to provide funds for relief. Federal program was active in the last years of the Hoover administration; it was much more so under that of Franklin D. Roosevelt. As late as 1939 there were 1.25 millions on relief rolls. In August, 1934, in Chicago one person in seven was on public aid program.

Government expenditures for Chicago in September were \$10 millions, of which three-fourths was supplied from Washington.

At the same time the state department of public welfare was administering a broad program for charitable and penal institutions, dependency, retarded or mentally ill persons, etc; expenditures were extended in 1930 to 40,200 persons. The World's Fair at Chicago 1933, 1934, gave temporary employment and displayed modern wares. FWA and WPA were hard at work in 1936 for employable persons; there was steady demand for aid for others. State debt in 1937 was \$200.5 millions. But times were improving; then they collapsed about August 1, 1937, and went as far in the next five months as they had gone from October 1929 to July 1933; it continued through much of 1938. A 3 per cent utility sales tax was provided; regular sales tax declined to 2 per cent. Labor legislation encouraged labor to unionize regardless of jobs. There was legislation to spread employment, to require medical examination for both prospective parties to marriage, and a new insurance code. Chicago's relief funds were exhausted; in 1938 the state appropriated \$9.8 millions for relief for Chicago. The state had been supplying \$2 millions a month. Chicago's school buildings and surface car lines had been put up for security for federal funds.

Perhaps essentially the American Depression was really the world situation catching up with the United States. Other parts had never recovered from World War I! There were always Communists and social reformers who were wanting to get a chance to operate on the American last citadel of capitalism. Figures sampling agricultural production show the drop to 1934 or 1935 and the climb afterward:

CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS	VALUE OF PRODUCTION
Corn	1929	8.9 M.	311.5 M.	\$224.3 M.
"	1934	7.16	146.7	114.5
"	1936	9.27	217.8	213.4
"	1938	8.4	379.	186.
Oats	1929	4.7	153.1	44.4
"	1934	3.	33.3	16.
"	1936	3.5	99.6	39.8
"	1938	3.5	110.5	22.1
Wheat	1929	2.45	36.5	40.5
"	1934	1.85	29.5	26.3
"	1936	2.08	36.4	37.2
"	1938	2.30	42.5	25.5
Potatoes	1929	.06	5.	7.8
"	1934	.05	2.7	1.76
"	1936	.04	2.7	3.87
"	1938	.04	3.8	2.7

and prices generally declined as well as production. By 1939 soy beans had risen to rank third in farm crop value. The corn-borer was first discovered in Illinois in 1939; it was a threat to the corn crop but partial remedy was found. And other enemies of farm produce were in small grain, stored grain, and concerned potatoes, etc. Surplus farm products piled up while governmental relief programs were discussed, with the overall result that government accumulated for give-away program at home and abroad.

Industry spared itself by lessening production temporarily at least, but there were many business failures in the 1930's even though government came to their aid. The most of railway mileage in the United States was owned in effect by the federal government in one way or another. Oil production increased again with discovery of new fields in 1937 in southern counties. Production was 4.5 million barrels in 1936 and 7.4 millions in 1937. Top production amounted to 147 million barrels in 1940, in Clay and Richland counties and soon in Fayette and other counties and the area around Centralia; and it was accompanied by natural gas. Gas pipe lines were being laid into Chicago and East St. Louis in 1930 at a cost of \$100 millions. As for other production, that for coal increased slowly until the Roosevelt Recession in 1937 and then declined. Coke production responded to the times much as did coal. Iron production increased to 3.47 million tons in 1937, up from 2 millions in 1936. Road and bridge work continued to be done. Total value of industrial products rose to \$4.8 billions in 1939.

The elections went Democratic for state and nation through 1938, but Republicans made minor gains. In 1934 to the U. S. house of representatives, Illinois sent 22 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Democrats made a clean sweep in 1936, just ahead of the economic collapse. During the winter of 1938-1939, Governor Horner became ill and duties of office were assumed by John Stelle, without undue loss to the administration program. In the meantime legislation was enacted requiring accident liability for automobile drivers or proof of financial responsibility; and several obsolete laws were removed from the statute books. In the early years of the decade library service set up extensive connections with rural areas lacking it; trailer-mobiles and then truck mobiles were pressed into use for that purpose. As the years passed after October 1937, Washington became more interested in international disputes and in situations within states. Again in 1940 relief handouts and pension increases leaned to politics. In the election of that year in Illinois Roosevelt won over Wendell Willkie by a small margin. Dwight H. Green was elected governor. In 1938 the state appropriated \$1 million of equalization funds for high schools. A civil rights act, 1941, banned discrimination on account of class creed, race, color or nationality; but there was no law forbidding all forms of discrimination; it may have applied especially to public authorities or contractors for state construction and with respect to race or color especially.

3. Illinois and World War II

World War II looming in 1939, economy in the state improved. In 1941 there were about 4 millions of persons employed in the state with a product valued at \$6 billions. Public opinion was unfavorable to entry but war program was pressed. Then on December 7 there came the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, a disaster that had been encouraged by Washington and which was used to break the deadlock in public opinion in favor of entry as a full participant after December, 1941. Increased state income was provided by new taxes on cigarettes, oil and liquor sales. Women became eligible for grand jury duty.

Once the United States was in the world conflict all efforts were turned to achieving victory. Laws and regulations kept the state in close coordination with federal program. Governor Green called the legislature in special session to strengthen the state council of defense and organize the

reserve militia when the Illinois national guard was in federal service! Industrial plant was overhauled for war production. Hundreds of plants turned to production of parts for aircraft and munitions. Bakers and cooks were trained at Ft. Sheridan; medical department replacement was at Camp Grant; Scott Field did radio for the Air Force. Special schools at Mt. Vernon trained military police; quartermaster trained at Chicago. Naval training was administered at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Camp Grant was an important army receiving center; training in aviation was given at Chanute Field at Rantoul and Scott Field near Belleville. Ordnance production was rushed at many places over the state; the arsenal at Rock Island was expanded. Other plants were at Joliet, Springfield, Savanna, Dixon, Illinois and Carbondale. The draft had been enacted in 1940 and was in full effect before the United States entered the war. Soon economy in use of resources (foods, coal, electricity, clothing, metal and leather goods, gasoline, etc.) was being enforced through ration boards and governmental regulations. Within a year after Pearl Harbor, Illinoisians had purchased \$600 millions in war bonds. The elections of 1942 brought further Republican gains both in state and national offices. Investment in plants for war production mounted into the billions of dollars for production of aircraft, shipping, ordnance, etc. War contracts exceeded \$10 billions by 1944. At the University of Chicago basic developments for the atomic bomb were evolved. There was great housing shortage in industrial areas; prices mounted; wages increased even more than prices; rents were almost prohibitive. Essential labor was exempted from the draft. In the election of 1944, the Illinois vote went to Roosevelt, but most state offices went to Republicans. Quotas were exceeded for purchase of war bonds; about \$4.4 billions of war bonds and stamps being sold in Illinois. There were supplied some \$27 billions of goods during the war. "E" awards for production were awarded to hundreds of industrial plants. Value of goods produced in 1944 was \$13 billions. Some 900,000 men and 70,000 women served in the armed forces, of whom about three per cent were casualties. Work on Atomic Energy was carried on at the University of Chicago, etc.; it was continued after the war at Argonne National Laboratory.

4. Post-War Again

Demobilization was rapid after V-E and V-J days in 1945. Office of Price Administration relaxed controls gradually until July 1946. The draft was eased. Then both were renewed in somewhat new forms; new forces sent overseas were on "tourist duty." Wartime prices and taxation wavered and then mounted. Industrial plants reconverted for peacetime production; state and federal employment service and the labor unions established employment offices to acquaint employers with labor; handicapped veterans got special attention. As had been the practice earlier, state bonus for veterans was voted in 1946. It was in that year too that Republicans made a complete win in national and state elections, even in Chicago. During the period from 1930 to 1945 public education was rather static. Relief program decreased about 1940. Expenditure on highways in the 1930's decreased and continued to do so during the war; railroad mileage decreased about 9 per cent.

The slump in production for normal purposes after the war was not as great as was feared by both management and labor. In 1947 about 1.2 millions were employed industrially; value of goods added by manufacture was almost \$6.7 billions. Agriculturally the state continued to rank second or third in general production. Total value of property in farms was \$3.66 billions in 1945. Corn was the leading cereal, 564.4 millions of bushels in

1948. Other leading cereals were wheat, oats, rye, barley. Apples and peaches were important commercially. Livestock and dairying were produced extensively, as were soy beans. The state ranked first in meatpacking; iron and steel processing was first among Illinois industries. Major industries as judged by value added by manufactures in 1947 were as follows: Machinery, foods, metal products, printing and publishing, chemicals, railway equipment, clothing, clay and stone, coal and petroleum products. Chicago area was easily the largest producer; lesser ones were East St. Louis, Rock Island, Peoria, Decatur. In production of minerals the state ranked fifth in 1949, but almost equal value in iron ore was shipped into the Chicago district. Coal was the principal product. Petroleum ranked second with 64.5 million barrels in the southern part of the state, the great increase dating from 1937. Other important materials were clay, stone, fluorspar, lead and zinc. Study of minerals and their production continued through the war. By the late 1930's production of lead and zinc was very low. Then research through the Geological Survey, etc., discovered new fields and processes, and with World War II in progress there was increased production. Coal production in 1944 was almost 77 million tons with value of \$161.6 millions. Oil production in fiscal year 1944-1945 was 75,230 million barrels valued at \$102 millions. Mineral fluorspar produced in Illinois-Kentucky area was about 80 per cent of the national output; the local deposit is the largest known in the western hemisphere. Total value of minerals produced in Illinois in 1944 was about \$332 millions.

Historically, transportation was by river and lake with much attention given to canalization of rivers in the last three-fourths of the 1800's. Chicago Sanitary Canal was important for waste disposal. The Lockport-Utica waterway extending down the Illinois river to the Mississippi, was completed in 1930 by use of federal funds, but was not used much, railways taking the business and then trucks became important carriers. However, the Illinois waterway carried 12 million tons of bulk of materials in 1949. Airplane facilities were given great attention, Chicago became center for flights. Highway construction increased after World War II by use of federal and state funds. At the end of 1949 some \$1.5 billions had been invested in highways for the 12,000 miles of primary hard road system. State went Democratic in 1948; Adlai E. Stevenson became governor. In 1950 Everett M. Dirksen, Republican, became U. S. senator. Again the economy sagged. It was due to get another surge in the Korean War, 1950-1953.

Cost of government in Illinois has mounted constantly. For 1949 it was \$550 millions. Its bonded indebtedness was \$419 millions. Principal income was from highway use, sales tax, licenses and permits, federal grants, corporation tax, motor vehicle tax, public utility sales, liquor and cigarette tax, etc. General property tax is reserved for local government, which indebtedness may not exceed 5 per cent of assessed property valuation. With the state, indebtedness may not exceed \$250,000 except for emergencies unless approved by popular vote. General banking laws must receive popular approval. In the state there are national and state banks, 382 and 509 in number respectively; in 1940 the numbers were 337 and 509. Expenditures were principally for public welfare and correction, education, highways, etc. In 1949 there were 28 institutions administered by the department of public welfare: For the mentally ill, 11; schools for the blind, deaf and dumb; training schools for boys and girls; various soldiers' homes, penal institutions, reformatories and farms. Total in state care was about 49,000 of whom 8,800 were in penal institutions; cost of operation was about \$80 millions per bi-

ennium. The department of public safety administers the four penal institutions.

As for education, it was compulsory for persons between ages of 6 and 16. State appropriations for public schools was \$156.7 millions in 1939, and \$431 millions in 1949. The state was supplying about 23 per cent, the rest coming from local sources. Consolidation of schools was rapid after 1945. As after World War I, so after 1945 there was great increase in enrollment in higher education. State institutions were up-graded; an undergraduate college was opened at Navy Pier in Chicago. The University of Illinois offered complete academic program, the faculty numbered 4,300 in 1949. The other five major state institutions had increase in enrollment too, especially that at Carbondale. Other larger universities were Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

The following chart will show city growth during the period from 1920-1950 (in nearest thousands):

CITY	POP. 1920	POP. 1930	POP. 1940	POP. 1950
Aurora	36.4	46.6	47.2	50.6
Berwyn	14.1	47.0	48.5	51.3
Bloomington	28.7	31.0	32.9	34.2
Chicago	2,701.7	3,676.4	3,396.8	3,621.0
Cicero	45.	66.6	64.7	67.5
Danville	33.8	36.8	37.0	37.9
Decatur	43.8	57.5	59.3	66.3
East St. Louis	66.8	74.3	75.6	82.3
Elgin	27.4	35.9	38.3	44.2
Evanston	37.2	63.3	65.4	73.6
Galesburg	23.8	28.8	28.9	31.4
Granite City	14.8	25.1	23.0	29.5
Joliet	38.4	43.0	42.4	51.6
Moline	30.7	32.2	34.6	37.4
Oak Park	39.9	64.0	66.0	63.5
Peoria	76.1	105.0	105.1	111.9
Quincy	36.0	39.2	40.5	41.5
Rockford	65.6	85.9	84.6	93.0
Springfield	59.2	71.9	75.5	81.6
Waukegan	19.2	33.5	34.2	39.0
Rock Island	35.2	38.0	42.8	48.7
Champaign	15.9	20.3	23.3	39.6
State	6,485.3	7,630.6	7,897.2	8,712.2

Travel and Communication, 1949:

Motor vehicles registered	2,443,000
Civil airports	160
Airlines regularly scheduled	13
Radio stations, AM	76
Radio stations, FM	44
Television stations	5
Miles of unimproved rural roads	18,562

XVI. ILLINOIS SINCE 1950

We have now moved but little more than a century after the end of pioneer life, with but half that time since the state assumed appearance of maturity; and but a century and a half since statehood. Back of 1818, for 150 years a few white men and some thousands of Indians roamed about in search of furs and trade. And back of that, time stretching into infinity, was the era of the Moundbuilder and other Indians, pre-glacial man perhaps, etc., many of whom in more recent times had developed until they had a basic industry, transportation and agriculture. Indians occupied much of the state until the 1830's. By the 1850's, then, we may say that Illinois had been settled by whites from western Europe; government was organized; there was small foundation for communication and culture; existence was by subsistence agriculture and processing. In the period from 1850 to 1897 those foundations were developed and extended to include railways and telegraph, libraries, public schools, churches, beginnings of commercial agriculture and industry, public opinion; population welded together by school and press. The Civil War itself was a great mixing bowl from which earlier immigrants emerged as Americans. The next half century brought even more change with its radio, television, radar; planes, hard roads, and expressways; loss of individualism; quantity machine production in agriculture and industry; governmental redistribution of the wealth of those persons who insisted on creating it to that ever increasing number on government hand-out; and wars and fears of wars to make more and more of taxation seem reasonable and enable the transfer of small patriotism to that "one world" of which New Dealers say so much. And to this we must add the recent prowlings about in outer space as though there were not problems enough in this old world to occupy man's ingenuity. Now we must review developments since 1950.

1. Public Finance

During the 1950's the trend has been to higher taxes, more aid from Washington, and more borrowings to finance governmental operations in the state. And ahead of state income went expenditures. The few years with balanced budgets have been interspersed with years of large deficits. Income for state about 1950 was \$540 millions with expenditures of more than \$600 millions and state debt was from \$300 millions to \$600 millions through the years. Tax rate was \$2.49 per \$100 in 1949. Fiscal year, 1954-1955, had revenue from income and borrowings of \$703 millions, with outgo of \$698 millions and debt at \$303.7 millions. Debt in 1956 was \$699.2 millions. State income for 1957-1958 fiscal year was for income of \$946.6 millions, of which \$163 millions came from federal government, \$316 millions from tax revenue from the 2½ per cent general sales tax and use tax, \$149 millions from motor fuel taxes, \$115 millions from licensing and \$188 millions from other state sources, etc. Expenditures were \$899 millions, of which \$302.5 millions went for health, welfare and safety program; \$274 millions for roads and highways; \$197 millions for educational purposes, with the rest in scattered outgo. State debt stood at \$198.3 millions; much depended on how the figures were juggled.

While public welfare institutions took the largest share of expenditure, the program was rather new; new buildings were needed; and some 35,000 persons were concerned. Of that number the mentally ill were the

most numerous. Under public assistance program in 1953 the aging and aged were assigned \$73 millions; dependent children, \$32 millions; general assistance, \$25 millions; disabled persons, \$3.5 millions; the needy blind, \$2.8 millions. Public aid is administered through county departments or county and township boards. Correctional and penal institutions in 1949-1951 took \$6.8 millions; in 1952, \$10.8 millions. Other groups concerned were Soldiers' and Sailors' home, training schools, etc., and local governmental units were tied in with the trend. The steel strike in the latter half of 1959 caused public aid expenditures to exceed appropriations of \$4 millions a month and aid for the aged and dependent children was running above expectations. State officials were freezing construction contracts to keep the budget balanced. Cook county budget for 1960 is at record high \$77 millions, which includes a pay increase of about 5 per cent for 10,000 persons; tax rate is up by 4 cents on the \$100; the prospective increase in budget for Chicago schools would in itself increase the tax rate by 12 cents. Chicago budget for 1960 is \$655 millions, an increase of \$100 millions over that for 1959 (was \$574 millions in 1958).

2. Education and Parks System

Formal education is compulsory for persons age six to 16 years. Through the years educational philosophy had expanded to include educational system extending from primary school to college and university offerings through the Ph. D. degree and adult education on a broad front. Increasingly people must learn and learn through the years. Then the Great Depression hit across the land. Only wealthier localities could administer to their needs. The theory of equal educational opportunity for all had so ingrained itself in the state that in 1931 the state began to distribute an educational equalization fund to public schools. In 1951 it amounted to \$299 millions, or an average total expenditure of \$247.06 per pupil in attendance. In 1950 it was \$160 per pupil. In 1952 it was \$266.56 per pupil.

And state aid was extended to high school instruction. It must assist in school building planning and construction and extend to teacher qualification, curriculum, length of school year, accounting. It was the state financial program that determined rate of consolidation of schools. By 1947 the Community Unit law had become effective; since then it has gone ahead even to creating interstate units. Higher education is somewhat specialized as to teacher training and administering of academic subjects but all institutions have much of both. There are now at least 80 institutions of higher education in the state. The public schools might regard the university of Illinois as at the head of the system and it does a great work, but there are also non-state institutions that rank high. Expenditures for University of Chicago topped \$100 millions in fiscal 1958-1959, an amount slightly less than income, half of which came from work on federal government projects; student fees amounted to \$915,000. There are also several junior colleges in connection with community high schools and using the same buildings and staff in part; they receive state aid also; they give opportunity for higher education in basic subjects without the expense of being away from home and in later years such students are in attendance at regular colleges and universities. And curriculum for secondary schools has spread over a broad front. Tax collections into 1959 were holding up well for school and other public aid grants.

By the 1950's the state had acquired numerous state parks, memorials

and forest preserves under various names for educational and recreational purposes. Besides those, localities have created some such units on their own account. The state park system restores and preserves historic sites: Moundbuilder and other Indian relics and events, historic events and buildings; natural scenic areas, with stress recently on events or materials associated with Abraham Lincoln. Among these are Lincoln memorials at or near Springfield, Moundbuilder sites near East St. Louis, Cave-in-Rock park, Black Hawk park, Starved Rock, Forts Chartres and Crevecoeur, the old state-house at Vandalia, Mississippi Palisades, Shawnee national forest, the Pierre Menard and Ulysses S. Grant homes, etc. Area runs into thousands of acres. In 1950 there were 42 state parks and 58 community forests alone. Income cannot be great; possibly the system regardless of merits has been expanded beyond means of dependable maintenance.

3. Agriculture

Farm program of the 1950's has been but an extension of developments started in the 1930's during World War II and since. The contribution of the years of the Great Depression was the farm as a way of life for many people. During World War II farmers were encouraged to increase production by additional use of power machinery and more scientific processes; they must even take factory jobs. Then came slump in demand but so much capital was invested that the farmer must continue to produce. Cash farm income in 1950 was \$2, 038.6 millions. Of this amount livestock and livestock products accounted for \$1,264.5 millions; crops, \$763 millions; and government pay for adaptation of production program, \$10.6 millions to the farmers in Illinois. Principal crops were corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, hay, fruits, truck and greenhouse product. Average value of a farm was \$28,400 in 1950; in 1952 it was \$35,000. Value of leading productions in 1957 in millions of dollars was:

Livestock		Cattle	\$466.4
and products	\$1,192.8	Hogs	445.9
Crops	768.5	Corn	345.8
Government		Soybeans	249.5
payments	30.3	Dairy	170.8

Government payments are controls over agriculture in themselves. Much of commodity is acquired by purchase and otherwise, with possibility of upsetting the market. Farm Bureau meeting in Chicago late in 1959 declared itself opposed to government spending that contributed to inflation and to increasing federal control over the nation's economy. The trend is from voluntary participation to compulsory; even the Bureau recommends that every farmer be compelled to retire some land from grain and cotton production. Others would take whole farms out of production and prevent intensive yield on the best acreage. But through the years the problem has snowballed. Surpluses have mounted; prices of farm products have dropped; what farmers buy has increased in price. At the end of 1959 prices of farm crops were at a 15-year low; hog prices were at 4-year low at \$12; cattle prices alone held at \$27-\$28 for top grade. There are fewer farmers each year, larger farms, and more power machinery. One million farms have ceased to exist since 1950, the operators going into town and industrial jobs. By the end of 1959 the government had lost \$10 billions on the American farm program, almost the equivalent of a year of farm production. In November the government held \$9.2 billions in value of farm crops. Main items by volume were, of wheat, 1.1 billion bushels; of corn, 1.2 billions; of bales of cotton, 8.9

millions; of grain sorghums, 272 million hundred weight; of soybeans , 40 million bushels; of barley, 77 million bushels; etc. 805 million pounds of tobacco were under loan support program. American policy had been to discourage economic recovery abroad in order to have to use American production; however, finally production recovered there. Now producers there want to supply the local demand, it makes for discord in international relations.

4. Industry and Mining

Industrial production has been rather steady since World War I except during the Great Depression and World War II. Value added by manufacture in the 1920's was between five and six billions of dollars annually; in 1933 it was down to \$2.5 billions; in 1944 at \$13. billions; in 1947, \$6.7 billions; in 1952, \$7.9 billions, etc. Wages in 1953 were about \$72 a week before withholding and other deductions, then rose to \$100 a week. Increasingly since 1940 women have been employed in industry, as have local small farmers. Most labor is unionized. The Chicago area was the principal industrial region in the state. In 1955 there were more than a million workers there, producing goods valued at more than \$14 billions, up two billions over 1954. Other areas are important, as, Peoria, Rock Island, Rockford, Decatur, East St. Louis, etc., they producing one-fourth of value for the state. Marketing was by way of Merchandise Mart, conventions, etc. The state leads in meat processing, farm and electrical machinery, container production, and is important in manufacture of furniture and leather products. A sampling of productions by leading counties in 1956 is as follows:

COOK	PEORIA	ST. CLAIR	MADISON
Foods, Ordnance	Foods	Ordnance	Ordnance
Tobacco, Textiles	Clothing	Foods, Chemicals	Foods
Clothing	Lumber, Prod.	Grain, Milling	Clothing
Lumber, Prod.	Paper	Beverages	Lumber
Print., Publ.	Print., Publ.	Textiles, Clothing	Paper
Chemicals	Chemicals	Lumber, Machinery	Chemicals
Rubber, Leather	Stone, Clay, Glass	Print., Publ.	Print., Publ.
Metal Products	Metal Goods	Oil, Gas, Products	Oil, Gas, Products
Machinery	Machinery	Metal Products	Metal Goods
Stone, Clay, Glass		Transport Equip.	Transport Equip.
LA SALLE	WINNEBAGO	LAKE	KANE
Foods	Ordnance	Foods, Clothing	Foods
Clothing	Foods	Furniture	Clothing
Print., Publ.	Textiles	Paper	Lumber
Chemicals	Lumber Prod.	Print., Publ.	Furniture
Metal Prod.	Furniture	Chemicals	Paper
Machinery	Paper	Oil, Gas	Chemicals
Transport Equip.	Print., Publ.	Leather Prod.	Print., Publ.
	Chemicals	Metal Prod.	Leather
	Leather Prod.	Transport Equip.	Metal Prod.
	Metal Goods		Machinery
	Machinery		Transport Equip.
	Transport Equip.		

Except for metals much of manufacturing consisted of processing locally produced goods. Counties with most mining in 1956 were: Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Douglas, Du Page, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Hardin, Grundy, Hamilton, Henry, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jo Daviess, Kankakee, Knox, La Salle, Lawrence, McHenry, Macoupin, Madison, Williamson, Monroe, Peoria, Perry, Randolph, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Vermilion, Wabash, Wayne, White, Will, Winnebago.

Counties doing most coal mining in the same year were: Christian, Clinton, Franklin, Fulton, Grundy, Henry, Jackson, Knox, Macoupin, Madison, Peoria, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Vermilion, Williamson, Montgomery. Strip mining process gains constantly. Otherwise these areas are hard hit economically.

Counties with most oil and gas production were: Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, DuPage, Edwards, Fayette, Franklin, Hamilton, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, McHenry, Marion, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, White, Madison, Vermilion.

Those counties with most non-metallic mining and quarrying were: Cook, Madison, Monroe, Peoria, Randolph, Rock Island, St. Clair, Will, Winnebago, Gallatin, Hardin, Kankakee, La Salle, McHenry.

Principal metal mining counties were St. Clair, Jo Daviess, and Hardin for fluorspar. Value of minerals produced annually is sampled as follows: 1950, \$488 millions; 1952, \$486.2 millions; 1955, \$533 millions. The state ranked seventh or eighth among the states for such production. Usually the rank of mining product, or processing of it, in millions of dollars, annually and using figures for 1957, was as follows:

Pig iron	\$359.6	Coke	\$55.5	Sand and Gravel	\$32.6
Petroleum	244.3	Stone	41.8	Fluorspar	8.8
Coal	187.9				

Parts of the state that did not have industry are doing their best to promote it; parts that had it strove to keep what they had and increase it for sake of jobs and tax roll. Natural gas has been an important by-product. Refineries for petroleum tend to center in the East St. Louis area and south and west of Chicago. And pipe lines enter the state from the southwest and have extensive outlets for heating and industry. Electric generators dot the map nearer to industrial centers; their product is routed to large producers by huge transmission lines.

5. Politics in the 1950's

In the field of politics, Republicans generally won state and national elections, but Democrats have also had successes. In the election of 1950 Republicans won a majority in both houses of the legislature and sent Everett M. Dirksen to the U. S. senate. In 1952 Eisenhower carried the state even though Adlai E. Stevenson was governor; most congressional and state offices went Republican. In 1954 Democrats made significant gains but Republicans still predominated in the state. Paul H. Douglas, Democrat, was elected to the U. S. senate. There was tendency for dissatisfied groups to exercise balance of power in elections. Then in 1956 Republicans again won national and state elections; Dirksen being returned to the senate. Demo-

crats up for election generally were named by the voters in 1958; state senate alone remained Republican by a safe majority. Governor Stratton serving his second term was not up for reelection. Illinois Republicans tried to give wholehearted support to the national administration, but had difficulty with Eastern political managers with their New Dealish and international program; the Chicago "Tribune" was slow to criticize President Eisenhower. The few 1959 elections were rather evenly balanced by successes of Democrats and Republicans; Chicago was Democratic.

For the 1960 elections the governor's office was open for voters' choice as was the seat of Paul H. Douglas, Democratic senator at Washington. At the end of 1959, the Republican trend may have been for Governor William G. Stratton (Rep.) to run for reelection and third term; he favored Samuel W. Witwer for the U. S. senate; Senator Douglas was allowing the field to shape up before announcing his candidacy. It was not yet clear whether Democratic Mayor Daily of Chicago, would run for governor.

The problem of farm surpluses was a major concern for farmers. Spokesmen agreed on some degree of government controls. The Eisenhower administration would base price supports of storable commodities, wheat especially, more on market prices rather than the old acreage controls and parity formula. Illinois farm bureau late in 1959 would make decreased acreage compulsory on all farmers; soil bank program could continue. American Farm Bureau favored minimum planting and price controls, lower federal price props and continuation of soil bank. Wheat was a crop in special controversy. It was apparent to all that governmental program in the past had not solved the problem of the surpluses; in fact it was becoming increasingly difficult to hire foreign countries to take American surpluses as a gift. On the current steel strike, agriculture would have employers and labor negotiate on non-national basis; it favored "right to work."

6. Principal Events

Population of the state by census figures of 1950 was 8,712,000. In general the economic situation was in depression until the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, when all economic lines became active by about 20 per cent. Coal and electric power production, retail sales, construction contracts, etc. More than 50 per cent of the national guard was called into federal service. New oil pools were discovered in Clinton and Hamilton counties. Electric companies pooled their resources to construct and operate the Joppa electric plant to supply power for atomic energy at Paducah. There was interest in federal funds for slum clearance; for redistribution of congressional seats and in enabling cities to vote themselves city manager government. Always state institutions called for study and appropriations. Aid to schools was increased by 20 per cent. The state would allow up to \$250 in aid in a program to decentralize care for mentally handicapped persons.

Budget for the 1951-1953 biennium was \$1,206 millions of which public assistance got 45 per cent; operating expenditures, 38 per cent; capital outlay, 10 per cent; etc. For state highway the gasoline tax was increased to four cents a gallon, and soon to 5 cents, and truck license was increased; gas tax was to be allocated in part to counties and for the first time to townships. In 1952 the Republican national ticket won the majority of votes

cast (for the first time since 1928), 54.8 per cent going to Eisenhower and 45.2 to Stephenson. Down state was heavily Republican, as were principal state offices. Illinois national guard (44th division) was in training in California and was being assigned to Korea late in 1952. There was liberal provision for highway improvement and bridge construction. New television stations were being provided for. Salary ceiling for county officials was removed. Double liability for stockholders of state banks was eliminated.

In 1953 legislative attention was given to providing funds for regular expenses, public safety and transportation. Appropriations for the biennium was \$1,591 millions, an increase of \$112 millions; there were no new taxes; truck license fee was lowered. As for education, increased aid was voted to schools and colleges. Teachers would have had to take the loyalty oath except that the governor vetoed the bill. Reapportionment of the state for legislative representation was argued; Cook county could have majority in the house; down state would control the senate. There would be the new centennial office building at Springfield. There was increase in old age pension and aid to the blind, also increase in workmen's compensation and in unemployment benefits. City finances could be improved by increase in cigarette tax, parking meters, rubbish collection fee, etc. Toll highway commission was created to plan, construct and operate tollroads. State land along the Illinois-Michigan canal could be sold or leased. Penalties and supervision of narcotic sales was increased.

The 1955-1956 biennium brought a budget of \$1,736 millions, an increase of \$166 millions. Taxes were increased. Sales tax was increased by one-half cent, and the base broadened for such tax by including sale of certain types of personal property acquired in real estate transactions, and use tax on consumers' utility services. Reapportionment for general assembly was approved. Education got increase in aid: To junior colleges; to schools by 14 per cent to provide \$200 per pupil in school attendance. Aged and dependents got increased aid. State highway police increased by 20 per cent to 600. Uniform extradition act was approved. Studies of social problems were continued. Toll highway was under construction late in the year using yield of bond sales. Transportation of workers to and from Chicago became an increasing problem to be solved in part by rapid transit lines and close study of removal of distance-traffic from city streets by expressway system; and there was slum clearance and huge new housing construction for workers closer to jobs.

Population estimate for the state for July 1, 1956, was 9,432,000. Personal income in Illinois in 1956 was \$22,611 millions, in 1957 it was \$23,579 millions or \$2,442 per capita. Twenty-one per cent above the national average. Legislation followed closely the problems of labor and public aid demands. Eisenhower won the Illinois vote by a large majority. In this year, too, came the Hodge scandal involving \$1.5 millions of state funds, even though they had been audited and reaudited, pre-during and post; it carried over into 1957 and there were the usual attempts to plug possibility of recurrence of such a thing. State budget went to a billion dollars a year. A 65-mile per hour for passenger cars was approved. State finance of scholarships was set up. Korean War bonus was voted, it to be financed by bond sale for \$75 millions. A bond issue was approved for \$248 millions for new institutional buildings.

In 1958 public finance was disturbed by the economic recession which re-

sulted in considerable unemployment and a special session of the legislature to extend unemployment benefits to 39 weeks in a year. Relief fund was increased by \$15 millions, the regular appropriation having proved to be inadequate. Construction of the Dresden nuclear power plant located 50 miles south of Chicago, to be completed in 1960, was begun. The legislature got its first reapportionment since 1901, Cook county getting 24 representatives to down state 34 in the senate and 30 to 29 in the house of representatives, thus emphasizing the importance of the governorship in legislation and administration.

In the election of 1958 Democrats made gains, even though higher offices were not involved; Negroes made gains. The congressional delegation went to the Democrats as did the state house of representatives. Appropriations were closely guarded. And, last but not least, the public library, in which the citizens of Galesburg justly took much pride, was burned on May 9, and many historical documents and some Lincoln papers were destroyed; other libraries made contributions so that it could get started again.

Listed under 1959 are matters that had background in earlier years. Farm labor decreased about one per cent per year, so not as fast as farmers gave up the occupation and mode of life. Cost of living continued to rise regardless of many factors that had decreased prices; the main occasion for it was labors' demand for higher wage and benefit payments which were perforce passed on to the consumer, Washington's hand-out program and increased service on goods at retail outlets. The branch campus of the University of Illinois was being planned at Chicago. Governor Stratton appointed a commission to plan for the centennial of the Civil War; it was closely associated, naturally, with the state historical society and library. Late in November the 60th international livestock exposition, for a sampling of the world's finest animals, was held at the amphitheater at Chicago, the grand prize going to the state of Iowa. And the American Farm Bureau held its annual convention in Chicago at about the same time to review the problem of mounting surplus of farm produce in the hands of the federal government and to assist in finding remedy for same; the corn crop of 1959 was the largest ever; no one wanted government to get out of the support program all at once, but there were suggestions as to what and how much; Illinois farm bureau would make participation in crop reduction necessary for all farmers.

Washington was doing its best to give away surplus stocks accumulated from all fields of endeavor, but producers in other countries wanted the local market for themselves. Support program varied from \$1.36 to \$1.12 per bushel dependent on variable factors. Government wanted to withdraw from its unfortunate and complicated parity system, etc. In connection with the steel strike, farm bureau wanted government to allow employers and labor to work out an agreement; it was not in favor of allowing the unions to decide who could be employed.

Another development in recent years was the fact that the big packers had ceased slaughtering cattle in Chicago, the Armour plant being the last to do so and stopping about July 1, 1959. The stockyards are still market center for livestock but packers reship cattle to other points in the East and to a 500 mile radius of Chicago. Producers still prefer the Chicago outlet because of large contact with buyers. And the state began to use flying police to work Illinois highways and report to ground crews speed violators, reckless drivers, traffic tie up, etc.; planes are based on Jol-

iet, Springfield and Carbondale; roads are marked into one-eighth mile sections for calculating rate of speed.

And other events have to do with transportation. As for highways, the Illinois toll road is in operation, as are expressways and free ways radiating out of Chicago especially. Route 66, the Chicago-Springfield-St. Louis expressway, is four-lane usually and speeds transportation tremendously, as do or will, those to the Wisconsin boundary on the way to Milwaukee and Madison, and the one to Rock Island. But even at that more outlets are needed to carry the auto traffic at big industrial centers, especially at rush hours, nor can cars be parked with satisfaction. There are more than 3 million cars licensed by the state. Out-of-staters travel through and assist in financing the road program by payment of gasoline tax, etc. Bus lines are the principal inter-city means for public transportation, aside from rapid transit lines, Chicago being the greatest bus terminal in the world. Motor freight lines cover the state and furnish less than three-day connections with the west coast. As for plane service anyone going anywhere, almost, must go by way of Chicago's big air terminals.

And Chicago is the railway center for the nation as all passenger trains terminate there. More than 30 trunk lines do passenger and freight service through the city. The various special trains are the pride of the roads. Anyone who has not seen the Northwestern Lines wheeling commuters into and out of Chicago at rush hours has missed witnessing one of the wonders of the world. Diesel power and fleets of barges move heavy non-perishable materials on Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Chicago as a port increased its activity, in addition to lake freighters and ore boats, with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Ship calls amounted to more than 500 in 1959 over 365 in 1958. Direct trade with overseas ports was three times as much as it was in 1958, rising to 1,168,000 tons of which 638,000 was general merchandise. Principal export is grain; of which 14.5 million bushels were shipped direct to foreign destinations even though railroads reduced rates to hold the business. At Lake Calumet harbor are to be main docks for general wharfage; Chicago hopes for a deeper Welland Canal and further improvement in the Illinois and Mississippi waterways to allow more bulky goods to move by way of Chicago.

The year, 1960, opened with prospect for a big year, politically, economically, socially. Governor Stratton was seeking a third term. Nine congressional seats were to be up for reelection, eight of them Republican. Conservatives were jubilant at the withdrawal of Governor Nelson Rockefeller from the Republican presidential race, leaving the field to Richard Nixon. Ex-governor Stevenson hesitated to announce his intentions concerning Democratic office.

Cost of living edged on upward by 1.3 per cent in 1959 and prospects were for continuance in 1960, based in part on demands for higher wages. Commuter rates were rising. Federal soil bank for agriculture was favored by many as a way out of difficulties concerning farm surpluses; there was demand for 27.5 millions of acres in it for 1960. Southern Illinois faced continuance of economic doldrums; the university at Carbondale was acting as study headquarters for the problem. University of Illinois registration of full time students ranked sixth in the nation. Jet service was being instituted between Chicago and New York on 2 hour and 50 minute time. Prices of farm products

at Chicago at the end of the year stood:

Livestock:		Cereals:	
Hogs	\$10.50	Wheat	\$2.05
Cattle	23.50	Corn	1.08
Sheep	17.50	Oats	.76
		Soybeans	2.05

Otherwise, as boost for the lagging economy, improvement in transportation and aid to politics, there was the road improvement program planned for 1960 at \$201.4 expenditure, at about the same rate as for the previous seven years. Chicago expressways had top priority as did U. S. 50 at Olney. The above figures include toll road system and the recent federal grants of 90 per cent on interstate highway system.

I. THE
ORDINANCE OF 1787*

An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory
of the United States, North-west of the River Ohio

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates, both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half-blood; saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance, of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in 1,000

*The Ordinance was approved by the Confederation Congress of the United States at New York City on July 13, 1787. It was the final result of debated in the Congress since 1781 and which also produced the Ordinances of 1784 and 1785 and a scientific system of surveying and recording titles to land ownership in which the unit of survey was the township. The Ohio Land Company was very instrumental in securing enactment of the Ordinance.

acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the Secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to congress from time to time: which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of the magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject however to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships to represent them in the General Assembly: Provided, That, for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which, the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: Provided,

That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided, also, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years; and, in case of death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or legislature shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by congress; any three of whom to be a quorum: And the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together; and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to congress; five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and, whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to congress; one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to congress; five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill, or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to congress, who shall have a seat in congress, with a right of debating but not of voting during this temporary government.

And, for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis

of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory: To provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

Article 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Article 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Article 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article 4. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the united states in congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by congress according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the united states in congress assembled, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax

shall be imposed on lands the property of the united states; and, in no case, shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the united states, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Article 5. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western state in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due North, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and, by the said territorial line, to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line, drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bent or extreme of Lake Michigan. And, whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates, into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided, the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Article 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23rd of April 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

- II -
CONGRESSIONAL ENABLING ACT, APRIL 18, 1818

An Act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States assembled, That the inhabitants of the Territory of Illinois be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Section 2. That the said state shall consist of all territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash River; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the north-west corner of said state; thence east with the line of said state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence down, along the middle of that river, to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the beginning: Provided, that the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio: Provided also, that the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the state of Indiana on the Wabash river, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both, and also concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi river, with any state or states to be formed west thereof, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both.

Section 3. That all white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in the territory six months previous to the day of election, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties as follows: (Then follows the names of the fifteen counties existing at the time and the assignment of two representatives to each).

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the first Monday in July next, and the two following days, throughout the several counties

Section 4. That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby, authorized to meet at the seat of government of the said territory, on the first Monday of the month of August next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government . . . , and, if it be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby is, authorized to form a constitution and state govern-

ment; or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner . . . and shall then form for the people of the said territory a constitution and state government: Provided, that, the same shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of 1787 (general provisions), . . . and, that there are within the proposed state not less than 40,000 inhabitants.

Section 5. That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Section 6. That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Illinois, when formed, for their full acceptance or rejection, which if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said state. (Then follow (1) provision for section sixteen of each township to be granted for use of schools; (2) salt springs and land reserved for use of same to be granted to the state; (3) that five per cent of net proceeds of sale of federal lands be reserved for (a) expenditure by the Congress, (b) road construction leading to the state, (c) encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth was to be bestowed on a college or university, (d) that a township (plus a second one) be reserved for a seminary of learning: Provided, that federal lands sold be exempt from taxation for five years from date of sale, and bounty lands likewise for a period of three years, and that lands owned by non-residents be not taxed higher than lands owned by residents.)

Section 7. That all that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the state of Indiana and which was included in the former Indiana Territory, together with that part of the Illinois Territory which is situated north of and not included within the boundaries prescribed by this act to the state thereby authorized to be formed, shall be, and hereby is attached to and made a part of the Michigan Territory, from and after the formation of the said state, subject, nevertheless, to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid; and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects, with other citizens of the Michigan Territory.

III
ACT OF TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE AT KASKASKIA, AUGUST 26, 1818, ACCEPTING
FEDERAL ENABLING ACT

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the act entitled ~~an act~~ to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, "passed the 18th of April, 1818, have offered to the convention, for their free acceptance or rejection the propositions, which, if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States: (Then follow the provisions concerning section 16 for schools, salt springs, the five percent of net proceeds of sale of federal lands in the state, the township for encouragement of higher learning, recited in the enabling act, and that federal lands sold in the state not be taxed for five years, etc.)

Therefore, this convention, on behalf of and by the authority of the people of the state, do accept of the foregoing propositions: And do fur-

ther ordain and declare that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January, 1819, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under any authority of the state, whether of state, county, or township, or any purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from all taxes for a term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively; and that all lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein. And this ordinance do further ordain and declare that the foregoing ordinance shall not be revoked without the consent of the United States.

IV

CONGRESSIONAL ACT ADMITTING THE STATE OF ILLINOIS INTO THE UNION,
DECEMBER 3, 1818

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of congress passed on the 18th day of April, 1818 entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of the said territory did, on the 26th day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and is admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

V.
SOME HISTORIC SITES IN ILLINOIS

ALBANY	Lock and dam
Albion	Birkbeck and Flower Colony, Harris House, George French House, prairie lands
Aledo	Court House, Business District, Roosevelt Military Academy
Altamont	Industry, farming center
Alton	Lovejoy State Monument, Piasa Bird, Shurtleff College Site, Lincoln-Shields "duel," 1844, first State Prison, Lovers' Leap, Monticello Seminary, Principia College, river port, glass production, Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Lovejoy Memorial
Alto Pass	Bald Knob highest point in southern Illinois (1030 ft.) and tourist attraction
Amboy	Early Carson and Prairie Store, Lincoln Memorial Boulder
Andalusia	Site of old Ferry to Iowa, Button Making
Anna	Fruit raising, Anna State Hospital
Annawas	Stock Raising, coal mining
Arcola	Broom corn
Arlington Heights	Race Track, Forest Reserve
Arthur	Farming, Amish Settlers
Astoria	Old Stage Route, Site of Scripps' Home
Aurora	Public Library, Jennings Seminary, Aurora College, Unstad Museum of antique weapons, Historical Society Building, Memorial Bridge, Phillips Park, Fitchome Gardens
BARRINGTON	Jewel Tea Company, Estates
Bartonville	Peoria State Hospital, coal mining
Batavia	Old "Quarry City," Lockwood Hall, Snow House, Bellevue Rest Home
Bates	Experimental Road, grain farms
Bath	Market Square, Lincoln Survey, Ruggles House, Sangamon River
Beardstown	Melon center, Hunting lodges, City Hall, Site of "Duff" Armstrong Trial, La Grange Lock
Beecher	Golf Course, St. Jude Seminary
Belleville	Reynolds House, Cathedral of St. Peter, Tornado, 1938, Entrance to American Bottom
Belvidere	National Sewing Machine Company, grave of "Big Thunder"
Benton	Court House, coal mining, Saddle Factory
Bishop Hill	Steeple Building, Old Colony Church, site of the Bakery and Brewery Building, site of Jansen's Communal Religious Colony, Cheese Factory, Cemetery, Hospital, Swedish Settlement, 1846
Bloomington	Miller Park, birthplace of Elbert Hubbard, Mc Barnes Building, Lincoln "Lost Speech" Tablet, Scottish Rite Temple, State Farm Insurance Building, Stevenson House, Illinois Wesleyan University, Illinois State Normal University, Soldiers' and Sailors' Childrens' Home, Lake Bloomington, American Passion Play, Randolph Home, Stewart House
Blue Island	Libby, Mc Neil and Libby Plant
Braidwood	Coal mining, Diamond Mine Flood
Broadview	Broadview Adventist Academy
CAHOKIA	Site of Early Mission, Cahokia Cemetery, Parish House, Old Cahokia Court House, Jarrot Mansion
Cairo	Ginko trees, site of Camp Defiance, Ohio River Highway Bridge,

	Civil War Post Office, Ohio Building, Museum, Bernard's "The Hower," Halliday Hotel, Mississippi Highway Bridge, Swift's Cottonseed Mill, Marine Ways, Horseshoe Lake, Public Library, Levees
Cambridge	Court House, Bishop Hill State Memorial, farming area
Campbell	Sarah Lincoln House, Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, Thomas Lincoln cabin, graves of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln in Shiloh Cemetery, site of Second and Third Lincoln homes
Canton	International Harvester Company Plant, Nathan Jones Park, Plank Roads in 1850's, Civic Concert
Carbondale	Southern Illinois State Normal University, Southern Illinois Children Service Center, Crab Orchard Lake, Ozark Projection
Carlinville	County Court House, Blackburn College, Otwell Iris Gardens, Lincoln Memorial
Carlyle	Site of Old Suspension Bridge, Fish Hatchery, Site of John Hill's Fort, Truesdale Hotel
Carmi	Rooster Day, John Crow House, Court House
Carrollton	Court House, Statue of Henry T. Rainey, Walnut Hill
Cartersville	Crab Orchard Wild Life Refuge
Carthage	Court House, Old Carthage Jail, Carthage College
Cave-in-Rock	State Park
Cedarvill	Birthplace of Jane Addams, grave of Jane Addams
Centralia	"Gateway to Egypt," Fruit raising, Refrigerator Fruit cars, Junior College, mining and oil production, fruit raising, railway center
Champaign-Urbana	University of Illinois, West Side Park, Carle Park, Court House, City Building, Crystal Lake
Chandlerville	Founded by Dr. Charles Chandler, Lincoln tales, farming, Lincoln survey
Channahon	Illinois and Michigan Canal, Briscoe Mounds, Canal Parkways System, Spillways and Locks
Charleston	Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Fairgrounds, grave of Dennis Hanks, Sally Lincoln Chapter House, Court House, Eastern Illinois State University
Chester	State Penitentiary, Greenwood Cemetery, grave of Shadrach Bond, Sr., Governor Bond State Memorial, Old Covered Bridge
Chicago	The "Loop," Lake Shore Drive, Public Library, Stevens Hotel, Marshall Field and Co. Store, Board of Trade Building, Loyola University, Union Station, site of O'Leary House and Barn, Hull House, Grant Park, Field Museum, Art Institute, Chicago Harbor, Tribune Tower, Furniture Mart, Lincoln Park, Chicago Historical Society Museum, Zoological Gardens, Chicago Stadium, Jackson Park, University of Chicago, Chinatown, Union Stockyards, Douglas Monument, site of old Fort Dearborn
Chicago Heights	Sauk and Hubbard Trails crossing, early steel making center, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, American Manganese Plant, Columbia Tool and Steel
Chillicothe	Woodford County Public Shooting Grounds, Peoria Lake, Yacht Club, site of Indian Villages
Cicero	Western Electric Company, Al Capone headquarters
Clay City	Crossing of Shawneetown-Trace Roads, Fruit Raising, oil wells
Clinton	Weldon Springs State Park, Lincoln Statue, Barnett Hotel, Gray House, farming Railway Center

Collinsville	Collins House, Miners' Institute, Cow Bell Factory, Jockey Club, Cahokia Mounds State Park, Monk's Mound, mining and industry
Coltonville,	Site of Old First Court House
Crete	Race Course, on "pig drive" of Hubbard Trail
DANVILLE	Early salt works, visited by George Croghan, 1765, site of early Hubbard Trading Post, Cannon House, Fithean House, Memorial Bridge, Lincoln Memorial Boulder, site of McCormick House, coal mining, industry, farming and livestock, Kickapoo State Park
Decatur	James Millikin University, Art Institute, Fairview Park, Staley Manufacturing Company, Harry Memorial Fountain, Lake Decatur, First Lincoln Home nearby, Lincoln Memorial Bridge, Lincoln Trail Monument, Camp Butler National Cemetery
De Kalb	Glidden Hospital, Haish Memorial Library, Northern Illinois State Teachers College, Hopkins Park, barbed wire industry, dairy center
Depue	Lake Depue, Fly Way, Great Bend of the Illinois river
Des Plaines	Methodist camp grounds, Indian Cemetery
Dixon	Court House, Lincoln Statue, State Hospital, Lowell Park, Dixon Monument
Downers Grove	Downer Monument, Rogers Pioneer Homestead, Downer's Grove Cenetery, Experimental School, Morton Arboretum
Du Quoin	Early shaft coal mining, strip mining, Du Quoin Reservoir
De Soto	1925 Tornado
Dwight	Keeley Institute, Veterans Hospital, Reformatory for Women
EARLVILLE	Shabbona State Park, site of Indian Creek Massacre
East Alton	Western Cartridge Company, Standard Oil Refinery
East Moline	International Harvester Plant, State Hospital, Campbell's Island State Park, site of Battle of Campbell's Island in War of 1812
East Peoria	Caterpillar Tractor Works, Fort Crevecoeur State Park, site of Fort Crevecoeur
East St. Louis	National Stockyards, Levee, Bloody Island, Municipal Bridge, Eads Bridge, Lake Park, Jones Park, Power Plant
Edwardsville	Homesite for eight governors of Illinois, Historical Museum, Edward Coles Monument
Effingham	Junction of Lincoln Memorial and Old National Highways, Stone Arch Bridge, Court House, "Heart of the U. S. A." Lake Kanaga, site of Ewington, Ewington Cemetery, Court House
Elburn	Johnson's Mound, Shabbona Elm
Elgin	Elgin Watch Company, Elgin Academy, Butter Tub Company, Trout Park, Pearsall Butter Company, Borden Company Plant, Northern Illinois State Hospital, Pet Cemetery, Sears Academy, Cook Publishing Company, Collingbourne Mills, Watchmakers' College
Elizabethtown	County Seat, Scenic Ohio river, Ferry, Cave-in-Rock State Park
Elizabeth	Site of Apple River Fort, 1832, Sinsinawa Mounds
Elkhart	Oglesby Homesite, "Oglehurst," Oglesby Mausoleum
Ellis Grove	Old Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Menard Home State Memorial
Elmhurst	Elmhurst College, Public Library, Hill Cottage
Elmwood	Birthplace of Loreda Taft, "Pioneers of the Prairies," Central Park, Coal mining
El Paso	Pfister Hybrid Corn, grain elevators, farming
Elsah	Principia College

Enfield	Homecoming Day, William E. Borah School House
Eureka	Farming, Canning Factory, Eureka College founded by Kentuckians in 1830's, Mennonite Home, Court House, "Pumpkin Capital of U. S. A.," first coeducational college in Illinois
Evanston	Northwestern University, Public Library, Grosse Point Light House, Evanston Cradle, Dyche Stadium, Levere Memorial Temple, Rest Cottage, Willard House
FAIRBURY	Farming, coal mining
Fairfield	William E. Borah born near here, Jackson Hotel
Fairmount City	Chemical plant, Indian Mounds nearby
Flora	Oil Wells, Seed growers
Forrest	German-Amish Settlers, Mennonites
Forest Park	City of Cemeteries, Monument to Men Hanged for the Haymarket-Market Riot, site of Potawatomi Village and Cemetery, Waldheim Cemetery, Showmen's Rest in Woodlawn Cemetery, Baseball Museum, Hines Memorial Hospital
Fox Lake	State Park, Fishing sites
Fox River Grove	Resort, Ski Club
Freeport	Civil War Monument, Gardens, 2d Lincoln-Douglas Debate, 1858, Lincoln Statue
Fulton	Farming and vegetables
GALENA	Galena Cemetery, Grant House, Old Grain Houses, site of Old Fort, Farrar Cabin, Market House, Lawrence House, site of Grant Leather Store, Museum, De Soto Hotel, Old Custom House, Old Post Office, Hoge House, Smith House, Dowling House, abandoned mines, Indian wars, quarries
Galesburg	Site of Gale Settlement, Home site for the Ferrises, Knox College, Lincoln-Douglas debate, 1858, Rice Lake, State Research Hospital
Galva	Bishop Hill Colony and Cemetery
Geneva	Greek Revival House, Mill Race Inn, State Training School for girls
Georgetown,	Star Mill
Giant City	State Park, Old Stone Fort, Bald Knob (1030 ft.)
Gladstone	Lock and dam No. 10, Old Covered Bridge
Godfrey	Monticello College and Preparatory School, Bird Haven, Godfrey Mansion
Golconda	County Seat, Ferry, Lock and Dam No. 51, Beach and Picnic grounds
Goreville	Ferne Cliffe State Park
Gougars	Gougars' Farmhouse, Museum of Indian and Pioneer Relics
Grafton	Stone Cross, Marquette State Park, Illinois-Mississippi river junction, Quitt Park
Grand Detour	John Deere, plow factory, 1841; Andrus Memorial
Granite City	Lincoln Place, Vocational Training School, Steel Works
Great Lakes	Naval Training Station Barrack, Hospital, Hostess House
Green River	Hennepin Canal
Greenup	Court House Square, Conzet Hotel, Fair grounds
Greenville	Greenville College, Costume and Uniforms Production, Early Home of Robert G. Ingersol, Almira College, City Park, Pet Milk Comapny
Gridley	Early Amish Settlement
HAMILTON	Keokuk Dam, Lake Cooper, Fort Edwards State Memorial
Hanover	Hanover Mills, Apple River Valley, Savanna Ordinance Depot, cattle country, Mississippi Palisades State Park

Hardin	Pere Marquette State Park, Stone Cross Bridge
Harrisburg	Early industrial center, Whiskey Chute, Williams Hill coal mines, Stone Fort nearby, Shawnee National Forest
Hartford	International Shoe Company Tannery, oil refinery
Harvard	Dairy Land, Suburban Homes
Havana	Court House, "Ross's Hotel," Spoon River, Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Horner Tree Nursery, Grand Island, Dickson Mounds nearby, Duck fly
Hennepin	Duck Fly, Senachwine Lake
Henpeck	Old Chicago-Galena Stage Route, Dairying
Henry	Henry Canal Lock, Shooting grounds
Herrin	"Herrin Massacre," 1922, coal mining
Highland	Looking Glass Prairie, Lindenthal Park, Bosshard Monument, Court House, Wick's Organ Plant
Highland Park	Indian Trail Marker, High School, Ravina Park
Hillsboro	Coal mining, zinc smelting, County Seat
Hinsdale	Fullersburg Inn, Toll House, Graue Mill
Hooppole	De-horn episode by A. A. Haff, Plowing Contest
Hoopeston	Railway Center, food processing plants, Hampshire hogs
Hudson	Money Creek, boyhood homes of Elbert Hubbard and Melville E. Stone, Five Oaks House, site of last Potawatomi village in the area
IRVINGTON	Strawberry culture
JACKSONVILLE	Illinois College, Court House, Mac Murray College, State School for the Deaf, Jacksonville State Hospital, site of W. J. Bryan Home, Duncan Park
Jerseyville	Fruit Center, Court House
Joliet	Pilcher Park Arboretum, Pfeiffer and Tanner Libraries, High School, Old Prison, College of St. Francis, Bird Haven, Laundering Vocational School, Joliet Paper Mills, Indian Mounds, State Prison, Public Library, Pilcher Park Arboretum, Old Illinois and Michigan Canal, Underground Railroad station, Duncan House; State school for deaf, blind, insane
Jonesboro	Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Union State Tree Nursery and Forest, Union County Conservation Area, County Seat
KAMPSVILLE	Bartholomew Beach, Hurricane Island, Ferry, hunting and fishing
Kankakee	Court House, Sculptures Museum, State Hospital, post on Hubbard Trail, farming area
Kaskaskia	State Memorial
Kewanee	Francis Park, Log Cabin, Kewanee Boiler Plant, Walworth Manufacturing Plant
Kingston Mines	Coal mining, Indian Relics, hunting and fishing
LACON	Court House, Senachwine Lake, Duck Fly
La Grange	Masonic Orphans' Home, Potawatomi Camping Place, Illinois and Michigan Canal, Sanitary and Ship Canal, Calumet Sag Channel
Lake Forest	Estates, Lake Forest College, Public Library, Barat College
Lake Villa	Scenic Area, Allendale Farm School, Fish Hatchery
Larchmont	Ridgway estate site
La Salle	Industrial Center, Junior College, Hegler Home, Old Canal Locks, Canal and Towpath, site of Fort Wilbourn, coal mining, Matthiessen State Park, end of Illinois and Michigan Canal, Zinc works, old warehouses
Laton	Western Cartridge Company

Lawrenceville	Trace Road, oil and gas fields, site of First Circuit Court House, Oil Storage Tanks, Burial Place for Soldiers of Revolutionary War, Red Hills State Park, oil production area
Leaf River	Black Hawk Monument, Stronghold Estate
Lebanon	McKendree College, Mermaid Inn, site of Rock Spring Seminary, Scott Field
Lena	Cheeses, Battlefield of Kellogg's Grove
Lewistown	Early Home of Edgar Lee Masters, Ross Mansion, Walker House, Phelps Store, Procter's Grove, Oak Hill Cemetery
Lexington	Site of Indian Village, farming
Libertyville	Estates, Spaghetti Plant, Mineral Springs, Insull's Hawthorne Farm, Insull Mansion
Lincoln	Court House, Lincoln College, Lincoln Chautauqua, site of Indian Village, site of Old Postville Court House
Litchfield	Oil and coal
Liverpool	Copperas Creek Lock, Duck Hunting, mouth of Spoon River
Lockport	Canal lock, Stateville State Prison, end of Sanitary and Ship Canal, Hydro-Electric Power Plant
Lombard	Churchill Forest Preserve, Peck House, Lilacia Park
Louisville	County Seat, Little Wabash River
Lyons	Marquette-Joliet portage
MACOMB	Spring Lake Park, Court House, Western Illinois State University, Forest of Arden
Macon	Eastern Star Sanitarium
Marengo	Ames Tavern, McGill Mousetraps, Birthplace of Egbert Van Alstyne
Marion	Home site of Robert G. Ingersol, John A. Logan, Illinois Ozarks, Giant City State Park, Old Stone Fort, Stone Lodge, Crab Orchard, National Wildlife Refuge
Marseilles	Industry, Lock and dam, Illini State Park
Marshall	Court House, Lincoln Trail State Park, Old National Highway, Pipe Line
Martinsville	Memorial Marker, Pipe Line Tank Storage Plant, Oil Region
Mattoon	Processing grain, U. S. Grant Hotel, Lincoln Memorial Highway, Shelbyville Moraine
McLeansboro	Court House, picnic grounds
Melrose Park	Provison Railway Yards
Menard	Illinois Security Hospital, Kaskaskia State Memorial
Meredosia	Early railway line
Metamora	Woodford County Court House and Historical Society, Lincoln Marker
Metropolis	Wilkinson-Ville Cantonment, Ft. Massac State Forest, railway bridge, Ingersol Log School, Ferry Landing, Scenic area, Statue of George Rogers Clark, site of Ft. Massac nearby
Milan	River Bluffs, Lincoln entered military service
Milburn	Hastings Lake, Indian Mounds, Gages Lake
Mitchell	Cahokia Mounds
Moline	International Harvester Company, Battle of Campbell's Island
Momence	On old Hubbard Trail, Hubbard relief expedition, 1827
Monmouth	Bankers Life Assurance Building, Monmouth College, Indian Mounds, Carnegie Library, livestock raising
Monticello	Robert Allerton Park, Court House, farming and livestock, Bryant Cottage State Memorial
Mooseheart	"City of Childhood" and Loyal Order of Moose, State School for Boys

Morris	Museum, Gebhard Woods State Park, Grave of Shabbona
Morrison	Unionville Mill, Abbott Farm, County Seat
Mound City	Marine Ways, Civil War Ship Construction, 1937 flood, Court House
Mt. Carmel	Carnegie Library and Museum, Mussel and Pearl industry, Court House
Mount Carroll	Frances Shimer Junior College, Smith's Park, County Seat
Mount Morris	Rock River Methodist Seminary, Kable Brothers Print Plant, Devil's Backbone, Castle Rock
Mount Olive	Coal Mining, Homesite of "Mother Jones," Union Miners Cemetery
Mount Pulaski	Old Court House, Scully Lands
Mount Vernon	Old Court Building, Kentucky Settlement, Community College, State Hospital
Moweaqua	Mine Disaster, 1932
Mulberry Grove	Sand Deposits
Murphysboro	Site of birthplace of John A. Logan, Logan statue, Lake Murphysboro, Court House, "Ozark Country" nearby
Mount Sterling	County Seat, farming, site of Robert Curry House
NAPERVILLE	Preemption House, Bailey Hobson Town House, Old Baptist church, North Central College, Kroehler Company Plant, Pioneer Park
Nashville	Court House, farming and coal mining
Nauvoo	Mormon settlement, Joseph Smith Homestead, Brigham Young House, site of Nauvoo Temple, Rigdon House, site of Joseph Smith Store, Oriental Hotel, Icarian School House, Icarian apartment Houses, Mansion House, Nauvoo House, Vineyards
Neoga	Broom Corn, fruit section
New Burnside	Williams Lookout
New Salem	State Park, New Salem as of Lincoln's day
Newton	County Seat, Broom Factory, Lumber Mills
Norris City	Early oil pipe line from Texas
Norway	Cleng Peerson Memorial
OAK FOREST	Hospital and Infirmary
Oak Park	"Dry town," City of Churches, Wright Houses, Moore House, Heurtley House, Thomas House, Unity Temple, Congregational Church, Conservatory, Residential city
Oglesby	Cement production
Olivet	Olivet College, Vermilion Grove
Olney	Oil Field, Court House, Larchnond House, Bird Haven, Center of Population of the United States
Onarga	Home of Benjamin Hanby writer of "Darling Nellie Gray," Onarga Nursery
Oquawka	Court House, Shell Industry, Radmacher Mill, old trading post site
Oregon	Eagle's Nest, Art Colony, Public Library, Soldiers' Monument, Mix Park Fountain, Lincoln Speech Marker, Margaret Fuller Island, Lowden State Park, Black Hawk Monument, Sinnissippi Farms
Ottawa	Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Reddick House, Applegate Court House, Lincoln Sun Dial, Caton House, The Oaks, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, clay products, Buffalo Rock State Park, Canal works, Starved Rock State Park, Wallace House, Ft. St. Louis du Rocher site nearby
PANA	State Penal Farm, Kitchell Park, Floriculture
Paris	Court House, "Copperhead" country in Civil War, early "gander pullings," "battle" of February 1864, Lincoln first law practice

Park Ridge	Masonic Temple, School for girls
Patoda	Oil wells
Paxton	Early site of Augustana College, local industry, farming, soy beans
Pekin	Site of Snell School, site of Lincoln Law Practice, farming region, industry alcohol, metal products, Cheever House, Civil War Monument
Peru	Terminus of Illinois and Michigan Canal, Wheel Company Plant, Westclox Factory, Illinois River Bridge, St. Bede College, Natural History Museum
Peoria	Public Library, Court House, site of Lincoln's Peoria Speech, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Alliance Life Insurance Building, River and Rail Terminal, site of Fort Clark, Cedar Street Bridge, Walker and Son's Plant, Old Settlers' Log Cabin, Boulder Monument, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Fort Crevecoeur State Park, Jubilee College State Park nearby, Bishop Chase Grave (near), first white settlement in state, early French explorers, Walker Distillery, Glen Oak Park
Pesotum	Grain country
Petersburg	Grave of Ann Rutledge in Oakwood Cemetery, Brickyards, coal mining, canneries, Health Springs
Pinckneyville	County Seat, coal, farming fruit
Pittsfield	New England Settlement, and Early Home of John Hay, Lincoln Boulder, Worthington House
Plainfield	Halfway House, Hartong Collection of Indian Relics, Foundry and Shops, Walker Gravesite, Wood Homestead
Plano	Maramech Hill
Polo	White Pines Forest State Park, Forreston Festivals
Pontiac	Pontiac Monument, Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Riverview Park, State Penitentiary
Prophetstown	Site of White Cloud's Village, Booster Rooster Day, Riverside Park
Prairie du Rocher	Associated with John Law's "Mississippi Bubble," Fort Chartres State Park, Garrison Hill Cemetery, Menard House, Slave House, site of Old Kaskaskia, Kaskaskia Island
Princeton	Owen Lovejoy Homestead, Cyrus Bryant House, John Bryant House, Court House, Fish hatchery
QUINCY	Site of Mission Institute, Farming and Industrial Center, Livestock and farming, industrial center, Levee, Quincy Bay, Adams General Store, site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Quincy House, Historical Society Museum, Indian Mounds Park, Soldiers and Sailors Home, Memorial Bridge, Wood House, Memorial bridge, Clark Statue, Quincy College
RANTOUL	Named for Robert Rantoul of Illinois Central Railroad, Power Plant, Chanute Field
Renault	A center for "Mississippi Bubble"
Richmond	Old Grist Mill, Summer Resort
Ridge Farm	Harrison Purchase Marker (1809)
River Forest	Estates, Thatcher House, Concordia Teachers College, Roberts House, Women's Clubhouse
Riverside	Chicago Zoological Park or Brookfield Zoo
Robinson	County Seat, farming, coal
Rochelle	Cannery, Spring Lake, Bloomington Moraine View
Rock Falls	Feeder Canal for Hennepin Canal, Lawrence Park

Rockford	Swiss Cottage, Federal Building, Rockford College, Beattie Park, Fair grounds, Burpee Art Gallery, Winnebago, County Court House, News Tower, Mandeville Park, Sinnissippi Park, Rock River farms, Camp Grant, Manny reaper and Mower, Turtle Mound, Black Hawk Trail, Black Hawk Monument
Rock Island	Black Hawk State Park, Rock Island Arsenal, Augustana College, International Harvester Works, Deere and Mansur Works, Deere Wagon Works and Plow Works, Royal Neighbors Building, Dam No. 15 on the Mississippi, reconstructed Fort Armstrong, Davenport House, War Museum, Campbell's Island State Park, East Moline State Hospital, Effigy Mounds, Swiss Cottage, Seward Forest Preserve, Confederate Cemetery
Rockwood	Indian Mounds, Footprint Rock, View of Illinois Ozarks, lumber market, Indian Mounds
Romeoville	Globe Oil Refinery, Butterfly Dam
Rossville	On Hubbard Trail, "Take-A-Rest" Masonic Home, Old Mill, early Picnic Park
Ruma	Earthworks, Garrison Hill Cemetery, Pierre Menard House
Rushville	Site of Lincoln Speech, Court House, Scripps Park, Community House, coal mining, farming
Russellville	Ferry site, Lincolns here 1830, Lincoln Memorial Highway, Early trade center
SALEM	Court House, Oil Lands, Bryan Museum, Martin House, Birthplace of William Jennings Bryan
Sandoval	Railway center
Sandwich	Agricultural machinery
Savanna	Mississippi Palisades, farming and livestock, shipping point, Old Brick House, melons, duck hunting
Shawneetown	Site of Land Office, Old Salt works, flood walls, First Illinois Bank site, Docker's Riverside Hotel, Rawlings Hotel, Posey Building, Old Slave House, State Memorial
Shelbyville	County Seat, farming area, trade center
Sheldon	Grain shipping point
South Chicago	Sauk Trail Forest
South Holland	Onion Sets
Springfield	Illinois State Historical Library, Centennial Building, Archives Building, State Library, State Museum, Supreme Court Building, State Capitol, site of Globe Tavern, State Armory, Court House, Governor's Mansion, Lincoln Home, site of Lincoln-Stuart Law Office and that of Logan-Lincoln Law Office, Junior College, Lincoln Tomb, State Fair grounds, Lake Springfield, site for Camp Butler, site of Joshua Speed's store, Memorial Garden
Spring Valley	Great Bend of Illinois river, Terminus of Illinois and Mississippi Canal, Cherry Mine Disaster in 1909
St. Anne	St. Anne Church
Stateville	Prison
Staunton	Coal mining and farming center
St. Charles	Hotel Baker, Pottawatomie Park, Fabyn Estate, Peck Merino Sheep Farm, Campana Plant
St. Elmo	Oil production and refinery
Sterling	Municipal Coliseum, Civic Center, Lincoln Marker
St. Jacob	Dairying, site of Fort Chilton
Stillman Valley	Site of Battle of Stillman's Run, 1832

Stockton	Cattle raising, Old Lead Mine Country, Terrapin Ridge, Charles Mound, Apple River Canyon State Park
Stone Fort	Old Stone Fort, Ozark Ridge
Streator	Industrial center, Grave of George ("Honey Boy") Evans, author of "Good Old Summer Time" and comedian
Sullivan	County Seat, farming, Trade Center
Summit	Watershed location dividing St. Lawrence and Mississippi river system
Sycamore	Court House, Industry, farming
TAMAROA	Flower Gardens
Taylorville	County Seat, coal mining, industry, trade center
Thebes	Old Court House, Fly Way, Horseshoe Lake
Thomson	Melon Day, Mississippi Fly Way, Pettit Mill, Lock and Dam 13
Toledo	County Seat, Lincoln Log Cabin State Memorial, farming
Tolono	Lincoln spoke here
Toulon	County Seat, farming, market center
Troy Grove	Early home of James B. Hickok, Hickok State Monument
Tuscola	Pumping Station, Cartwright Church, farming, railroad center, County Seat, broom center
URBANA	Old County Seat, "Illinois Industrial College" founded at boundary with Champaign, Crystal Lake Park, "Prayer for Rain" Tower
Utica	Starved Rock State Park
VANDALIA	Old State House, Madonna of the Trail, Morey Building, County Seat, Public Library and Lincoln Papers
Venice	Kerr Island
Vernon	Fruit raising
Vienna	Court House, Old Massac-Kaskaskia Trail, Va Bache Tannery,
Virden	Virden Riot, 1898
Virginia	County Seat, farming, trade center
WARE	Site of Cherokee Encampment, 1839, Union County State Forest, Wild Turkey Farm
Warren	Junction of Old Stagecoach Road (Chicago-Galena) and Old Sucker Trail (St. Louis, Wiota, Wisconsin), Tidsel Hotel, Apple River Canyon State Park
Warsaw	Site of Fort Edwards
Waterloo	Court House, site of Bellefontaine
Watseka	Site of Gurdon Hubbard Cabin, Court House, Museum, Old Fur Trade Post
Waukegan	Site of old French Fort, Lincoln's unfinished speech, Industry, Summer Resort, County Seat
Wenona	Soy bean center
West Dundee	Haeger Potteries, Home Place for Allan Pinkerton
Westmont	Pet Memorial Park
West Salem	Moravian Cemetery Smallest Tombstone
Wheaton	Wheaton College, Court House, Judge E. Gary Memorial, Methodist Episcopal Church, Warren House
Wheeling	Forest Preserves, Portage Grove
White Hall	Memorial to Annie Louise Keller
Winchester	County Seat, Douglas Monument, Lincoln spoke here
Winnetka	Correspondence School for the Blind, Water Tower, Winnetka School System
Wolf Lake	Skyline Drive
Woodstock	Former Woodstock Typewriter Plant, Todd School for Boys
Wyanet	Fish Hatchery Canal Lock 21
YORKVILLE	County Seat, Tribune Experimental Farm, Hydraulic Ran
ZION	Zion Auditorium, Works of John A. Dowie and Wilbur G. Voliva, Zion Home, Zion Lace Industries

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS

- 1500 A. D. Period for Moundbuilders
- 1673 Marquette and Joliet on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers
French at site of Peoria
- 1674 Marquette spent winter on Chicago river
- 1675 French mission at Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock)
Marquette founds Indian mission near Utica
Death of Father Marquette
- 1679 La Salle at Peoria Lake
- 1680 Fort Crevecoeur built by La Salle
- 1682 Fort St. Louis built at Starved Rock by La Salle
- 1687 La Salle murdered in Texas
- 1689-1713 Second French and Indian War
- 1691 Second Ft. St. Louis (Ft. Pimitoui)
- 1696 Jesuit mission station at Chicago
- 1698-1763 Company of the West ("Mississippi Bubble")
- 1699 French mission at Cahokia for Tamara Indians
- 1703 Kaskaskia Indians at lower Kaskaskia river
French mission at Kaskaskia from area of St. Louis
- 1717 Illinois country ruled from New Orleans
John Law's "Mississippi Bubble"
- 1718 Construction of Ft. de Chartres begun
Beginning of Fox Indian War
- 1719 Fort de Chartres built and became capital for French rule in the West
- 1723-1731 Mining at American Bottom and Peoria areas
- 1731 Illinois country ruled from France
- 1732 New Fort de Chartres built back from possible flood waters of Mississippi
- 1733 Dartaguiette in command at Ft. de Chartres
- 1747 Old Ohio Company organized
- 1753-56 Fort de Chartres rebuilt of stone
- 1755-1763 Last French and Indian War
- 1757 French build Ft. Massac (ascension)
- 1763 British win Illinois country from France by treaty of Paris
- 1763-1765 Pontiac's War
- 1765 British occupy Fort de Chartres
- 1768 English establish a civil court at Fort de Chartres
- 1769 Pontiac was killed at Cahokia de Chartres
- 1772 De Chartres destroyed by British, was already damaged by floods
British garrison at Kaskaskia
- 1774 Illinois country ruled from Quebec under terms of Quebec Act
- 1778 George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia
Illinois County created by Virginia
Oath of Vincennes signed by villagers in favor of Americans
British capture Vincennes in December
- 1779 John Todd governor of Illinois County
Clark captured Vincennes in February
- 1780 Clark expedition against the British at Cahokia
Grand Ruisseau in Cahokia district
- 1781 Don Pierro expedition to Ft. St. Joseph
- 1783 British surrender Illinois Country to the United States
First school in Illinois
Jean Baptiste Cardinal settled at Alton

- 1784 Virginia ceded her claims north of the Ohio to United States
- 1787 Ordinance of 1787 enacted in July for lands north of the Ohio river
Illinois country a part of Northwest Territory
- 1788 Arthur St. Clair governor of Northwest Territory
- 1790 Governor Arthur St. Clair visited Kaskaskia
Plainfield had its first settler
St. Clair and Knox counties were created
- 1793 Methodist circuit rider, Lillard, at New Design
- 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers in Ohio country
- 1795 Treaty of Greenville provided for cession to U . S. of area at mouth
of Chicago River for building of Fort Dearborn
Randolph county organized
- 1796 First Baptist church at New Design in Illinois country
Presbyterians arrive at the South
- 1800 Territory of Indiana (including Illinois) created
- 1803 Ft. Dearborn built by Captain John Whistler
Kaskaskia Indian land cessions in Illinois
- 1801 William Henry Harrison, governor at Vincennes
- 1804 Certain Sauk and Fox chiefs cede Indian lands east of Mississippi
river
Kaskaskia land office established
Trading post at Chicago
- 1805 Mail route from Vincennes to Cahokia by post rider
- 1806 Mail route from Vincennes to Shawneetown
Ft. Madison on Mississippi River
- 1809 Illinois Territory created with capital at Kaskaskia
Harrison Indian Treaty surrendering much of southern and western
Illinois
- 1810 Mail route via Indian Trace from Vincennes to St. Louis
Population, 12,260
- 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1812 Land office at Shawneetown
Illinois Territory had a legislature (territory second grade)
Massacre at Ft. Dearborn in August
- 1813 Edwardsville platted
Ft. Clark built at Peoria
Salem platted
- 1814 "Illinois Herald" published at Kaskaskia
- 1815 Greenville settled
- 1816 Ft. Dearborn rebuilt
Forts Edwards and Armstrong built at Warsaw and Rock Island
Jonesboro was planned
Small cessions of Indian lands at the north
Edwardsville was settled and assigned a land office
- 1817 Carding machine at Cahokia
Collinsville settled
- 1818 Birkbeck-Flower colony at Albion
Enabling Act for Illinois enacted by the Congress
Illinois a state, December 3, 1818
First state constitution in August
Kaskaskia the state capital
State boundary set north to 42° 31", about 51 miles from territorial
boundary
Shadrach Bond first governor of state of Illinois
Pierre Menard, Lieutenant governor
Elisha Kelly at Springfield
Carrollton settled

- 1819 "Black Laws" enacted
 Chester founded
 Bellville incorporated
 Thomas Beard at Beardstown
 Fort Clark destroyed by Indians
- 1820 Vandalia became state capital for twenty year period
 Population of state, 55,200
 Missouri Compromise enacted at Washington
 Salt works at Danville area
 Land offices at Vandalia and Palestine
- 1821 Lewiston settled
 State Bank of Illinois at Vandalia and three branches
 Springfield created
- 1822 First settlers at Bloomington
 Edward Coles, governor
 Two-day stage service, St. Louis to Springfield
 Urbana settled by Willard Tompkins
 Mail route Edwardsville-Springfield-Peoria
 Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave state
- 1823 Early rush to Galena lead mines
 Land office at Springfield
- 1824 Mail route Vandalia to Springfield
 Hubbard's Trace, Danville to Ft. Dearborn
 Stage and mail route, Vincennes to St. Louis
 Illinois fails to become a slave state
- 1825 First canal charter for Illinois and Michigan Canal
 Law allowed taxation for public schools
 Peoria county created
 Lafayette visited southern Illinois
 Virginia founded
 Quincy platted
 Crystal Lake settled
 Rushville founded
 Canton founded
 Kellogg Trail, Peoria to Galena
- 1826 Post office at Galena
 Settlers at Evanston
 Mail route, Chicago to Galena
 Ninian Edwards made governor
- 1827 Congress votes lands for Illinois-Michigan canal construction
 Clybourne slaughterhouse built on north branch of Chicago river
 State penitentiary at Alton
 Winnebago "War"
 Rock Spring Seminary
 La Salle organized
 Danville platted
 Oquawka founded
- 1828 New Salem founded
- 1828-9 Rush to Galena lead mines
 Steamboat reached Peoria
- 1829 Origin of Decatur
 Indians cede lands in northern Illinois
 Illinois College founded
 Savanna settled

- 1830 Chicago platted by canal commissioners
 Mt. Sterling settled
 First settlers at Dixon
 Winchester platted
 Ottawa planned
 James Hall published "Illinois Monthly Magazine"
 Lincoln family arrived at Decatur from Indiana
 Population, 157,500
 John Reynolds, governor
- 1830-1 Winter of the "deep snow"
- 1831 Early Indian War
 Lincoln Flatboat trip to New Orleans
 First settler at Joliet
 Cook county created
 Naperville settled
 Monmouth founded
 Illinois Temperance Society formed
 Land offices at Quincy and Danville
 Indian War threatened
- 1831-7 Lincoln at New Salem
 Sangamo "Journal" at Springfield
- 1832 Black Hawk War at the north
 Indian Creek Massacre near Sandwich
 Battle of Stillman's Run
 Mail route Shelbyville-Decatur-Fox river-Chicago
 Channahon settled
 General Winfield Scott arrived with troops for the Black Hawk War
 Mail route Danville-Chicago
 Battle at Apple River Fort
- 1833 Chicago voted to incorporate; population 150
 Indians complete cession of all Illinois lands to U. S.
 State penitentiary at Alton
 Princeton planned
 Chicago "Democrat," first newspaper published in Chicago
 Oak Park settled
 Martinsville platted
 Pittsfield settled
 Jacksonville Ladies Education Society organized
 Galesburg founded
- 1835 Quakers to Fox River Valley
 Swiss settled along the Ohio
 Jubilee College at Robins Nest
 State Bank of Illinois
 Peru founded
 Lake Forest settled
 First courthouse erected for Cook county
 Freeport settled
 Jacksonville Female Academy
 Illinois College chartered
 First settlers in Elgin
 Branch bank of Illinois State Bank set up in Chicago
 Monticello College for Girls
 Land offices organized at Galena and Chicago
- 1834 Lincoln elected to state legislature
 Old Chicago-Bloomington Trail

- Joseph Mc Carty settled at Aurora
- Early Norwegian settlement at Norway
- Rockford founded
- Carpentersville founded
- Settlement at Highland Park
- 1836 Forest settled
- Wauconda settled
- Fort Dearborn evacuated
- Kewanee founded
- Greenup incorporated
- River Forest settled
- Halfday settled
- Astoria settled
- Galena and Chicago Union Railroad chartered
- Illinois and Michigan Canal construction started at Canalport
- 1836-7 "Long Nine" at Vandalia
- 1837 Richmond settled
- Land office at Dixon
- Knox College founded
- Lovejoy killed by mob at Alton
- Panic of 1837
- Abolitionist newspapers excluded from the state by law
- "Genius of Universal Emancipation" published at Hennepin
- Rush Medical College established at Chicago first in Illinois
- Cairo incorporated
- Capital to move from Vandalia to Springfield in 1839
- John Deere arrived at Grand Detour
- Cornerstone laid for first statehouse at Springfield
- Pontiac founded
- James B. ("Wild Bill") Hickok born at Troy Grove
- Internal Improvements System approved
- 1838 Population, 476,200
- Lease system for convicts created
- Steamer reached Rockford
- Thomas Carlin, governor
- 1839 Mormons at Nauvoo
- State Colonization Society for negroes formed
- Illinois State Library created
- Jubilee College near Peoria
- Sterling founded
- "Daily American" first daily newspaper in Chicago
- Springfield the new state capital
- Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville
- 1840 Population, 476,200
- Organization of the Liberty Party
- 1840's Plank road era
- 1841 Mormons begin to build the Temple at Nauvoo
- Macomb incorporated
- State Educational Society formed
- 1842 Morris platted
- John Deere at Moline
- Thomas Ford, governor
- Supreme Court Library
- Virginia incorporated
- Charles Dickens visited Cairo

- Lincoln-Shields "duel" at Alton
- Northern Cross Railway Meridosa-Jacksonville-Springfield in operation
- 1843 Allan Pinkerton at West Dundee
- First hospital in Chicago
- 1844 Momenca planned
- Southdown sheep introduced into Illinois
- Diocese of Chicago for Catholics
- 1845 Tax aid for public schools increased
- Jubilee College incorporated
- 1846 Joseph and Hyrum Smith killed by mob at Carthage jail
- Mormons leave Nauvoo for Utah
- Lincoln elected to U. S. Congress
- Augustus C. French, governor
- Swedish Jensenists at Bishop Hill
- Elbert Gary born at Wheaton
- Atlanta settled
- Chicago made a port of entry
- MacMurray College at Jacksonville
- Mexican War, 1846-1848
- 1847 Cyrus Mc Cormick reaper moved to Chicago
- State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville
- Chicago "Tribune" established
- Alton and Sangamon Railroad Company incorporated
- State School for the Blind
- Rockford Female Seminary (College, 1892)
- First law school in Chicago
- 1848 Second state constitution
- Construction of Illinois and Michigan Canal completed
- "Bloody Island dike" affair concluded
- First telegraph message reached Chicago
- 1849 Migration to California gold fields
- Icarians to Nauvoo for communal settlement
- Chicago railway reached Elmhurst
- 1850 Congress granted lands for Illinois Central Railway
- Population 851,000
- General system for incorporation of railroads created
- Chicago lighted with gas
- State Medical Society formed
- 1851 Illinois Central Railroad chartered
- First public high school organized at West Jacksonville
- 1852 Potter Palmer store at Chicago
- Railway reaches Joliet from Chicago
- Railway reaches Rockford
- Railway connections, Alton-Springfield
- Joel A. Matteson, governor
- 1853 Centralia platted by Illinois Central Railway
- Harrisburg platted
- Edgar planned
- Shimer Junior College at Mt. Carroll
- First state fair held at Springfield
- Illinois Agricultural Society organized
- First railway wreck in Chicago
- Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington
- 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Congress
- Railway reached Galesburg

- Ninian Edwards first Superintendent of Public Instruction
Towanda platted
Edward W. Scripps born near Rushville
Chicago-Rock Island railroad is completed
- 1855 Northwestern University opened
Public schools system created by law
Appropriation for first Illinois state arsenal at Springfield
Eureka College founded
Illinois Maine Law convention held at Springfield
Kankakee incorporated
First theological college in state, Chicago Theological Seminary
Arcola platted
Railway bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island
Illinois Central railway operated from Chicago to Cairo
- 1856 Republican party organized at Bloomington
Illinois Central Railway construction completed
Chenoa planned
Chicago Historical Museum
Fred Francis born near Princeton
Lincoln headed Republican party in Illinois
Farmington "Whiskey War"
Chicago Historical Society chartered
First high school began operation, Chicago
- 1857 William H. Bissell, governor
Blackburn Seminary opened (later College)
Baptist University at Chicago
Ward Rolling Mill at Chicago
Monmouth College, incorporated
State Normal University established at Normal
Tuscola platted
Panic of 1857
Lake Forest College
Refrigeration of railway cars
- 1858 Chatsworth founded
Dred Scott Case in federal courts
Chicago changed from Democrat to Republican in majority
Lincoln-Douglas Debates
"Duff" Armstrong trial at Beardstown
- 1859 Douglas re-elected to U. S. Senate
First horse-car railway line in Chicago
- 1860 Population, 1,712,000
Lincoln's speech at Cooper Institute, N. Y.
Lincoln nominated for presidency and elected by Republicans
Champaign incorporated
U. S. Grant to Galena
Watseka (pretty woman) founded
Sheldon planned
Jane Addams born at Cedarville
Augustana College founded
Prince of Wales, (Edward VII), visited Chicago
Loredo Taft born at Elmwood
Suspenskon bridge at Sandoval
Percheon horses at Monmouth
- 1861 Firing on Ft. Sumter
Illinois in the Civil War

- Death of Stephen A. Douglas
- Effingham incorporated
- Lincoln first Republican president of the United States
- Illinois Sanitary Commission
- 1862 Arsenal located at Rock Island
- 1863 Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation
- Iron rail mill at Chicago
- Gettysburg address
- 1864 Democratic National Convention at Chicago
- Woolen mill at Hanover
- Bessemer steel made at Chicago
- Conspiracy blocked for liberating Confederates at Camp Douglas,
Chicago
- Confederate prison at Rock Island
- Resistance to war program at Paris
- 1865 End of the military phase of the War
- Richard J. Oglesby, governor
- Border's Cheese
- Lincoln College founded
- First Pullman sleeping car in service
- Stove factory at Quincy
- Union Stock Yards at Chicago
- Pottery works at Peoria
- National Watch Company at Chicago
- Lincoln interred at Springfield, Oak Ridge Cemetery
- Steel rails rolled at Chicago for railroads
- Elgin Watch company
- Illinois first state to ratify federal 13th Amendment
- 1866 Grand Army of the Republic post at Decatur
- Chicago Academy of Design
- Refrigerator Fruit cars on Ill. C. RR.
- Riverside platted
- Chicago Conservatory of Music
- 1867 New State House provided for at Springfield
- Shaft mining began at Du Quoin
- Eight-hour work day established by law
- State reassumed responsibility in convict labor system
- Legislature created office of attorney general
- Robert G. Ingersol born at Greenville
- George Pullman founded Pullman Palace Car Company
- University of Illinois provided for through Illinois Industrial
University at Urbana
- Fresh meat shipped by refrigerator car
- 1868 Bureau County Normal and Model School
- Chicago river tunnel
- Iron furnace at Chicago
- Peoria County Normal School
- Grant nominated at Chicago for the presidency
- First Illinois Grange
- Grange organized in Illinois
- 1869 Cook County Normal School
- Loyola University founded
- Winnetka incorporated
- Illinois river bridged at Peru
- John M. Palmer, governor

- Illinois Swine Breeders Association
- Creation of State Board of Charities
- 1870 Deering farm machinery at Chicago
- Population, 2,540,000
- Illinois Watch Company at Springfield
- North Central College at Naperville
- Third state constitution ratified
- Joliet Iron and Steel Company
- Carthage College
- 1871 Chicago fire, October 8-9, 1871
- Illinois and Michigan Canal deepened
- Granger laws enacted
- Golden Eagle corn; State department of agriculture created
- Elmhurst Academy (College)
- 1872 Montgomery Ward Company started
- Laws enacted for protection of miners
- Peoria Public Library organized
- Henry Lock on Illinois river
- New Burnside founded
- 1873 Arthur platted
- Chicago Public Library opened
- Steel Rail Mill at Joliet
- Downer's Grove incorporated
- Joseph G. Cannon elected to Congress from Danville
- East St. Louis Stockyards
- Panic year
- 1874 Eads bridge at East St. Louis over Mississippi river
- Southern Illinois State Normal University created
- Joseph E. Glidden invented barbed wire at DeKalb
- Chicago Literary Club
- James Sargent invented the time lock
- 1875 Lincoln Tomb at Springfield dedicated by President Grant
- New statehouse at Springfield occupied
- 1876 Swift came to Chicago
- Chicago "Daily News" began publication
- Armour came to Chicago
- Lake Forest University founded
- "Public interest" upheld by the courts
- Bradley Polytechnic Institute chartered
- Copperas Creek Dam on Illinois river
- 1877 Shelby M. Cullom, governor
- "Granger Laws" upheld by U. S. Supreme Court
- Illinois National Guard is provided for
- Creation of State Board of Health
- Great Railway strike
- Illinois Central railroad to Springfield
- 1878 Carl Sandburg born at Galesburg
- State Board of Health
- 1879 State Board of Labor Statistics was created
- 1880 Mechanical cream separator in use
- Republicans nominate James A. Garfield for presidency at Chicago
- Population 3,078,000
- Electric lighting in some residences
- 1881 Marshall Field Store at Chicago
- State debt paid

- Aurora used electricity for street lighting
- John M. Hamilton, governor
- 1883 First Compulsory school attendance law in Illinois
- Diamond Mine Flood near Braidwood
- 1884 Republicans nominate James G. Blaine for presidency at Chicago
- Democrats nominate Grover Cleveland for presidency at Chicago
- World's first skyscraper erected at Chicago
- 1885 Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association organized
- John A. Logan elected U. S. senator
- 1886 Haymarket Square Riot at Chicago
- Sears, Roebuck Company at Chicago
- 1887 Governor Oglesby commuted sentence of two convicted for Haymarket Square riot
- Newberry Library established in Chicago
- 1888 Illinois Labor Party formed
- State capitol building completed
- Lincoln home at Springfield became a state historical monument
- 1889 Illinois State Historical Library founded
- Joseph W. Fifer, governor
- Hull House founded by Jane Addams
- 1890 La Grange Lock on Illinois river
- Chicago selected as site for World's Fair
- Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal construction begun
- University of Chicago chartered
- Cicero planned
- Population 3,826,000
- Illinois-Mississippi Canal authorized
- 1891 Australian ballot adopted
- Women authorized to vote in school elections
- 1892 Greenville College sponsored by Methodists
- Construction of Chicago Sanitary Canal begun
- University of Chicago
- Republicans lose the elections
- John P. Altgeld elected governor
- Chicago Rapid Transit lines began operation
- 1893 Jackson Park, Chicago
- Armour Institute
- State fair permanently at Springfield
- Panic year
- Illinois Naval Militia created
- John P. Altgeld, governor
- World's Fair at Chicago
- Governor Altgeld pardoned surviving Haymarket Square rioters
- 1894 John Crerar Library established by railway executive
- Kampsville Lock on Illinois river
- Pullman and railway strike
- Field Museum opened to the public
- Cleveland sent troops to Chicago
- 1895 Northern Illinois Teachers' College founded
- Optional civil service law for cities is enacted
- 1896 William Jennings Bryan nominated at Chicago
- Lewis Institute
- 1897 Chicago Public Library
- The "Loop" at Chicago
- John R. Tanner, governor

- 1898 De Paul University founded
Spanish American War
- 1899 Zion planned
Illinois State Historical Society
Free employment offices provided by state for larger cities
- 1900 Chicago-Lockport Ship Canal completed
Population, 4,822,000
- 1901 Chicago Sanitary Canal completed
New state arsenal at Springfield
Burial place reconstructed for Lincoln At Springfield
Richard Yates, governor
- 1902 Western Illinois State Teachers' College at Macomb
James Millikin University at Decatur
Popular election of U. S. senators
- 1903 Iroquois Theatre fire at Chicago
State establishes 8-hour day and 48-hour week for children
- 1904 Evanston Public Library built
Theodore Roosevelt nominated for presidency at Chicago
- 1905 Charles S. Deneen, governor
Civil service code is enacted into law
Rotarians organize at Chicago
- 1906 State Highway Commission
- 1907 Local option law for control of sale of alcoholic liquors
Bankers' Panic
Mississippi and Illinois Canal (Hennepin) completed
- 1908 William H. Taft nominated and elected for presidency by Republicans
- 1909 Cherry Mine Disaster, 289 lives lost
Ten-hour work day for women
Centennial of birth of Abraham Lincoln
- 1910 Population 5,639,000
Coal mine rescue stations created by law
Direct primary law enacted
- 1911 Workmen's Compensation Law
"Mother's Aid" legislation
Starved Rock State Park
- 1912 Theodore Roosevelt broke with Republican Party at Chicago
W. H. Taft nominated at Chicago for the presidency
Democrats win in state and national elections
- 1913 Edward F. Dunne, governor
Legislative Reference Bureau created
Woman suffrage extended
Keokuk Dam completed
- 1914 Outbreak of World War I in Europe
- 1915 State flag is adopted
"Eastland" disaster at Chicago, 812 deaths
Navy Pier under construction at Chicago
- 1916 Chicago center for International Workers of the World
Republicans nominate Charles E. Hughes for presidency
- 1917 Illinois in World War I
Frank O. Lowden, governor
East Chicago race riots
Chanute Field established
Civil administration code enacted for reorganization of state government
State Council of Defense created

- 1918 Centennial anniversary of Illinois statehood (Dec.3)
 Voters approve hard-road bond issue
 Air mail arrives at Chicago
 Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918
- 1919 Communist Party organized at Chicago
 Canal from Lockport to Utica approved
 Chicago race riots
- 1920 Warren G. Harding nominated at Chicago
 Construction of Illinois Waterway began
 Population, 6,485,000
 Constitutional convention convenes in Springfield
- 1921 Len Small inaugurated as governor
- 1922 Herris County coal mine strikes and "Massacrè"
 Proposed new state constitution rejected by voters
- 1924 Road bond sale authorized
- 1925 Pfister hybrid corn at El Paso
 Len Small, governor for second term
- 1926 "Illinois" became state song
 Union Station, Chicago
- 1927 Stevens Hotel completed
 Illinois and Mississippi Canal completed
- 1928 Chicago Stadium
- 1929 Mississippi Highway Bridge completed
 Beginning of Great Depression
 Education compulsory through elementary grades
 Motor Fuel Tax for hard road construction
 Louis L. Emmerson, governor
- 1930 Chicago Board of Trade Building
 Chicago Merchandise Mart
 Financial legislation to ease situtation in Chicago
 Plowing contest at Hooppole
 Population, 7,631,000
- 1931 Lincoln monument at Springfield rededicated by President Hoover
- 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover nominated at Chicago
 Democrats win elections
 Moweaqua Mine Disaster
- 1933 World's Fair in Chicago
 Illinois River Canal (Illinois Waterway) open to traffic
 Mayor Cermak killed at Miami
 State abandons general property tax levies for its purposes
 General sales tax instituted
 Henry Horner, governor
- 1934 World's Fair in Chicago continued
 State armory destroyed by fire
- 1935 Old Age Security Act
 New state armory voted
 Retailers Occupation Tax of three per cent enacted
 State aid for libraries
- 1936 State adopts Social Security
- 1937 8-hour work day for women
 Steel strike
 Ohio river flood
 Unemployment compensation Act
 Oil boom began in southern Illinois
- 1938 Alton, home of Robert Wadlow, heavyweight

- Emergency relief legislation
- Centralia-Salem oil field discovered
- 1939 State creates separate division for prevention of delinquency
- First driver license law enacted
- 1940 Population, 7,897,000
- Democratic National Convention at Chicago
- Illinois Institute of Technology created
- 1941 Dwight H. Green, governor
- Illinois National Guard called into federal service
- State Council of Defense created
- State Department of Public Safety created under governor's office
- Oil output was 134,000,000 barrels
- Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1942 Nuclear chain reactor at University of Chicago
- Mine sweepers are made at Chicago
- Neuropsychiatric Institute created for research
- Treason trials at Chicago
- 1943 Oil pipe line completed from Texas to Norris City, Illinois
- Chicago Subway system opened for traffic
- 1944 Republican National Convention at Chicago
- Soldier vote provided for
- Republican and Democratic Conventions held in Chicago
- 1945 Surrender of Germany and Japan ends World War II
- Chicago-Germany direct air service started
- 1946 World War II Bonus for veterans provided for
- State fair held again (first since 1941) at Springfield
- C. B. & Q. Wreck at Naperville
- More effective child labor law in effect
- 1947 Coal mine disaster at Centralia
- More effective labor law for children aged 14-16 years
- 1948 Railroad fair at Chicago
- 1949 Adlai E. Stevenson, governor
- 250th anniversary of first white settlement at Cahokia
- 1950 Population, 8,712,000
- Edgar Lee Masters was buried at Petersburg
- Korean War Begins
- "Gateway" amendment to state constitution eases amendment process
- 1951 Tuberculosis Hospital at Mt. Vernon
- Civil Defense agency created
- Illinois first hospital for mentally ill children at Bartonville
- 1952 Republicans nominate Dwight D. Eisenhower for presidency
- Democrats nominate Adlai E. Stevenson for presidency
- 1953 Illinois Toll Road Commission created
- William G. Stratton, governor
- 634 foot-long vessel reaches Chicago via Illinois Waterway
- Illinois Toll Roads Commission created
- 1954 New State Office Building provided for
- Legislative apportionment amendment enacted
- Term of office of state treasurer extended from two to four years
- 1955 Toll Highway under construction
- State aid to schools increased
- 1956 Route 66 highway, Chicago to East St. Louis
- Population estimated at 9,432,000
- Illinois voted Republican
- 1957 Legislature moved to reorganize state judiciary

Personal income at \$23,579 millions
65 mile per hour limit set for highways
Hodge scandal at Springfield
Bonus for Korean War Veterans
1958 Democrats gained in elections
Legislature reapportioned
Galesburg public library burned
1959 Farm labor decreased about one per cent annually
Great steel strike
Centennial commission appointed for Civil War
International livestock exposition at Chicago
Record corn crop
Big packers end slaughter house work in Chicago
1960 Airplane spotters for highway police
Earlville-La Grange gas line planned
Governor Stratton for third term
Jet Service, Chicago-New York

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH		STATE OF ORIGIN	INAUG- URATED	HOME COUNTY	DURING PRESIDENCY
Shadrach Bond	1773	Dem.	Maryland	Oct.1818	St. Clair	Monroe
Edward Coles	1786	Dem.	Virginia	Dec.1822	Madison	Monroe-Adams
Ninian Edwards	1775	Dem.	Maryland	Dec.1826	Madison	Adams-Jackson
John Reynolds	1788	Dem.	Penn.	Dec.1830	St. Clair	Jackson
W. L. D. Ewing	1795	Dem.	Kentucky	Nov.1834	Fayette	Jackson
Joseph Duncan	1794	Dem.	Kentucky	Dec.1834	Morgan	Jackson-V. Buren
Thomas Carlin	1789	Dem.	Kentucky	Dec.1838	Green	Van Buren- Harrison-Tyler
Thomas Ford	1800	Dem.	Penn.	Dec.1842	Ogle	Tyler-Polk
A. C. French	1808	Dem.	N. Hamp.	Dec.1846	Crawford	Polk-Taylor- Fillmore
J. A. Matteson	1808	Dem.	New York	Jan.1853	Will	Fillmore-Pierce
W. H. Bissell	1811	Rep.	New York	Jan.1857	Monroe	Pierce-Buchanan
John Wood	1798	Rep.	New York	Mar.1860	Adams	Buchanan
Richard Yates	1815	Rep.	Kentucky	Jan.1861	Morgan	Buchanan-Lincoln
R. J. Oglesby	1824	Rep.	Kentucky	Jan.1865	Macon	Lincoln-Johnson
John M. Palmer	1817	Rep.	Kentucky	Jan.1869	Macoupin	Johnson-Grant
R. J. Oglesby	1824	Rep.	Kentucky	Jan.1873	Macon	Grant
J. L. Beveridge	1824	Rep.	New York	Jan.1873	Cook	Grant
S. M. Cullom	1829	Rep.	Kentucky	Jan.1877	Washington	Grant-Hayes- Garfield-Arthur
J. M. Hamilton	1847	Rep.	Ohio	Feb.1883	McLean	Arthur
R. J. Oglesby	1824	Rep.	Kentucky	Jan.1885	Macon	Arthur-Cleveland
Joseph W. Fifer	1840	Rep.	Virginia	Jan.1889	McLean	Cleveland-Harrison
J. P. Altgeld	1847	Dem.	Germany	Jan.1893	Cook	Harrison-Cleveland
John R. Tanner	1844	Rep.	Indiana	Jan.1897	Clay	Cleveland-McKinley
Richard Yates Jr.	1860	Rep.	Illinois	Jan.1901	Morgan	McKinley-Roosevelt
C. H. Deneen	1863	Rep.	Illinois	Jan.1905	Cook	Roosevelt-Taft
Edward F. Dunne	1853	Dem.	Conn.	Feb.1913	Cook	Taft-Wilson
Frank O. Lowden	1861	Rep.	Minn.	Jan.1917	Ogle	Wilson
Len Small	1862	Rep.	Illinois	Jan.1921	Kankakee	Wilson-Harding- Coolidge
L. L. Emmerson	1863	Rep.	Illinois	Jan.1929	Jefferson	Coolidge-Hoover
Henry Horner	1879	Dem.	Illinois	Jan.1933	Cook	Hoover-Roosevelt
John H. Stelle	1891	Dem.	Illinois	Oct.1940	Hamilton	Roosevelt
D. H. Green	1897	Rep.	Indiana	Jan.1941	Cook	Roosevelt-Truman
A. E. Stevenson	1900	Dem.	Calif.	Jan.1949	Lake	Truman
W. G. Stratton	1914	Rep.	Illinois	Jan.1953	Grundy	Eisenhower

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Arthur St. Clair	1734		Scotland	1787-1800	Washington
W. H. Harrison	1773		Virginia	1800-1809	Adams-Jefferson
Ninian Edwards	1775		Maryland	1809-1818	Monroe-Madison

ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"

VOLUME I. HISTORY

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ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"

GOVERNMENT AND BASIC DOCUMENTS

Organization and Practice; State and Local

ILLINOIS SERIES

Volume I. History of Illinois

Volume II. Government and Basic Documents

Volume III. Historical Atlas of Illinois

BY

OLIN DEE MORRISON

HISTORY DEPARTMENT, OHIO UNIVERSITY

Author of Governments of "Ohio," "Indiana,"
"Canada and the Provinces"

To Clarence W. Alvord and Theodore C. Pease
Formerly at University of Illinois, History Department

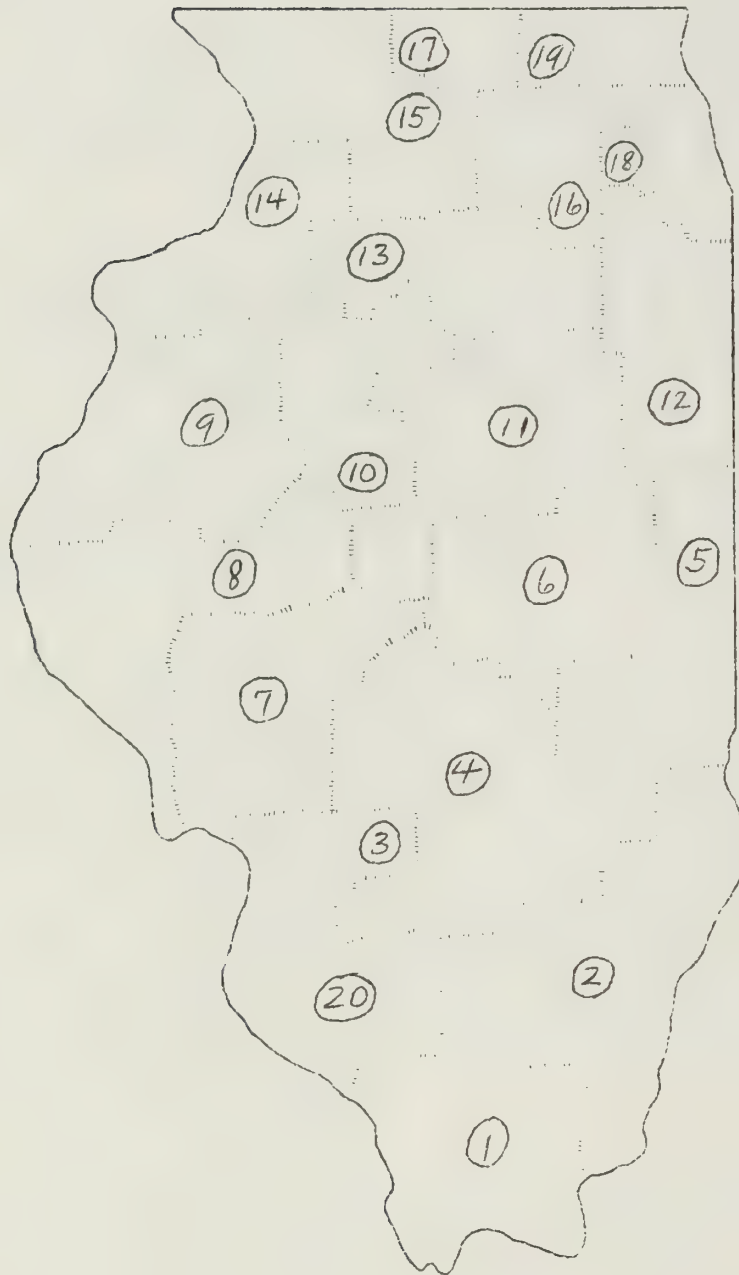
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E. M. MORRISON

152 N. CONGRESS ST., ATHENS, OHIO, U. S. A.

CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS



PREFACE AND INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Illinois Series Volume II, "Illinois Government and Basic Documents for History and Government," has already had some introduction in prefaces in Volumes I ("History of Illinois") and III ("Illinois Historical Atlas"). Data concerning government has been relatively scarce in commercial channels and is becoming more so in recent months as government is forced to go economical. The subject matter in this volume is arranged in Table of Contents so that the student can discover what is in existence and its relation to other parts of governmental organization, and there is a brief statement concerning the offices: Duties, how the office personnel is selected, its position in the local "chain of command." Much of usual "Index" of materials is here too. There is presented also a brief history of government, an explanation of state relationships with outside agencies, and certain basic documents pertaining to history and government. Certain documents that seem to be more nearly historical are in the appendix of Volume I (Ordinance of 1787, Enabling Act, Legislative Acceptance of Terms, and Congressional Declaration of Statehood in 1818). In this Volume II the principal appendix is the "Constitution of the State of Illinois." Such materials help to give proper perspective along with general explanation.

Further reference to Table of Contents shows the departments of government: Legislative, executive, judiciary. Then they are broken down to show their component parts and the general duties of each. In making this presentation it is realized that while it is impossible to put complications of government into a book, such statement must be had to give orientation as a whole. And it is equally true that a mere perusal of the state constitution gives little understanding of government; it, too, must be accompanied by general explanation. With those matters in hand, the student is then able to profit from visitation to various governmental offices, to listen to telephone conversation there and to see government in operation. For the outsider at least it takes all of these avenues of approach to give semblance of maturity in viewpoint.

The governor is made the chief executive officer by the constitution. Under that office there are the various "code" offices, the "non-code" and in recent years the dozens of independent agencies, commissions, bureaus, boards, etc. The legislature set them up and assigned duties, rather independent of the governor, beyond the occasional report and occasional errors in office or "scandals;" they are badly in need of organization! And it should be evident that the governor, as the voter, has no innate ability to pick the right head for each of the offices, nor does he have qualification for evaluating their work. More of these agencies should be grouped under a few elected heads to bring policy making and administration nearer to the voter and taxpayer, and so help to crush the ever-present interlocking political machines in the state. Perhaps few Illinoisians even suspect that there is such a block of agencies in their midst. Constitutionally created offices, state and local, somewhat aside from the governor, have gone ahead with duties much as in old times, as have the courts and local agencies; they have become rather perfunctory in their duties but have performed creditably.

Local government is studied in its various areas. Essentially it operates to put into effect state administration through locally elected officials, local taxpayers paying the bills one way or another, but the chief administrative direction and books are at the state capital; and very important decisions affecting local matters are made by personnel that on their own merits could command few votes in a general election. There is a growing fringe of government which uses expert advice to meet new problems or to solve new ones. It is hoped that this book will help Illinoisians to know their governmental organization, and be better able to judge its relative efficiency, and so be able to vote with more understanding and sympathy. The author has refrained from campaigning.

MORRISON, ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"
VOLUME II. GOVERNMENT AND BASIC DOCUMENTS

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MORRISON
ILLINOIS, "PRAIRIE STATE"

VOLUME II. GOVERNMENT AND BASIC DOCUMENTS

I. ORIENTATION

A. Interpretative Statement

Government has been defined as the system by which the public will is determined and put into effect. Quite evidently there is and has been a tremendous background among peoples in this field; and as evidently basic conditions for government have varied with time, place, peoples and their traditions. Our objective can be very mildly introductory only. Nevertheless the effort will assist in broadening the foundations of history and/or government both for the general reader and for the teacher in the schools to whom is entrusted the usual rather general course on introduction to history and government, or civil government, or civics, or social science, of Illinois.

Much of the American concept of government has been carried over from English practices, part of it easily; other practices have evidently been discarded with political independence from Britain. Other practices have been modified as new conditions arose on the the frontier and forced direct solution of community problems. Each of the thirteen colonies had something of system of British rule in ties with the home government. There was much of British practices in colonial governmental structure: Governor-executive, assembly-legislature, judiciary-courts. And much of those forms were continued after independence. And in certain instances there has been considerable of argument as to whether and how much was carried over and as to whether the states were the creation of the central government or the central government was the creation of the states.

At any rate a new practice appeared in the Ordinance of 1787, viz., the agreement that new states might be created in the Northwest Territory and have a status equal to that of any of the original thirteen states. Neither the British government nor any other had ever recognized that principle willingly, nor perhaps would the Confederation Congress have done so except through pressure of necessity for completing contract for sale of lands to the Ohio Land Company. But even at that the Congress retained right to set the conditions for territorial government and statehood, basic ownership of the land, and conditions for territorial government naturally resembled those for the British crown colony. It was not until the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian revolutions that the West much more nearly set its own conditions for government, state and local.

And so the "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River" provided for territorial government with its governor with his numerous powers of appointment, etc., a secretary to keep and preserve laws and public records, judges and judiciary, and ultimately a two-house legislature or general assembly. The small upper house was the "legislative council" very much under the control of the governor. Governmental forms prevailing in eastern states were ordinarily extended to the new government, with special emphasis on

education and religion in principle. Confederation laws were to be binding on the people in the new territory. A territorial government was set up in 1788. County governments began to be created. In 1798 the prescribed population of 5,000 men was attained for the establishment of an elected territorial legislature and the creation of a territorial council for Ohio; as population of 60,000 was approached, the Congress enabled the calling of a constitutional convention for drafting a constitution which when accepted by the Congress in 1803 was regarded as admitting the state of Ohio to the union. The area to the west and north became Indiana Territory in 1800 with capital at Vincennes. The Ohio boundary at the west was set in 1802. The legislative stage in territorial government was again reached in 1805. Michigan Territory was created in the same year. Illinois Territory was formed in 1809. Statehood was realized in 1818 for Illinois. The constitution of 1818 established a legislature-dominated government and it continued to be the fundamental law until superceded by the constitutions of 1848 and that of 1870 which with many changes has continued in force until the present time. Its provisions and operation are the principal field for this study. Our Glossary of Terms defines some principal terms in rather common use in the field of government.

Whether or not the central government of the United States was the creation of the states of the time, it was the central government that had much to say to prospective new states until the status of statehood was attained. And on that basis we can approach state government from the viewpoint of federal-state relations. And since local government has been the creation of the state legislature, we can see inter-state relationships, and state government and follow that with local government relationships.

B. Federal-State Relations

However much New Deal practices since 1933 have modified form of government into more and more of centralization and supra-nationalism, the framers of the United States constitution made it one of delegated authority and repeated the limitation in certain amendments, particularly in the tenth. States yielded certain powers to the central government. It was to possess only powers delegated to it; all others were left to the states or to the people. Then presumably each government was to be supreme in its field. But delegation of an authority to the central government did not necessarily mean that the states intended to exclude themselves from the field. In such cases both governments could enact laws, as, in the field of bankruptcy, taxation, weights and measures, transportation, public utilities, etc. All this has had its "twilight zone" in field of action, court action, etc., in which the states through encroachment by the federal government have lost much of prestige and position. Much of change has been done by federal grants-in-aid or matching program by which states would share in distribution of federal money if they met federal standards. Indication of common fields of federal and state interest are: Water problems, insurance regulation, national guard, education, health and welfare program, finger printing for identification purposes, housing, highway, etc. This federal force has increased greatly in the last thirty years.

But there were federal-state relationships as defined by the United States constitution that were matters of fact. The United States may determine admission of a state to the union; it predominates in the field of international relations. There are duties which the states owe to the

central government which must be rendered or the federal government could not function: (1) States elect federal officers, as President and congressmen. (2) Concerning amendments to the United States constitution, the congress may propose them but it is the state legislatures that do the accepting. (3) States commission officers of the militia without which rules created by the congress would be ineffective. (4) Perhaps the union was intended to be permanent; states have not seceded. (5) States may not issue money, etc.

And the central government has certain obligations to the states: (1) it must give protection from foreign invasion and (2) give aid in suppressing domestic uprising. (3) Boundaries of states may not be changed without the consent of the state. (4) A republican form of government (government based on consent of the governed), not dictatorship is guaranteed. (5) Each state has two senators, and representatives according to population. (6) Ports in states may not be discriminated against by legislation. (7) The eleventh amendment preserves a state from suit in federal courts, but the state may be sued in its own courts.

In the field of taxation there is in practice much of duplication and overlapping. But states may not levy import or export or tonnage taxes, or taxes on interstate commerce or in most cases really tax property of the federal government. And there is considerable restriction on both fields of government in certain respects: (1) retroactive criminal laws may not be enacted if they impose additional hardship. (2) A lawmaking body may not enact a law which in itself convicts a person for crime. (3) Slavery is prohibited. (4) Right of suffrage is regulated (15th and 19th amendments). (5) The fourteenth amendment guarantees protection against state action which would limit life, liberty and property rights without due process of law. (5) That amendment to the United States constitution also protects a legal person against state action that would deny him the equal protection of the laws, but it does not insure that all persons be treated alike because situations may vary. (6) Nor may a state enact laws impairing obligation of contracts.

C. Interstate Relations

There are fifty states in the union with at least that many points of contact. What are the rules with respect to cases arising in this field? Federal law gives to the United States Supreme Court original jurisdiction over controversies arising between states. Then there is the "full faith and credit" provision in the federal constitution which says that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state," which applies not to criminal cases but to civil law.

The United States constitution has other provisions concerning interstate relations. Alleged criminals fleeing from one state to another may be surrendered to the state charging the crime unless the governor refuses so to order on grounds that fair trial may not be given, or political objectives, or too much time elapse since the crime was committed, etc. "Citizens of each state are to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the various states:" But this does not apply to corporations, nor does it give to non-citizens full share in public property, as hunting and fishing. States may not enter treaties of alliance as between them or with a foreign state. There may be interstate compacts (agreements) in case the congress gives its consent prior to the formal

making of such agreement.

Various procedures are in use which tend to produce more interstate cooperation. Commissions on uniform state laws may recommend uniform legislation among the states; council of state governments, too, is interested in such legislation. There may be retaliatory legislation in the hope of effecting favorable action by another state. And conferences of governors and state representatives, or groups from states, have assisted in constructive cooperation.

D. State-Local Relations

Then there are relations between the state of Illinois and local government units. State law is the determining factor. Tax program in last resort is a state matter with localities acting largely as administrative agency. State department of education sets up the programs and administers municipal budget law for all but very small units. Statutes require a certain amount of bookkeeping by governmental units, as well as audit. Nor may educational apparatus be used in a school if any teacher or administrator has an interest in it. And local units must meet state standards and inspections if they are to share distribution of taxes even from their own district. Welfare programs are dependent on localities meeting standards. State approval for return of motor fuel tax to localities is dependent upon meeting of standards. Department of health supervises local agencies very closely if there are such units. In the field of law enforcement, local authorities, created and empowered by state law, administer the law; the number of state highway police restricts its activities to highways and motor vehicles for the most part. And state's attorneys while attending to state interests, in practice retain much freedom in initiative which legislation so far has been unable to dispose of.

E. The State Constitutions, 1818, 1848, 1870

The general plan of government created by these various constitutions still prevails in principle. That plan presumed "separation of powers" and a system of "checks and balances," by which the legislature was to enact the law, the executive department to execute it and the judicial department was to apply the law to the case coming before it. But there were means by which each of these governmental agencies might protect its field against encroachment: The governor could use the veto and pardoning authority; the legislature might impeach officers or abolish courts; the judiciary might, but rarely did declare acts of the legislature to be unconstitutional and hence unenforceable.

The constitution of 1818 was the result of the congressional enabling act of April 18, 1818, which permitted the calling of a constitutional convention for the prospective new state of Illinois. That convention met at Kaskaskia on August 3, 1818, and on August 26 adopted a constitution for the twenty-first state in the union on December 3, 1818. It was not submitted to the voters for their approval or rejecting. That instrument was a rather brief one. It set up governmental organization and authority and accepted congressional definition of boundaries. It was patterned after the constitutions of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and New York. It set up the usual three departments of government (bicameral legislative, executive, judicial) and left the office of governor in a weak position.

Government was to be dominated by the legislature which could enact

laws and make many appointments. Legislature named nearly all officers, less the governor, lieutenant governor, and in the counties, the sheriff, coroner and county commissioners. But the governor and judges of the supreme court could exercise sort of suspensory veto over legislation pending reenactment by a majority of all members of the legislature. The judiciary was to consist of a Supreme Court and such other courts as might be created by law. Judges were to be elected by the legislature for term of good behavior. Slavery within limits was permitted but children of such persons were to be free upon reaching age 21. The constitution could be amended with consent of two-thirds of membership of the General Assembly and majority of electors voting at the next general election.

The county was the local unit of governmental administration. Principal officers were the sheriff, county commissioners and coroner; they were to be elected locally. The few other officers were named by the General Assembly; but gradually in the 1820's and 1830's they too came to be elected locally. Voters must be white men at least 21 years of age and with at least six months residence in the state. Voting was by viva voca until 1848 when voting by ballot was provided for. The instrument of 1818 was not entirely satisfactory. Attempts were made to make major changes in 1824 (make Illinois a slave state) and again in 1842 but without consequence. Again, in 1846, the measure of revision was brought to the fore and received popular approval. A constitutional convention was elected in 1847 which drew up a constitution and it was ratified by popular vote on March 1, 1848.

The constitution of 1848 was notable for limitations placed on the General Assembly, the increase in the number of offices to be filled by election, the restricted veto granted to the governor, limitation on the use of state credit and limitation on the amount of state indebtedness to \$50,000. Suffrage was still conferred upon white men age 21 or more, but residence requirement was lengthened to a year. Counties remained as principal local administrative units of state government. Salaries were fixed by the constitution. Governmental organization in general remained unchanged. Amendment was almost impossible. The constitution of 1848 had been drafted in a time of exceptional social upheaval and was not too satisfactory to anyone. Financial provisions and judicial system and legislative authority, were under attack, as was use of credit of municipalities to promote internal improvements. A third constitution was drafted in 1862 but failed to secure popular approval by a small vote. Agitation for a new constitution continued. In 1862 the holding of a constitutional convention was authorized. The new instrument was completed in May 1870, ratified by popular vote in July and went into effect on August 2, 1870. In 1922 a new constitution was drafted but was not accepted by the electorate.

Thus it is the constitution of 1870 that has remained in effect until the present day. Of course there have been amendments but they have been relatively few due to fact that they must have approval of at least two-thirds of the General Assembly and a majority of the voters in the election. Between 1870 and 1908 seven amendments were accepted; from 1909 to 1950 there were none. The earlier amendments concerned governmental organization, banking and finance, waterways, drainage, World's Fair bonds, Chicago charter, etc. The later ones concerned the amending process, county officers and salaries, state organization, etc. An amendment accepted in 1950, the "gateway" amendment, eased the amending process.

The present-day constitution of the state of Illinois continues, of course, the "separation of powers" arrangement in which the General Assembly enacts the law, the executive department puts it into effect and the courts interpret and apply the law to the case. But there are "checks and balances": The governor may use the veto and so affect legislation; courts may declare statutory law unconstitutional and hence unenforceable; the legislature may impeach officials in administrative departments; the governor may remove state officials for cause, and in some cases courts may be abolished. The senate may refuse to confirm governor's nominees for state office. Of the three principal divisions of government, that of governor is in the weakest legal position, but that in practice would depend partly on the personality of the governor and his ability to center public opinion on the point in question.

Before analyzing the three departments of government separately, we may observe that the constitution presents a preamble, defines state boundaries and lists "inherent and inalienable rights," as, due process of law, freedom of speech and religion, trial by jury, bail and habeas corpus, indictment and double jeopardy, ex post facto laws, eminent domain, free elections, assembly and petition for redress of grievances, etc. And quite properly, in the light of political theory and practice in the whole history of the state, the legislative branch of government is treated first in the constitution since it is the source of authority. But there are many administrative regulations and practices that are important in government.

II. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The state legislature is known as the General Assembly. It is composed of two houses: Senate and House of Representatives. They are specifically designated by the constitution to be the lawmaking body. Members of both houses are elected by districts which presumably were to be adjusted to population trends. But that was caught in "up-state" -- "down state" rivalry and at times such adaptation was delayed. Then in 1954-1955, when it was voted that there be 58 senatorial districts of which 34 would be downstate and 18 would be from Chicago and reapportionment would be studied each ten years. There are 59 representative districts each with three legislators, with 23 from Chicago and 30 from Cook county as a whole. Taking both houses together about one-third of the members are lawyers, ten per cent farmers, a few more than there are representatives from real estate. Senators are elected for four-year term, from even-numbered districts at even-numbered years, and the odd-numbered correspondingly. Representatives have term of two years, all being elected at even-numbered years. Usually counties are not divided in the making of districts, but of course in the case of Cook county the rule does not hold. Members of either house must be citizens of the United States, resident in their districts and with minimum age of 25 years for senator and 21 for membership in the lower house. Each house has constitutional authority to judge the "qualifications" of persons appearing before it for membership, but in practice quite usually the election returns satisfy. Members of the legislative body receive \$12,000 for two-year period, mileage of ten cents per mile per week trips and allowance of \$50 per session for postage, stationery, etc. Each house has complete separate organization. The house elects its chairman-speaker from its membership. In the senate the lieutenant governor serves in that capacity.

General Assembly meets during the first six months of odd-numbered years, but can be called into special session for designated purposes by the governor. Each house has its own rules of procedure. Each party chooses its floor leader. Then each house has chief clerk and assistants, doorkeeper, engrossing clerk, postmistress, pages, stenographers, etc. And committees are chosen to facilitate the study of the various classes of subject matter introduced by the thousand or so bills per session. The senate has fewer committees than the house, but the total may reach 60. Membership per committee ranges from 3 to 42 with possibly 20 being average. House committees are named by the speaker; the senate elects members. There may be need for conference committees in case of difference of viewpoint between the houses concerning merit of bills. Party gets primary consideration in committee make-up.

The principal objective of the General Assembly is to legislate which, of course, includes tax and appropriation measures. Public need is clearly recognized as a boundary for legislative authority. But legislative powers extend to constitution making, impeachment, senatorial consent to executive nominations; it gives direction to administrative agencies, has authority to conduct investigations with a view to legislative action, etc., to such an extent that Illinois along with other states has always had a "legislature-dominated government."

Legislative procedure is governed by rules newly adopted at the beginning of each session; but some are laid down in the constitution. Generally measures introduced may be classified as bills or resolutions. A resolution may be said to be similar to expression of opinion of house or houses. A bill is a formal proposal for law making. All members of either house may introduce bills and resolutions, or they may be presented by committees, but authorship is really open to anyone. Bills require more detailed study and procedure; they may treat of one subject only. Once introduced it is referred to the proper committee which may make favorable report to its proper house, where it is read by title and ordered to be printed. On another legislative day it may get second reading, at which time amendments may be offered from the floor. Then on another legislative day the bill may get "third reading" and debate when each member has at least five minutes to state his viewpoint on the measure. To be passed by either house, a bill must receive the vote of the majority of membership, and with strong tendency to a vote of record. The house votes by electric voting device to save time per bill and to speed up business.

A bill passed by one house is sent to the other house which follows much the same procedure for its consideration. In case of disagreement over wording of bills, the bills may go to conference committee. In case of favorable report, both houses must agree to the identical wording of text before the bill is ready to send to the governor. That official may either sign the measure or file it with the secretary of state, and so complete enactment into law. Or he may return the measure unsigned to the house of origin together with his reasons for such action. If two-thirds of each house acts favorable to the bill, it becomes law without the consent of the governor, i. e., the veto is overridden. Each house must keep journal of its proceedings. Legislative Reference Bureau publishes weekly digest of developments pertaining to individual bills. Various agencies supply information pertaining to bills: Legislative Reference Bureau, Legislative Council, committees and commissions; and lobbies of various natures, whether perfect or not, are a practical force in legislation, etc.

Then as soon as possible to supply courts and attorneys with identical and detailed information, there is published the legislative output of each session -- The Laws of Illinois -- but not the whole up-to-date code. Legislative sessions are held in the State House at Springfield, but may for special emergency reasons be convened at some other place.

III

EXECUTIVE AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS CREATED BY THE CONSTITUTION

A. The Office of Governor

The Constitution of the state of Illinois defines the executive department as consisting of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and attorney general. All are elected to office for four-year terms, from the second Monday of January next after election, and serve until a successor is elected and qualified. The governor is named as the "Supreme executive power . . . who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is elected at presidential election years, and at the time of election must be at least thirty years of age and have been for at least five years a citizen of the United States and resident of Illinois. There is no limitation as to number of terms of office. His powers may be designated generally as legislative, for appointment and removal of officials, supervisory in general, pardon and reprieve, military and naval, those pertaining to elections, and in practice he speaks for the state on public occasions.

In connection with his powers with respect to the legislature, he, at the beginning of sessions makes a report to it on the condition of the state government and makes recommendations for legislative action. He also presents a budget of estimated income for the state and prospective obligations for the next two years, made up mostly from departmental recommendations by the Budgetary Commission. And there may be supplementary reports from time to time. He may also call special sessions of the General Assembly, but must at the same time declare specifically the reason or reasons for such a session. In case of disagreement between the houses on time for adjournment of legislative session he may, but rarely has had to do so, adjourn the session.

The governor's views are important on legislative matters, especially when the legislative vote is rather close. He may influence legislation by implication or threat of veto; or he may veto bills within ten days after he has received them and thus block legislation or create a situation which would call for a favorable two-thirds vote on the part of the membership of each house to make it a law over the veto. Quite ordinarily bills are signed without contest. In the case of appropriation bills the governor may veto items and give his approval for the rest of the bill, i. e., he has power of item-veto. During legislative sessions there are continuous conferences with party and house leaders over progress and treatment of bills. The governor's views are of importance in directing the course of legislation; in most cases a veto defeats a bill. In general, the governor could have better sources of information than other parties, but can use them only to limited extent.

Perhaps the governor's influence in state government is most influential through his powers of appointment and occasionally the removal of state officials for cause. Much of these duties were performed by the leg-

islature in early years in state history. He nominates heads of the fifteen "code" departments of state government -- departments designated as being directly responsible to the governor; the senate may accept or reject those nominations, but usually approves. He names heads of most of the state boards, commissions, etc. Duties of such boards are defined by law. And he may remove such officials as he has appointed, for cause. Thus he is theoretically responsible for what is done, but of course he cannot in practice really supervise activities. On paper it looks good, but politics plays a large part in appointments even down to the lowly operator of the typewriter; big political machines have been created through power of appointment and removal, and which could determine the outcome of elections and regardless of civil service. The governor may make temporary appointments to last until the next session of the legislature, when regular nomination is made for senatorial approval or rejection.

The governor under the constitution may "grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor." Paroles are granted by the Division of Correction in the Department of Public Safety, which body is composed of five members named by the governor.

The governor is commander-in-chief of state military and naval forces and may call out the militia especially in emergencies or the national guard when it is not in federal service, to put laws into effect, or to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion. He names and commissions officers in such forces. With respect to elections, he issues certificates of election and election commissions to certain legislative officials, members of the judiciary, members of the congress from Illinois, etc. His office negotiates with other states for return of fugitives from justice and vica versa; he may restore citizenship rights to persons convicted for crime and offer rewards for the capture of criminals. He issues permits for private working of oil rights on state property, for concessions in state parks and must approve contracts on construction of state buildings costing more than \$1,000. He may begin proceedings in eminent domain to secure lands for certain public purposes.

The governor, as is the case with other civil officers of the state may be impeached for misdemeanor in office, i. e., may have formal charges voted against him by the house of representatives. A principal part of activities of the office is to investigate operations in the various offices and to direct public attention to such things, whether for good or ill, and at times quite aside from his legal authority. The governor is, on account of the office he holds, a member of various boards and commissions. He receives semiannually financial reports from officers in the executive department and in public institutions of the state, both for general information and for submitting to the General Assembly in making plans for the next biennium. The Constitution provides that compensation in the shape of salary (\$25,000 salary), not fees, be made for services. He has the use of the executive mansion at Springfield. In case the governor is unable to perform the duties of his office, it is provided that the Lieutenant Governor is to perform those duties for the remaining part of the term or until such disability has been remedied. In case of disability of the lieutenant governor the order of succession is for the president of the senate and then possibly the speaker of the house of representatives to assume those duties.

Taken as a whole, then, governor's legal duties for commission are not so great. He does not have direct administrative control over other elected state offices nor does he define their duties. He may check on quality of service, and on regularity in financial matters especially. He is head of the party in the state but usually is moderate on that score as far as functioning of government is concerned.

B. Lieutenant Governor

Now we study other offices in the executive department named in the constitution and already listed above: Lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, state superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general. The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor in case of death or disability of the governor as we have said. Hence he must have the same qualifications as the governor and as acting governor receives governor's salary. He is also regularly a member of certain boards and commissions and may be made a member of others, if so named by the governor. Salary has been adjusted to \$12,500 in part in the light of increase in duties. But his regular duty is to preside over the senate; he has no vote except in case of equal division of the vote. He is chosen by popular vote.

C. Secretary of State

This is an office that has been filled by election since the adoption of the constitution of 1848. The following outline indicates organization and in brief suggests duties of the various agencies:

Secretary of State and/or Assistant Secretary

- I. Personnel supervisor
- II. Motor vehicles supervisor and field of duties:
 1. Registration division
 - a. Titles division
 - b. Driver license
 - c. Financial and safety responsibility
 2. Corporations and securities supervisor and field of duties
 - a. Corporations
 - b. Securities
 - c. Index
 3. Library supervisor and field of duties
 - a. Library
 - b. Archives
 - c. Records management
 4. Grounds and buildings supervisor and field of duties
 - a. New state office building
 - b. Capital building and grounds
 - c. Telephone exchange
- III. General office supervisor and field of duties:
 1. Accounting budget
 2. Accounting revenue
 3. Shipping division
 4. Supply division
 5. Duplicating
 6. Public information
 7. Purchasing division

The object of organization is to obtain maximum service and supervision,

of course, without overloading supervisors and through retaining responsibility -- "chain of command"; reorganization has been rather constant since about 1950. Divisions of general offices operate as units independent of each other. Ordinarily supervisors report to the assistant secretary and he to the secretary. Effort is made to group together offices performing services in related fields, as corporations and securities, motor vehicles, drivers' license, personnel, accounting, shipping, office supply, purchasing, property control, index, etc. Listed below are principal offices and a brief statement concerning duties to be performed.

The Corporation Division administers state corporation acts which include those pertaining to business corporations, the Not-For-Profit Act, and acts pertaining to consumers' cooperatives, railroads, religious organizations, cemeteries, agricultural cooperatives, hospital plans, etc. The first two named fields have the most business to attend to. The Securities Division endeavors to prevent fraud and to put into effect some supervision of sales of securities by requiring registration of securities offered for sale and registration of persons engaged in such sale. Sales of securities may be prohibited for cause. Securities proposed for sale are investigated for regularity. To a certain extent securities sold in violation of state law must be bought back by concerns issuing them.

The Index Division has been created more recently. It supervises and administers election program for the secretary of state: Receives nominating petitions and certificates of nomination for review by the state board of elections. The board also decides on sequence for appearance of names on the ballot, after which it notifies county clerks concerning validity of candidates for office. Once elections are held, whether primary or general, returns are made to the board for review, after which certificates of election are issued. This division also publishes laws enacted by the various sessions of the legislature as well as compiles house and senate journals and full record of action on bills and resolutions. And certificates of incorporation are issued to municipalities with airport or hospital authorities; and index is kept of incorporation of municipalities. Deeds and abstracts of state property and leases are kept by this division. The index is also the "Keeper of the Seal," which seal is affixed to many forms of legal papers, commissions of public officials, even those of justices of the peace. Bonds and oaths of office for all officials are kept by this office, and trade marks are there recorded. The division receives trust receipts for approval and filing and possibly might give financial aid to a dealer.

Then there is a Division of Grounds and Buildings headed by a supervisor named by the governor. It obviously concerns those matters but has authority over mechanical, powerhouse and greenhouse sections, and on into air-conditioning for newer buildings especially, cleaning and remodeling, night lighting, etc. Increasingly guide and lecture service is provided to accommodate visiting groups at the capitol; it is headed by a chief of guide service. And not least in importance is the Telephone Exchange Division which provides switchboard service for the many offices throughout the city and which is headed by a chief clerk.

The State Library supervisor is directly responsible to the assistant secretary and secretary of state. He has authority over state library, archives and records management divisions. Illinois State Library was

created in 1839 for reference use for state officials. Since then its activities have ranged to interest in and assistance to local communities in the establishment and use of libraries, even to reference use of persons outside the state. Archives is now separated from the library proper but is still under the library supervisor. Organization has created various classes of services: (1) technical, (2) library, (3) extension, and (4) services act program. "Technical" orders and classifies library materials. The second has to do with circulation of library materials and reference service whether by mail or direct. Special attention is being given to film, recordings, prints, television and radio in education, etc. and their use throughout the state. Publications pertaining to libraries and service are on the increase. Extension work to assist local communities to render better library service is being carried on in cooperation with the federal library services act; technical assistance is given for solution of local library problems. State and regional library meetings are encouraged and aided, as is bookmobile service and the establishment of regional state libraries. And state library cooperates with the Illinois Library Association in studying extension possibilities and to promote the hiring of specially trained librarians.

State Archives Division was separated recently from state library proper. It cares for records of government offices which are deemed to be of possible value for future reference, so that they may be produced upon request by the proper authorities. The historian can secure limited access to printed materials if he has proper credentials, is persistent and engaged in worthwhile study, but records are not too well organized as yet and photostat service is not too convenient for outsiders. Persons doing genealogical investigation have some assistance and without charge. A records management section has been created to continue studies that would assist in improving preservation of archives and making them more readily available. There is always the question of what is and what is not worthy of long-term preservation. This is studied by a State Records Commission made up of personnel from various state offices, headed by the state historian. Such studies may save money and floor space and at the same time give better service.

The Motor Vehicle Division has to do with such equipment and rules, and regulations and permits for their use. The constantly mounting number of such vehicles and their use makes organization imperative. It in general has to do with auto registrations, titles and driver license. Early in 1958 there were more than 2.8 millions of passenger cars alone registered in the state, and more than one-third of a million trucks and buses. Besides registrations, certificates of title are processed for the filing department. License plate distribution is provided and driver licenses issuance put under regulation that would both provide drivers and promote public safety. Driver examinations of several kinds are mandatory; individual records are kept on file as are accident reports. In 1946 there were developments looking forward to promoting traffic safety, assist persons involved in accidents through no fault of their own to receive damage payments, and to make the public accident-conscious. The Safety Responsibility Division heads this work through motor insurance or security deposits by motorists in accidents, or eliminating the driver from operating of a motor vehicle. Determination of liability for accidents remains with the courts.

Elections traditionally, since Illinois Territory reached the second stage of development, have been important in the governing process, all this within constitutional and legislative limitations. The Ordinance of 1787 for Illinois in 1812 would permit white men over age 21, who had resided in the state for one year and paid taxes, to exercise the franchise. In time negroes acquired the right to vote and after 1920, women. Now they must also be citizens of the United States, have an established residence, live in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election precinct for thirty days prior to election time. The citizen must also be registered ("permanent abode"). Voting is in person except for "absentee voting," or certain members of the armed forces, etc.

Usually candidates are named by some form of nominating process, by direct primary especially in which the voter must declare his party affiliation in order to record his choice. But names really get on ballots by much the same process as did names from the party caucus or convention. The voter may take it or leave it. Nominations are expensive measures for both candidates and election districts. The "X" for vote should be confined within the square set up for it, but it is the intent of the voter that is important. Official ballots only are used. Provision is made for straight party vote or by vote for individual candidates. "Cumulative (used vote)", in case of members of the house of representatives, each voter having three votes which he may cast as he chooses for the three representatives standing for office.

Perhaps, since the constitution recognizes voter control over government, and parties are important in elections, study of such matters may be completed here as well as anywhere. Government is dependent on the voter, or on officials, or other effects resulting from that vote. In general two-party system has predominated in politics since the 1830's. From 1861 to 1932 the Republican party was usually successful in elections. Republicans were strong in rural areas; Democrats in urban or Catholic areas. General Election Law rules that for a party to enter candidates it must file proper petitions or have cast at least five per cent of the vote for governor at the previous election. Minor parties have not been prominent in state politics. Generally party organization proceeds from precinct to township, then to municipal, county, districts for state legislature, national house of representatives, and state and national committees. Conventions are the means for expression of party desires, and grade up from county to state and national, each operating for its particular district. Caucus of party personnel may nominate candidates for local offices. Primary elections make nominations valid.

Elections are the means by which voters may express themselves with respect to candidates and issues. In Illinois elections operate mostly through election laws rather than a supervising agency. However, there is a State Electoral Board composed of the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer and auditor. It certifies candidates, issues election returns, issues election certificates to successful candidates and reports results of voting for constitutional amendments. Perhaps the office of secretary of state is more closely associated with elections than other general state agencies. Voter, registration, and voting procedure are defined at great length by law (an abridgment of election laws makes a full-sized book of some 400 pages). Regard must be had for the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution, whether recognized in

the state constitution or nor. A voter must be a citizen of the United States, be at least 21 years of age; and have lived in "permanent abode" in the state one year, in the county for 90 days, and in the election precinct for 30 days. And the voter must be registered via "permanent registration." Being in the armed forces does not upset residence. Absentee voting is permitted.

Election machinery is provided in election laws. Election districts provide the ballots. General election ballot is of the party-column type but there is place for the independent candidate. The prospective voter on reaching voting place must establish his identity and right to vote; then he receives the ballots and takes it to the private voting booth. Straight party vote is cast by placing the "X" within the limits of the designated space. He votes for presidential electors rather than president and vice-president of the United States. There is provision for voting by machine or directly by ballot. Then, when the polls close, votes must be counted and reported to the county board and forwarded to state capitol where total vote is made up. Chicago and Cook county introduce some variation from the general pattern. There is provision for special elections.

D. State Auditor of Public Accounts

The office of state auditor was created by the constitution and designated as part of the executive department and made chief disbursing officer by article II of the state constitution which says "No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued to the auditor." Then, of course, there are provisions created by statute. But in the main this officer sees to it that no state funds are expended except according to legislative direction. And the business of payments gets larger; always there is pressure for speed and economy in payment. The auditor safeguards order for payment; it is the state treasurer that writes the warrant for payment; cashed checks are safeguarded by the auditor's office. And so go the many claims for payment. The auditor also keeps account of funds coming into the state treasury and sees that they get credit in the right account.

Besides keeping check on state funds, municipal audits whether made by a governmental auditor or by independent ones, must be sent to the state auditor for his approval. The city of Chicago has a special position with respect to municipal audits. From such data annual state-wide summaries of municipal finance are prepared for general information and comparative purposes in that field. There is a municipal audit advisory board to assist in collection of data and using it. The auditor also supervised the operation of the state banking law and of banks operating under its provisions; he investigates applications for the creation of new banks and keeps informed on prevailing conditions in all state banks.

Private banking is prohibited in the state; all banks must be organized under state or federal authority. The auditor must, until July 1958, also supervise state-chartered financial institutions which are not banks. Then such activity was transferred by law to a new Department of Financial institutions. And there are duties pertaining to licensing of persons receiving money for making payments to government agencies for vehicle license, taxes, insurance charges, etc. Other licenses have to do with selling of drafts or money orders for payment of funds through other agents of

a company engaged in such business. Other license has to do with persons managing the financial affairs of another person.

E. The Office of Treasurer of State

The office of state treasurer, too, is provided for by the state constitution and designated as a member of the executive department. Otherwise in Article V, section 2, that instrument declares that "The treasurer shall hold his office for a term of four years . . . , and shall be ineligible to said office . . . for the next four years. He may be required to give reasonable additional security, and in default of doing so his office shall be deemed vacant." The treasurer serves as banker for the receipt and custody of income to the state from all sources: Taxes, licenses, fees, deposits, etc.; however, funds collected by the state for unemployment compensation are deposited with the federal government. After crediting payments to the proper account, he deposits funds with banks according to prearranged terms. He is keeper of some trust funds, state toll highway fund, emergency revolving fund, etc. That office also receives securities pledged as security for deposit of state funds, and securities held as investments by the various retirement systems. Receipts run well over a billion dollars a year. Bonded indebtedness of the state on June 30, 1957, was more than \$225 millions. The treasurer's signature countersigns all checks issued by the state. The treasurer is also a member of the state electoral board, tax levy board, treasurer of some retirement funds, the Illinois public aid commission, etc.

The Banking Division performs regular banking business even to cashing pay checks for employees, for which there are periodic audits and audit of cash on hands each month. Incoming treasurer gives receipt for funds and securities passed on to him. The Inheritance Tax Division and the office of attorney general administer the Illinois inheritance tax law concerning collection of taxes on property of deceased persons. The county court makes the assessment; the county treasurer collects and sends accumulated funds to the state treasury monthly, by which funds are deposited in approved banks for interest accumulation, or for investment in select bonds temporarily. Head offices are maintained in Springfield and Chicago for making inventory of contents of safe deposit box as in banks, etc. The complete clearing up of inheritance tax may be rather prolonged in some cases.

There is also system for paying out funds. It is done by the Warrant Division of which there are two sections. One affixes signature of the treasurer as countersign to signature of the auditor where the check was made out. The other receives the warrants or checks that have been cashed, deducts the amount from the proper fund. Then the check is microfilmed on face and back sides as evidence of the whole transaction. The state treasurer heads the Unemployment Compensation Division, in separate account. The department of labor indicates details concerning payment. The treasurer writes the checks and keeps books.

E. The Office of Attorney General of the State

Article V of the Illinois constitution creates the office of Adjutant General with an elected four-year term. That office dates back to old English governmental organization. At first it was an appointive office but in 1870 it became elective. That official is the chief law officer of the state for advancing its program and protecting it. He is the legal ad-

viser and attorney for governor and other state officials, including state's attorneys in the counties. This official participates in application of inheritance tax laws, supervises inventory of safety deposit box of decedents, and approves of data before the county judge acts on tax computation. He assists in supervision and collection of other taxes to the state, approves of title to real estate before it may be purchased for use as state highway, may begin condemnation proceedings to determine fair price for such in case of difficulty to agree on a price, supervises charitable trusts, advises on constitutionality of bills to be signed during legislative session. He participates in clearing up estates of deceased recipients of old age assistance grants. He takes part in fixing public utility rates and service matters. Duties of office have increased greatly in modern times. Offices are maintained in Springfield and Chicago. States attorneys are in each of the counties to take care of state interests; special assistants may be employed for special services and on part time if amount of business justifies.

F. The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

This office was created in 1845, when the secretary of state was given that additional duty in response to a general trend of the times. In 1854 the offices were separated and the Superintendent began to be appointed for two-year term by the governor. By the constitution of 1870 that office became elective with term of four years; and county superintendents and township school trustees were provided; and in later years county boards of school trustees were provided. But schools, public or not, were slow to materialize. Soon after 1825 laws provided for taxation for support of public schools. Now the Illinois constitution requires that the legislature "provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this state may receive a good common school education." To that, of course, there has been added higher education with tax support. Localities pay the majority of expense of education but state program of equalization of educational opportunity is on the increase, and in 1957 amounted to more than \$200 millions or \$200 per pupil for schools meriting certificate of recognition from the state school authorities. Besides that the state office contacts many persons in all parts of the state with progressive educational programs and modern equipment.

In 1952 all public schools were included in the curriculum and school improvement program conducted by a small group division of the office of superintendent of public instruction. Transportation of pupils is done on large scale to consolidated schools under regulations laid down by the Springfield office and with state paying much of cost for pupils living more than one and one-half miles from the school. Adult education is encouraged especially in the veteran field. The Division of Textbooks and Publications publicizes by distribution of pamphlets, mailing lists for other literature, by Illinois school directory, etc. There is a director of teacher recruitment to encourage young persons to go into the teaching profession, especially in fields of shortage. The Division of Statistics is the accounting division of the state office for money expended in the state; it prepares forms and drafts regulations for financial aid to schools as directed by state law, and its work goes on into junior college, and university extension for freshmen year and normal school; audits are made of reports of offices of county superintendents and summaries are prepared to show existing situations and to assist in planning in the future.

Activities of the state superintendent's office extend into many phases of education: School health program and physical education, driver training and safety program in which the state may supply as much as \$30 per pupil completing the course, civil defense program with federal aid and disaster drills, and educational programs for handicapped children to age 21 in which the state pays the extra cost of education if approved programs are followed. There is a State Board of Vocational Education which uses state and federal funds in grant-in-aid fashion to help finance approved programs in such fields as agriculture, industry, business and merchandising, homemaking, etc. The establishment of school libraries and training of librarians are encouraged, as is the school lunch program. Since 1955 especially Conservation Education has been encouraged and largely is fed into social studies and science courses. The same office receives many kinds of goods from the federal government, materials not needed elsewhere, and supplied for about three per cent of original value for use in school program.

The state superintendent also heads the State Teacher Certification Board, the state teachers' retirement system and the Illinois private business schools state board, of which schools there are about eighty. He is also a member ex-officio of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois. Teacher Retirement System is open to teachers and administration personnell and certain other persons, outside the city of Chicago which has its own system. Benefits are dependent on length of service, age and salary. Participants and state, both contribute a percentage of salary to retirement. A special board administers program. There are reciprocal arrangements with other fields of state employment for service credits. Civil Service Retirement covers most other state employees.

Perhaps this is a good place to call attention to public supported higher education. It is headed in a way by the university of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, which provides higher education at all levels and phases: Arts and sciences, commerce, law, medicine, etc. It is governed by a board of eleven trustees who formulate policies for execution by university administration and staff. Besides instruction and research on the main campus, there is the Chicago Undergraduate Division at Navy Pier, experimental farms, laboratories, etc. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale is governed by an eight-member board consisting of seven members appointed by the governor for six-year terms, and the state superintendent of public instruction. Then there are four teacher-training institutions: Northern Illinois University at De Kalb, Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Western Illinois University at Macomb and Eastern Illinois University at Charleston; they are governed by a teachers' college board of nine members seven of whom are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and two are ex-officio (superintendent of public instruction and the state director of finance). Its office is at Springfield. It names administrative staff, faculty and other employees, authorizes budget requests and supervises expenditures. Each institution has independent local administrative organization.

IV

DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER AGENCIES UNDER THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR: "CODE" OFFICES

Besides the six elective members of the executive department there are many other agencies working under supervision of the governor's office. They are in two general classes: (a) code departments and the (b) non-code, and independent boards commissions, etc. Code departments are those given close organization by the civil administrative code of 1917 and others added since then, and of which there are now fifteen. Heads are appointed by the governor, as are other principal officers in each department, with consent of the senate. Departments vary in size from that of aeronautics with very few employees to that of public welfare which employs several thousands. The various departments are named and analyzed in the next few pages. They are listed alphabetically for convenience.

(1). Department of Aeronautics

The Department of Aeronautics was set up in 1945 to promote aeronautical activities, make them safer, and to assist in drafting and enforcing regulations concerning air traffic. It administers federal funds for airport construction and it may act as agent for various political units, if they are participating in the federal aid program. Formation of Airport Authorities may be encouraged, by which governmental units may merge airport program.

For such work the department has four major divisions: (1) Administrative, (2) Safety, (3) Engineering and (4) Registration. The first section performs services common for such organization. It also puts into effect the law which requires report of aircraft accidents in the state by responsible persons involved, and posting of security when not covered by insurance. A financial division keeps accounts. The legal division conducts hearings and makes recommendations concerning operation of the system. Then there is the safety section which has supervision of airports and landing fields; it may investigate accidents and enforce state and federal regulations. A registration section registers pilots and aircraft in service, and assembles data for use of planes in case of war. The engineering section checks on plans for airport construction, does ground testing, inspections during construction and holds conferences with other agencies with similar interests.

The department also assists in putting into effect plans of other agencies, as applying insecticides and fertilizers. It conducts marking program that would enable flyers to determine their location. This is financed by part of the registration fees. It supplies aeronautical chart for flyers and other literature and distributes it. It may furnish pilots and planes for "airlifts" for instructing in land-use programs. It also conducts "Operation Friendship" for foreign visitors from time to time, and program for attracting the attention of youth with possibility of advancing its program, and in which the state department of education has a part. It may also cooperate with the department of public safety and state police in studying automobile traffic with view to improvement of system and law enforcement program.

(2). Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture attends to farming and allied interests

in the state. Origins date back to 1819 when the Agricultural Association was organized and with little consequence. In 1853 there was incorporated the State Agricultural Society to promote agricultural progress. It was instrumental in holding the first state fair in 1853 and others, and county agricultural societies and county fairs, as educational program for farmers. Soon farmers's institutes were being formed. The present department of agriculture was created in 1917 as one of the code departments.

The General Office of the department has control over departmental activities and services: Budget, properties, payroll, employment, contracts, maintenance of plant and equipment at the fair grounds, etc. It is assisted by advisory boards appointed by the governor and representing various phases of activity. The divisions of the general office are named and analyzed as follows: The Division of Agricultural Statistics assembles data on agricultural activities for use by producer, processor and consumer. It has cooperative agreements with the federal department of agriculture. Basic reports are published and distributed. The Division of Apiary Inspection inspects and guards against disease in colonies of honey bees according to law and regulations. The job of the Division of Foods, Dairies and Standards is to see that the human food supply is sanitary and wholesome according to bureau standards. City health departments do inspection in their areas. Livestock feeds and standards are sampled. Weighing and measuring equipment are checked to insure that they meet standards of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Other activities of the department of agriculture have to do with grain inspection and grading and hence with the market price of grain and seeds. The Division of Livestock Industry works on disease control and eradication in production areas and at sales and in dairy herds; its job is to put into effect laws concerning garbage feeding, rabies control, stallion registration, hog brucellosis and disposal of dead animals. Markets Division administers federal-state shipping-point inspection of fruits and vegetables, poultry and dairy products, and terminal point inspection as well. It is interested in discovering development of new market outlets. Regulatory service covers perishable commodities, agricultural cooperatives, the egg law and operations of commission merchants. The Division of Plant Industry assumes responsibility for control and prevention of plant-pest enemies of crop production. Poultry Husbandry Division checks on poultry flocks and turkey raising to reduce mortality, improve quality and engage in research program. Soil Conservation Division is concerned with soil, forest and water conservation and farm management and production or reduction of production in those respects; its farm specialists assist in production programs at state institution farms. The annual Illinois State Fair at Springfield is financed in part by a percentage of the yield at pari mutuel race tracks in the state, and in part by admission charges, fees, rentals, commission rights, etc. There are many exhibits of product of farm and industry, household arts and crafts, horse shows, harness racing, auto and motorcycle races. Special days and special features are planned. Various clubs are encouraged in their work through exhibits at state fair. Feeding into this fair is product of some 100 county fairs.

(3). Department of Conservation

This Department develops hunting and fishing resources and areas, issues hunting and fishing licenses, enforces regulations, has a reforestation program and in general is concerned with this kind of natural resources.

In this it is assisted by the state office of Public Instruction which assists in conservation education in the schools. The program includes game propagation, developing habitat for it and conveniences for sportsmen. But it has its own Division of Education or public information service on a broad front. The Engineering Division is streamlined to rush conservation projects by allying with other state agencies for preparing plans. The Division of Fisheries is organized to develop fisheries resources. New lakes are constructed for greater service to the public; water courses are studied with a view to new places for recreation. The Division of Forestry develops and protects an area of more than 7 million acres, much of which is farmer owned and managed. Fire control program is advanced through education and modern fire fighting equipment to save the woodland from possible destruction. Advisers aid the landowner in proper tree harvest. The state manages state forests to demonstrate best use of lands unsuited for farming. A broad reforestation program is under way from nursery seedlings to reforestation and harvest. The result makes better protection for game and fishes. The Division of Game Management promotes increase of game birds and animals as well as fishes partly by making habitat more favorable. A public hunting program is tied in with conservation program. Natural History Survey assists in planning game season and bag limits. It also ties in with the federal forest service especially in the rougher southern part of the state. Game census is made continuously. Program is coordinated with federal program and it receives federal funds for approved programs. Hunting and fishing refuges are established and operated for sportsmen in season. Game Propagation has an active program for replenishing stock for the hunting and fishing seasons. This extends to a wide range of game birds (pheasant, quail, ducks, geese, wild turkeys). The department assists in establishing shooting-preserve program for lease to clubs and daily fee; the game birds are supplied in part by commercial breeders or have been pen-raised locally.

And with it all goes the Division of Law Enforcement. For such purpose the state is divided into districts and districts into county units. All are connected closely with the Springfield office. Education of the public to cooperate and hence lessen number of violations of regulations is a principal program. Up-to-date equipment is provided for police work. And there is cooperation with other agencies, as Divisions of Fisheries and Game Propagation for river patrols and distribution of game birds to public hunting areas. The department has rough fish removal program and transfer of fishes to other areas for restocking purposes. This agency helps in reforestation and fire prevention and fire-fighting program.

Parks and Memorials are associated with the Conservation Department and program is keyed to increase of human population and consequent need for more recreation centers. Park system has increased from very few parks in 1900 to 46 state parks in 1957, 2 conservation areas and 39 memorials. The program helps to develop scenic areas; historic events are stressed with added emphasis on "Land of Lincoln" in recent years. They are being improved through to housing facilities, both houses and beach improvement, with some funds being supplied by paid admissions and new car sticker program. Facilities for families are being stressed. State parks are located in the north and south especially, areas not too useful for agriculture and along water courses. Monuments and memorials commemorate historic spots or events; they may be more evenly distributed over the state. Publications to promote program are numerous.

And water policy is a major interest. Natural water reservoirs in early times were few, now artificial lake and farm pond construction program is very active; the reservoirs are regarded as valuable for "water table," etc. And surface water supplies are rather necessary for the southern part of the state and for heavily populated areas elsewhere. Program is in use for returning used water to ground water supply. Illinois policy favors the user performing the more beneficial service and may require drilling permits. Geological Survey and Water Survey study water problems constantly.

(4). Department of Finance

This department is custodian of state money and the state's financial management agency. In this it helps to prepare state budget, keeps account of expenditures, purchases for the state, leases space for state use, contracts for services, supervises control of state property, manages the state office building in Chicago, and distributes information concerning state government and natural resources and historic sites. It contracts for state printing and provides newspaper clipping and photostat service for interested state agencies, and news releases to newspapers. In recent years the tendency is to decentralize supervision and leave more responsibility to local agencies and thus reduce duplication of activities. The Budget is the state's financial plan to be presented to the legislature each two years for providing funds for state operation. It is made from reports from the various agencies, correlated by the department, after conference with individual agency. This then goes to the governor for transmission to the General Assembly early in the session. The director of the finance department also prepares an estimate of prospective revenue for the next biennium. This, too, goes to the legislature. And the department may assist in preparation of appropriation bills themselves. Then comes legislative action and sending of approved bills to the governor for approval or veto. The budget agency also publishes enacted appropriation bills. In expenditure of funds the Budget Division approves expenditures in the light of funds available and does pre-audit of vouchers and studies quality of goods sold to the state. The department makes an annual report summarizing its work for the period. It also manages the large state office building in Chicago.

The Departmental Information Service does public distribution of information concerning all agencies under the supervision of the governor. It does periodic examinations of banks and trust companies (in part in association with other agencies) and supervises the closing of insolvent banks in state system.

(5). Department of Financial Institutions

It might seem that work done on financial matters by the auditor, treasurer and department of finance would be enough of that sort of thing. But in 1957 there was created a Department of Financial Institutions, its duties being made up of business transferred from the state auditor's office and those small loan companies that had been supervised by the insurance department were also transferred to the new office. From the auditor's office came the supervision of some 4,000 financial institutions (credit unions, savings and loan associations, trust department, currency exchanges, cemetery-care trust funds, title guarantee and small loan companies). Some of those activities date back many years; they have increased rather constantly since 1917 and 1945 and 1950. Such associations have

standards set by the department, are licensed by it, and are checked for conformity. Administration activities of the department are divided among five separate divisions. But Chicago and Springfield offices specialize on their respective areas. This department, too, has several publications of laws and regulations concerning its activities and the biennial report. The Director-head of the department is named by the governor for four-year term.

(6.) Department of Insurance

Activities of insurance companies are regulated by the Department of Insurance under state law. Organized regulation dates from 1869. It was made part of the duties of the department of trade and commerce in 1917. In 1933 it was made a separate department headed by a director named by the governor. Modification of program has been made from time to time as insurance business increased in volume and field. In 1956 there were more than 1,100 companies licensed in Illinois to do business, and to whom policy holders paid more than \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ billions. Most of the business is administered by the Springfield office but the Chicago office is important. For effective operation the department is divided into several branches. The Administrative Branch supervises personnel, office management, budgeting, supplies, purchasing and space assignment.

Divisions by name and brief statement of duties follows:

The life branch supervises life, accident, burial insurance.

The fraternal branch: Fraternal benefit societies.

Casualty branch: Casualty, fidelity, surety companies, medical and health service plans.

The fire branch: Transactions and operations of licensed fire companies.

Policy Examination: Life, accident and health policy forms, applications, riders, endorsements, etc.

General Services: Claims and complaints, taxation, cashier, securities.

In 1956-1957 fiscal year the state collected more than \$25 millions from insurance companies. It keeps insurance company securities on file; in 1916 these amounted to about \$57 millions.

Rating branch: Was provided for in 1947. It determines reasonableness of rates of fire and casualty insurance and decides whether rates filed meet state specifications.

License branch: Licenses insurance agents, brokers, solicitors. Applicant must meet state standards.

Company examination branch: examines company transactions for compliance with Illinois insurance code; companies pay cost of examination.

Bail bond branch: Created in 1958 through transfer of small loan section to the division of financial institutions. It receives deposits of bail bonds to the amount of \$5,000 to insure against bail bond forfeitures.

Liquidation branch: Supervises disposal of companies insolvent or in violation of insurance code.

Public employees pension fund: Examines such funds and audits annual statements for individual pension funds.

Legal section: Advises branches of the department concerning legality of company operations and help solve problems arising under insurance laws of the state of Illinois.

(7). Department of Labor

This Department of Labor originated in 1917 from the creation of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics in 1879, the various laws and regula-

tions, and pressure from organized labor to have a state agency for the administration of labor laws. Most "labor laws" are assigned to this department for enforcement. Expenditures amount to about 3.2 millions of dollars per biennium. Administration is headed by a director appointed by the governor and duties are divided among several branches, whose names and duties are listed briefly as follows:

Executive office: General administration.

Conciliation And Mediation Service: Created to assist employees and employers in settlement of disputes and negotiation of labor-management agreements within legal limits. The department of either party to a dispute may begin proceedings for such service in conciliation or mediation fields. Minor disputes in case of production of goods in interstate commerce may be referred to state service. State service administers the prevailing-wage law in public works. Wage Unit Service administers claims in dispute for wages against an employer in case the amount does not exceed \$200. If the service can not adjust the dispute, the case may go to the courts; in about 90 per cent of the disputes, the employer pays.

Safety Inspection And Education: Since 1955, sets up safety education and encourages observation of safety rules and attitudes. Management, labor and the Springfield office cooperate in setting up program.

The Division Of Factory Inspection: Plans and puts into effect health and safety regulations which it discovers to be violated or is informed about through complaints. Operations are divided among various units: factories, construction units, industrial hygiene in the field of air contamination, high humidity, undue noise, etc.

Division Of Women's And Children's Employment: Administers labor laws in those fields through head office organization and field agents. The laws concern six-day week, eight-hour day for women, child labor law involving persons under age 14 in most cases and ages 14 and 15 in others if the occupation is hazardous, whether they have employment certificates issued by school authorities, etc. Inspections are made to insure observation of regulations. The industrial home-work law permits such production through issuance of permits only.

Division Of Private Employment agencies: Administers regulations for licensing employment agencies and their employment counsellors and requires keeping of records. Agencies are regulated through meeting requirements, obtaining license to operate at cost of from \$50 to \$200 for the agency and fees for counsellors. Inspections are made and hearings held on complaints. These agencies are in the following fields mostly: Teacher, theatrical, nurses, sitters, medical bureau, etc. Costs are met through fees and license charges.

Division Of Statistics and Research: Prepares data for and issues several general publications in its field of interest, as well as of local or regional importance. They may show industrial and employment conditions by special areas. Work-injury data is an area for study. Its work makes information available on demand by other agencies or by the public.

Division Of Unemployment Compensation: This division and the Illinois State Employment Service administer the employment security program concerning payment of unemployment compensation. Funds for operation are from federal and state contributions, together with those of employers with four or more employees. The fund amounted to almost \$480 millions in 1957. Benefits range from \$10 to \$45 a week depending on circumstances and is limited to a stated number of weeks. In the 1957 year, payments amounted to more than \$73 millions. This agency also pays unemployment benefits to

unemployed veterans and former employees of the federal government, as agent of that government. Offices are in Chicago and several cities throughout the state.

Board of Review is the final administrative reviewing agency for appeals concerning claims for benefit payments arising from unemployment, provided they do not arise from labor disputes. Its decisions are subject to court confirmation in case of dispute. It may act independent of the labor department. It is administered by a board of three members, representing labor, employer and public. The board also hears appeals concerning unemployment benefits to veterans of armed forces since 1950, in which case it is agent for the federal government. It also, since 1954, hears cases concerning payment of benefits to persons or employees of the federal government. Perhaps workers who do not receive vacation payment during a plant shut down may receive unemployment benefits.

Illinois State Employment Service: This agency was created to direct unemployed workers to jobs and jobs to workers. Illinois service is associated with the federal service and financed by federal funds. State service seeks to locate jobs for applicants and locate workers for employers. It endeavors to place workers in jobs for which they are especially fitted. Fast placement service is planned to help reduce benefits to unemployed workers also. High school graduates are guided into jobs. In state policy veterans have preference rating in employment program, and handicapped persons are a special interest. Questions of location of new plant sites are answered in part by availability of labor. All this has to do with non-agricultural workers.

The Industrial Commission administers two Illinois laws: Workmen's Compensation Act and Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act. Both laws require the employer or his insurance company to pay compensation to an employee disabled by accident or occupational disease arising in course of employment. Death benefits range from \$10,750 to \$13,500; weekly benefits are from \$39 to \$45 per week according to circumstances. Then there are health and safety rules for protection of workers not in agriculture or coal mining. Commission members have indefinite term of service and are named by the governor. Duties of the commission are organized as follows: Arbitration which hears disputes concerning compensation for an employee and makes an award; Insurance which concerns stock and mutual companies writing workmen's compensation; employers may choose to pay damages direct, in which case they must furnish security. In either case accidents must be reported to the commission, together with statement of compensation and medical expenses.

The Department of Mines and Minerals operates for the safety of coal miners, issues permits for drilling oil and gas wells, participates in judging fitness of candidates for superintending mine operations, gives instruction in first-aid to miners and manns and operates mine rescue stations. It gives attention to health conditions in and around mines: Ventilation, fire protection; hoists, blasting, timbering, etc. There is a Mining Board of five members, of which the department director^s/executive officer; he puts rules and regulations into effect. Upon investigation the board may remove state mine inspectors or mine managers for cause. For mine inspection purposes, the state is divided into districts each with an inspector in charge. Inspectors in the field check mines for things that could endanger lives: Mine gases, ventilation, fire fighting equipment, cages, electricity, etc. Reports are made to the Board. Inspectors may close mines for law violation

or evidence of imminent danger. An analytical laboratory analyzes samples on mine air and dust for explosive gases and oxygen content.

The mining act created nine mine rescue stations in the southern part of the state, which give training in rescue work and are available to do such in case of disaster. Mobile mine rescue units do educational work as well as to maintain emergency hospital and ambulance service housed in large trucks. A miners' examining board of four members is named by the department and approved by the governor; it examines miner's and management personnel for competency on the job.

Within the department is a division of oil and gas; it is administered by an oil conservation supervisor. A board of four may make recommendations for improvement in production and conservation of natural resources. The division acts to protect water supply and issues permits and rules governing drilling; it supervises plugging of wells. Members of the state division of oil and gas are on the interstate oil compact commission which studies conservation of resources, as well as methods that could increase production. Several publications of interest in this field are issued by the division. The department works in close cooperation with geological survey. Department of finance exercises control over production of oil and oil products from lands owned by the state.

The Department of Personnel administers program for selecting and retaining state employers under the personnel code. It became operative July 1, 1957. It develops classification plan for employees, pay schedule and rules for selection and retention (fitness, leaves of absence performance record, transfers, grievances, health, etc.). The civil service commission approves department rules and classification, matters of discipline, geographical transfers, etc.; otherwise the department superceded the commission in many ways. Personnel advisory board advises on personnel matters on names of the civil service commission and is public contact agency. Point-evaluation system aids in determining salaries. Pay increase has been quite noticeable in recent years. Grievance procedure has been set up for use of employees.

The Department of Public Health administers state program for promotion and protection of health in Illinois and over the whole broad field. Data is accumulated, organized and analyzed for improvement of program: Births and deaths, communicable diseases and dental health, etc. Vaccines and toxoids are distributed. Public health laboratories are of great value in the campaign against disease and chronic ailments against tuberculosis and diabetes. Vocational rehabilitation gets increasing attention, as does heart disease and cancer and rheumatic fever, and persons addicted to narcotics. Milk must grade "A" at least. There is a special Bureau of Radiological health and air pollution control for gathering data in those fields. The department registers all radiation installations in the state. Fluoridization of water is encouraged as an aid to dental health. Poison control centers have been created. Hospital construction program is being pushed and with federal aid, for general use; they are licensed by the state; it inspects and licenses nursing homes and homes for the aged. Much of the work of the department is done through cooperation with local health units.

The Department of Public Safety was created in 1941 to bring all state-wide law enforcement and crime prevention agencies into one organization. Policy making is done here, too, as well as budgetary and fiscal matters. The General Office acts as central accounting agency; its director and staff have administrative control. There are several bureaus and divisions in the department. The State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation was set up to aid local officers in arrest of criminals;

it works closely with the federal Bureau of investigation and cooperates with armed forces of the United States in checking criminal records. It issues bulletins giving descriptions of persons wanted or missing; it has more than a million finger prints on file. Lie detectors are in use. Laboratories are established for various analyses needed in detection of criminals. A Statistician's Office receives and correlates data in this field and makes IBM records; complete record is made of activities of each of the 1,100 members of the State Police.

Besides regular officers, highway police are assigned to the Northern Illinois Toll Road System. That agency is organized in fourteen districts, each two with a captain director, under the direction of the Superintendent at Springfield. Short-wave radio communication is in constant use. This police force gives attention to highways, regulates automobile and other traffic, supervises testing stations, participates in disaster relief, escorts funeral, etc. It has the same authority as sheriffs in counties but their authority is not limited by political boundary lines within the state. Promotions are from next lowest rank.

The Division of Traffic Safety is the coordinating agency for traffic safety program of the state; it studies and evaluates state traffic regulation programs in their several aspects. Operation is divided into field service, research and statistics, and information and education branches, and acquaints the public with its studies and conclusions.

Penal System has for primary aim the rehabilitation of prisoners and restoring them to society and useful lives; vocational training is a major part of that program. Prison industries furnish opportunity to develop and use skills; finished products are for distribution among governmental units only. The state penal system consists of five institutions, three for felon offender men, and each one for those men and women who have committed misdemeanors; juvenile offenders are cared for by the Illinois youth commission. The Joliet "old" prison is for the occasional offender and nearby is Stateville "model" prison. Together they operate the prison farms worked by ho or prisoners. The Menard Branch of Illinois State Penitentiary is at Chester on the Mississippi; it operates through diagnostic depot for classification and proper placement of prisoners at the penitentiary; the psychiatric division houses dangerous and insane persons. It too, has its prison farm. It is a city within itself.

Other prisons and prison organization is as follows: The Illinois State Penal Farm at Vandalia was planned to receive men who had committed misdemeanors and/or narcotics violations. State Reformatory for Women is at Dwight; it receives prisoners with long sentences. The system has a criminalology division located at Joliet. As far as possible, needs of individual prisoners are kept in mind in prison assignments. Transfers of inmates to the various prisons must be approved by the superintendent of prisons; that office also investigates complaints of prisoners and inspects physical properties of the system. The state reformatory is at Sheridan. Paroles are granted by Parole and Pardon Board; it also hears appeals for executive clemency by the governor, but of course only the governor has authority to grant pardon or commutation of sentence. The Division of Supervision of Parolees assists in rehabilitation into society, sees to employment and living quarters; after satisfactory parole period, the parolee is discharged. State Fire Marshall attends to such matters for the system. Division of Boiler Inspection inspects all boilers covered by state rules and regulations; some cities have their own boiler inspection system. extensive repairs or junking may be recommended by inspectors for the divis-

ion. The newest agency in the department of public safety is the Division of Narcotic Control which began operation in 1958; offices are at Springfield and Chicago.

The Department of Public Welfare is the state agency that administers state obligations to mentally ill or retarded persons, the deaf, blind, and physically handicapped person. It operates some 25 institutions with a population of about 48,000. To do this there have been created five service divisions. One is Mental Health Service section; it works to promote mental health. In this work there are 12 mental hospitals and two schools for the mentally deficient, along with other activities. Several mental health clinics operate for the state as well as local ones to which state aid is supplied. Ten institutions provide residential-educational-medical service for physically handicapped persons. There are schools for persons blind, deaf and orthopedically handicapped children. Juvenile Research administers to emotionally disturbed families, children especially. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home cares for dependent veterans and their wives, the Eye and Ear Infirmary for indigent persons with eye, ear, nose and throat troubles. Child Welfare Service sets standards for child care centers and foster homes. Administrative Service attends to financial matters and research and statistical services for the various parts of departmental operations.

Reimbursement Service does what is possible with patient's property to pay for care of patients in state institutions.

Physical Plant Service attends to construction, maintenance and operation of plant which has almost 11,000 acres of land and 1250 buildings. A broad front of operations is called for: Farms, laundry and restaurant service, canneries, transportation, light and heat, etc. The aim is to attend to needs of patients and get them back on their own in society as soon as possible. In this, community volunteer service is very important. This department is one of several state agencies having to do with welfare.

Basic foundation for broad state program is the federal Social Security Act of 1935 and more recent additions. It concerns social insurance (unemployment, old age, blind, dependent children, disabled), children's services (maternal and child health services, crippled children, child welfare). Disability benefit payments began functioning recently. Only old age and survivors insurance is administered wholly by the federal government. The other phases are financed by state funds and grants-in-aid from federal government to states which satisfy federal program by enacting the required legislation and meet federal standards. Social security is part of the program of the federal department of health, education and welfare. Illinois was one of the first states to qualify. The recent Division of Alcoholism is part of the department of welfare.

The Department of Public Works and Buildings attends to planning and construction of highway system, waterways and state-owned buildings and institutions. Expenditures are about a quarter million, annually. Highways in interstate system are a major interest. State system of highways is administered by Division of Highways, with duties extending to planning, construction and maintenance. The division also assists in planning secondary roads and works in cooperation with federal program. It has an interest in naming county highway superintendents. Construction of highway is by competitive bids by private enterprise while maintenance is by division personnel to which civil service does not extend.

Interest of the state in waterways was expressed as early as 1823 when

the Illinois-Michigan Canal was under consideration and which resulted in the opening of the route in 1848. In 1911 the state asserted its authority over all public waters of the state with a view to pollution prevention, navigation and drainage. A Waterways Division was created in 1917. Among other things it is responsible for the movable bridges spanning the Illinois Waterway and others to Chicago. Illinois and Michigan Canal was operated for transportation or other navigation until 1933 when the Illinois waterway, with aid from federal funds, superceded it. The federal government would maintain and operate the waterway; the state would administer highway bridges crossing the waterway. The Illinois and Mississippi Canal is controlled by Washington.

Division of Architecture and Engineering administers specifications and plans and estimates for building projects in the code departments. In 1946 the department began to operate driver responsibility in automobile accidents if damage was more than \$100; in that case drivers must post cash or security bonds or show that they are covered by insurance; failure to do so could result in suspension of driver rights.

The Department of Registration and Education administers licensing, inspecting and regulation of many trades and professions. Under its jurisdiction also come the scientific survey agencies: State geological survey, natural history survey and state water survey, Illinois state museum. The Division of Registration is a principal administrative agency according to reorganization plans in 1917. It administers laws and regulations concerning some 25 occupations, trades and professions (barbers, plumbers, physicians, tree experts, etc.) and issues some 227,000 licenses annually. Each trade or profession has its own examining committee which prepares formal tests for persons interested in obtaining license to practice and certifies applicants for registration. Usually it is harder to to obtain a permit than it is to lose one. Teachers, lawyers, insurance brokers are not included in this coverage system. There is an Investigation Division for study of compliance with the law. A Division of Industrial Planning and Development gathers data on industrial advantages in the state to interest new industrial enterprise to set up plant there; it cooperates with local planning agencies.

The State Geological Survey, organized in 1905, is under the supervision of the department. It studies geology, mineral and water resources, helps make topographic maps and supplies such information to interested parties. New uses have been discovered for coal and coke, shales, silica sand, etc.; oil production has been stimulated by new data and use of secondary recovery methods of oil production. Monthly drilling reports are made. It makes annual estimates on all known oil reserves in the state. Industrial minerals are extensive and valuable; the principal source of fluorspar in the country is in region of Hardin and Pope counties. Clay minerals are extensive. An important part of its work is to get its data into the hands of the interested public so that resources can be worked constructively. Educational program is extensive.

The Natural History Survey had origin in 1858 in the founding of the State Natural Historical Society. Its field is insect pests and other plant diseases, and control measures for same. There is insect reporting service. Diseases of shade trees, floriculture, grain diseases are studied; fish management and game birds and animals are promoted.

"The scientific study of our water resources is the responsibility of the State Water Survey. Primarily, the survey studies the available amount and chemical quality of waters in Illinois. By collecting and analyzing

date, it develops methods of water use, measurement, and conservation; and when occasion demands, it studies ways to augment or replace sources that are becoming inadequate. . . . This includes research and service in engineering, hydraulics, chemistry, and meteorology as applied to water resources, "so says Chief William C. Ackerman of the survey. Headquarters is at Urbana. Rainfall averages from 46 inches at the south to 32 inches at the north. Data is gathered on availability of ground water, as it is on sedimentation. Studies on chemical quality of water in Illinois streams have been made. Causes of rainfall and rainfall patterns are being investigated, as is cloud study and water runoff. These matters have been surveyed more or less since 1895.

Illinois State Museum Division originated in 1877. Increase in accumulated materials was rapid; that of staff and floor space for classification and exhibits lagged. In 1957 there were 37 persons on the staff. But development of sections of the museum (Oriental, clocks, furniture, ceramics, coverlets, weaving, watercolors, sculpture, jewelry, dolls, historic weapons, birds, glass, etc.) continued as did publications and other efforts to acquaint the public with the collections. Archaeological field work is encouraged.

The Department of Revenue was created in 1943; it administers revenue laws and is the primary tax-collecting agency of state government. It does much of assessment, and collections of taxes and fees: Sales tax, use tax, and that on motor fuel, cigarettes and liquors, public utilities, coin operated amusement devices, petroleum inspection fees, etc. It may assess certain properties of railways and corporations and help determine assessments made by local assessors. The General Office directs activities of the department through to explaining to taxpayers their obligations in taxes. There are various agencies to administer the various phases of the work: delinquencies, review, issue licenses, city sales tax distribution, etc. Local agencies do much of the assessing and collection of taxes under regulations and supervision of the department.

A Retailers' Occupational Tax Division administers sales tax. Remittances are made each month; complete bookkeeping and audit are obligatory. Firms may be closed for persistent failure to meet tax obligations. Use Tax is imposed on out-of-state purchases by residents of Illinois once goods have entered the state; it applies principally to automobiles discovered in the licensing process. Motor Fuel Tax and Petroleum Inspection Divisions make one operating unit; it collects tax on motor fuel, less that used for agricultural purposes, and analyzes petroleum products. Quality of gasoline and kerosene is checked by inspectors; much gasoline inspection takes place at the refineries. Liquor and Cigarette Revenue Division administers taxes on those products sold, through tax stamps or meter impressions. Monthly reports are made by dealers. There is a Cigarette Use Tax, in addition to the cigarette tax, to enable collections of tax on out of state purchases. Public Utility Revenue Division collects tax on sellers of electricity, gas and telephone and telegraph messages. Property Tax Division participates in assessments of property for tax purposes of operating railroads and car line companies and capital stock of some corporations. Assessments are reported to local government units for local tax collection. It also equalizes all assessments of counties to prevent development of special high and low rate areas. In general it supervises the many details of nearly all taxation matters and they go skyward. It issues many publications for informing the public about its program.

Such are the departments (code) that have been placed by law directly under the office of the governor, either in 1917 when such organization was created, or so located since then. In practice about all the governor can do about it is to "hire and fire" personnel for cause and with severe restrictions on the latter point; duties are directed according to law.

V. NON-CODE AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Non-code agencies are those governmental organizations that have not been formally organized directly under the office of the governor. Many have been created since 1917; of course they do have organizational pattern. Heads are usually named by the governor directly or indirectly. They are responsible agencies created by the General Assembly with assigned duties. In fact the term "code" has been rather overstressed for importance. All are part of the "wexecutive department", whether elective, appointive, civil service, or constitutionally or legislatively created, and in general are responsible to the governor. The total of more or less independent agencies, too loosely associated with overhead organization, may have been reduced in proportion to the situation in some other states, but still there are too many and some of course are relatively unimportant. Convenient arrangement for our purposes here is to arrange them into three classes: (1) Non-code department agencies, (2) Other independent boards and commissions, (3) Temporary non-departmental boards and commissions.

Non-Code Agencies

One of the non-code agencies is the office of Adjutant General created in 1957. This official is named by the governor, heads the state's armed forces and is custodian of state armories. The office is one of increasing importance. State military forces consist of the Illinois State Militia, which in turn consists of the National Guard and Naval Militia (when not called into federal service), made up of volunteer enlistments, and planned to number between 6,000 and 45,000 men. Normally they total about 12,000 and are organized in small units scattered over the state. During World War II an Illinois Reserve Militia, now called the Illinois State Guard, did guard duty within the state. Unorganized militia consists of all citizen men between age 17 and 50 unless they are exempted; they may be called into active state service by the governor and for whatever service he chooses, even police. Indeed this may be a most important part of the powers of the "chief executive."

Armory building program is nearing completion to house all phases of the forces, joint federal and state funds being used at proportion of 1 to 5, respectively. In 1957 Officer Candidate School was put into operation for the army national guard. This army unit has assumed responsibility for anti-aircraft sites guarding strategic areas and for missile-launching sites, from regular army units. New military and naval code became law in 1957 to bring state military laws into harmony with federal regulations pertaining to such forces. Three inspections of national guard are held each year. State Selective Service is associated with this department.

A Department of Audits was created in 1957 and placed under the office of the adjutant general with head named by the governor. To it was assigned all post-audit (audit after expenditures) of transactions of the various state agencies; copies of such audit are sent to the governor and to the budgetary and legislative audit commissions. With the department there was created an Advisory Board to aid in interpreting the audit report to interested state officials. It may make recommendations concerning more adequate controls over expenditures. It does not relieve the auditor of public accounts of responsibility for pre-audit. It is related somewhat to the department of finance.

A Civil Defense Agency prepares plans and defense program within the state in cooperation with federal program and that of nearby states. It is headed by a director named by the governor and is assisted by an advisory council of 15 members and composed of more important state officers.

A Public Aid Commission is composed of ten members, seven named by the governor and three are state officials ex-officio (state director of finance, treasurer and auditor). It functions through an executive-secretary and staff and administers through county welfare departments, the four principal federal-aid programs: Old age assistance, aid to the blind, disability assistance and aid to dependent children. It also supervises assistance programs for medical aid for indigents, and for war veterans and their families. Cook county supervises the work for that county and the Chicago area. The commission meets monthly to review policy in the light of changing conditions. The state supplies about one-half of funds for medical aid and for veterans' assistance program; localities furnish eight percent. In the seventeen counties with commission-type government, the county board names a supervisor of general assistance; Cook county has a director of public aid; elsewhere the township supervisor serves as supervisor of general assistance fund distribution and may recommend persons for institutional care. Administrative costs are paid from state funds if state standards have prevailed.

The Illinois Civil Service Commission is a three-member body making rules for state employees and for hearing such appeals as arise under the personnel code. The Illinois Commerce Commission is composed of five members named by the governor. It regulates public utilities within the state with respect to services, financing, rates to be charged to consumers of product and safety of operations. Its field covers public transportation facilities of whatever nature, including telephone, electricity, water, railroad, motor bus, pipeline, etc. The commission was created in 1913. It has various needs for expert service. No more than three members of the commission may be from one political party. State Veterans Commission is composed of three members. It operates through the many offices throughout the state to assist veterans to receive benefits to which they are entitled under federal, state and local regulations.

The Industrial Commission was a part of the Department of Labor before it was set up independently. It consists of five members named by the governor. It rules on awards arising under workmen's compensation and occupational diseases act. The Illinois State Toll Highway Commission is composed of five members, i. e., the governor and four members named by him, including the director of public works. It was created in 1953 and authorized to plan, construct and operate a system of highways, be financed by self-liquidating bonds. The greatest interest and need was in the Chicago area. Principal projects radiate out of Chicago and are still in process of construction. Policing is by state highway police. Tolls are to pay for construction; they then are to revert to the free state highway system. Other kinds of roads being constructed in Cook county district generally are the expressways for rapid direct travel and freeways with controlled and limited access. The latter is supervised by Public Works and Buildings Department.

The State Youth Commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor. Aside from general office organization it has an advisory board, a division of correctional services and a division of community services. It centralizes state programs for prevention and treatment of ju-

venile delinquency for boys to age 17 and girls to age 18 mostly committed by county and family courts and to a less degree the circuit courts. These persons then have Youth Commission for legal guardian. Statewide program is administered by the division of community services at local community levels to combat conditions tending to induce delinquency through recreational and other programs. It provides leadership for courts to consult in connection with delinquents. It tries to create conditions in communities that discourage delinquency and to develop skilled workers. Many adult volunteers assist in this program. State staff is equivalent to 68 workers in 102 counties, with Cook county being more fully staffed. It has contact with penal institutions for academic and vocational training and gainful employment.

Division of Correctional Services serves as reception and observation center for about five weeks prior to placement by the commission. St. Charles training school is for boys about 16 years of age, where they do academic studies, sports; a corresponding school for girls is at Geneva. Religious training is given. The Illinois Industrial School is at Sheridan. Forestry camps are used in conjunction with the department of conservation. The camp at Shawnee is mostly occupied with farming and livestock raising and the service is continued on into parole days. Turnover is about 1,250 a year.

9. Other Independent Boards and Commissions

Then follows a list of other independent boards and commissions. Their purpose is indicated fairly clearly usually by name of the agency. The usual organization is a chairman; a board or commission or other agency composed of from two to fourteen members, usually six or seven of which two or three may be ex-officio; secretary or treasurer; supervisors; legal counsel; etc.:

1. Athletic
2. Handicapped Children
3. Harness Racing
4. Racing Board
5. Historical Board
6. Housing Board
7. Human Relations
8. Liquor Control Commission
9. American Heritage Commission
10. Armory Board
11. Beekeepers' Commission
12. Bi-State Development Agency
13. Public Welfare Commissioners' Board
14. Budgetary Commission
15. Chicago Regional Port District
16. Chicago Transit Authority
17. Cities and Villages' Municipal Problems
18. Clinton Bridge Commission
19. County Government Problems
20. Court of Claims
21. State Election Board
22. General Assembly Retirement System
23. Great Lakes Commission
24. Historical Library
25. State Employees' Housing Commission

26. Human Relations Commission
27. On Visitation and Examining State Institutions
28. Intergovernmental Cooperation
29. Interstate Oil Pact
30. Joliet Regional Port Authority
31. Judges Retirement System
32. Judicial Advisory Council
33. Kaskaskia Common School Fund
34. Legislative Audit Commission
35. Legislative Council
36. Legislative Reference Bureau
37. Liquor Control Commission
38. Medical Center Commission
39. Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority of Cook County
40. Motor Vehicles Laws Commission
41. Municipal Problems Commission, Cities and Villages
42. Municipal Retirement Fund
43. Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund
44. Muscatine Bridge Commission
45. Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission
46. Merit System Council
47. Illinois Municipal Water Utility
48. Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund
49. Ohio Valley Sanitation
50. Public Aid Commission
51. Public Welfare Commissioners
52. School Employees' Retirement System
53. State Records Commission
54. State Employees' Retirement System
55. Sanitary Water Board
56. School Building Commission
57. School Problems Commission
58. Senate Chambers Maintenance Commission
59. Spanish War Veterans' Commission
60. State Tax Levy Board
61. Teachers' Retirement System Board
62. Visitation and Examination of State Institutions
63. (1) Charitable
64. (2) Educational
65. Uniformity of Legislation in the United States
66. Water Resources and Flood Control
67. Water Sanitation Commission, Ohio River Valley
68. Waukegan Port District

Temporary Non-Departmental Boards and Commissions

69. Accounting Practices Commission
70. Commission on Adoption Laws
71. Commission on Aging and Aged
72. Care of Alcoholics
73. Alcoholic Liquor Legislative Commission
74. Atomic Power Investigating Commission
75. Bi-Development and Study Commission, Illinois-Indiana
76. Bill Board
77. Annual Legislative Sessions Commission
78. Charitable Trust Laws Commission

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Temporary Non-Departmental Boards and Commissions

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70. Commission on Adoption Laws
71. Commission on Aging and Aged
72. Care of Alcoholics
73. Alcoholic Liquor Legislative Commission
74. Atomic Power Investigating Commission
75. Bi-Development and Study Commission, Illinois-Indiana
76. Bill Board
77. Annual Legislative Sessions Commission
78. Charitable Trust Laws Commission

79. Children, Commission on
80. Election Laws Commission
81. Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund
82. Higher Education Commission
83. Flood Control Commission
84. Fulbright Committee
85. Governmental Services Commission, Northeastern Illinois Local
86. Higher Education Commission
87. Horseshoe Lake Commission
88. Illinois-Mississippi Canal and Sinissippi Lake Commission
89. Korean Veterans Compensation Commission
90. Legislative Sessions Commission
91. Livestock Sale and Shipment Commission
92. Mass Transportation Commission
93. Medical Practice Commission
94. Mental Health Commission
95. Mental Retardation Commission
96. Merit System Council
97. Michigan Lake Fish Commission
98. Mining Laws Investigating Commission
99. Mississippi Scenic Parkway
100. Municipal Public Utility
101. Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Investigation
102. Local Government Services Commission
103. Paraplegics Hospitalization Commission
104. Pension Laws Commission
105. Personal Property Tax Commission
106. Plumbing Laws Commission
107. Public Aid and Assistance Commission
108. Retirement Fund
109. Road and Bridge Laws Commission
110. Sewer System Investigating Commission
111. State House Commission
112. Tax Foreclosure and Tax Sale Problems
113. Township Government Problems
114. Trust Laws Commission, Charitable
115. Tuberculosis Advisory Commission
116. University Retirement System
117. University Civil Service System
118. Water and Drought Study
119. Public Welfare Commissioners

VI. THE COURT SYSTEM OR THE JUDICIARY

The Illinois constitution, article 6, vests judicial powers in the courts. They may be classified by area as (1) larger than the county or (2) county or less. In the first group there are the following courts: A Supreme Court, Appellate Courts and Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court has seven judges elected by districts for nine-year term. A judge must be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States and resident of the state. One is chosen each year to be Chief Justice; that office arranges cases for hearings, safeguards pertinent papers in his custody and issues licenses to persons admitted to practice law. The court has full organization including an elected clerk; the court has original jurisdiction in revenue cases and mandamus and habeas corpus; it is the court of final appeal for other cases that are entitled to be heard. Docket is crowded in Cook county area. Five terms of court are held, other time being taken for preparing opinions, special orders; etc. Court is held in the Supreme Court Building at Springfield. There is no jury.

There are four Appellate Courts in four districts. Cook county district has special arrangement, with three divisions of court, each with three judges and without jury. Other parts of the state comprise the other three districts. Judges are appointed by the supreme court for three-year terms from judges in the circuit courts, there being usually three judges per court. Usually there are three court terms each year; Cook county holds five. Each court has its own complete organization, the clerk being elected for six-year term. These courts hear appeals from lower courts in the more serious criminal cases, or those involving freehold, or franchise, or those questioning the validity of a statute.

Then there are Circuit Courts, 20 for downstate and special organization for Cook county. They are major trial courts. There are three or four judges to the court elected for six-year terms by electors in the court district. A judge must be at least 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district from which he is elected and for five years have been a resident of the state. There are two or more court sessions each year as the law or docket requires. Judges are temporarily interchangeable among the courts. The larger number of cases arising in Cook county, due to the density of population, has necessitated special court arrangement there; it has a Superior Court of 36 judges elected for six-year term; it hears cases similar to those going elsewhere to circuit court. Circuit court has 20 judges. Criminal court of Cook county (circuit court with criminal jurisdiction) hear some criminal cases; its judges are drawn from local judges of same court. All these judges and court personnel have specified salaries that may not be changed during their continuance in office. Thus Cook county in effect, as in many other cases, has its own organization, fitting into the state pattern at the top.

County and other courts are analyzed in connection with units of local government.

VII. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ILLINOIS

A. The County

The foundation of county organization dates back to 1778 when Illinois county was created by act of the Virginia legislature. County system of government was favored in the South from which many early settlers came, hence that form of government was created by them. And there were settlers from the Northeast where much of local government was performed by township units; they settled in the North principally. So county and township units of government were favored in their respective parts of the state. Until 1848 township system did not flourish. The constitution of 1848 permitted formation of county government with or without civil townships and that option was continued by the constitution of 1870. Counties continued to be created until there were 102 in the state. They vary in size and population and in ruralness or urban characteristics, all of which is recognized in county classification for purposes of finance, etc. There are three classes of counties: (1) Those with less than 25,000 population, (2) 25,000 to 500,000, and (3) those with over 500,000 (Cook County and Chicago).

So there are two forms of county governmental organization: The township and non-township. In either case the county is the principal area agency for enforcement of state laws: Taxation, judicial and law and order, elections, welfare and public aid program, preservation of local records, local road and bridge program, school supervision and distribution of aid program, and public works. Cook county necessitates special study; however there are 84 other units with township counties and 17 in the second class as defined above. In the township counties, both county and township are units of administration. In the county division the principal governing authority is in the board of supervisors composed of a representative from each of the townships. The board elects a chairman who serves as executive head, subject to board approval. This chairman and two citizen-residents of the county, usually named by the county judge, make up the board of review to equalize somewhat township assessments of property for tax purposes made by local assessors. There must be two meetings of the board of supervisors annually; other may be called.

Other officials in the county organization depending somewhat on population are:

Probate clerk if there is a probate court	County Treasurer
Superintendent of Schools	Recorder of Deeds
County Clerk of Circuit Court	County Auditor
Sheriff	State's Attorney

There are 17 counties that are organized according to the non-township form of local government. This plan provides for commissions, boards, and other officials to make government effective. Most officials are elected for four-year terms but are subject to removal from office for cause. Compensation is stated by the county board of commissioners according to schedule created by law. This board of county commissioners is the principal governing or executive body. It consists of three persons elected from the county and by overlapping three-year terms. It must meet at least five times per year. It has a chairman who is elected by the board. It

serves as a general governing body, and is entitled to stated compensation and necessary mileage for travel expense. It usually serves as county board of review for assessment of taxes and hearing of complaints concerning it. It may serve as a board of health, appoint physicians as health officers, provide materials for vaccinations and disinfections, etc., but many counties have their own health department.

Other county officials are:

County Clerk	Coroner	Probate Officers
Recorder	State's Attorney	Public Administrator
County Judge	Treasurer	County Welfare Supt.
Probate Judge	Superintendent of Schools	Supervisor of
Sheriff	Surveyor	Assessments

Governmental organization for Cook County has features of both kinds of counties and usually laws make special provision for "counties having a population of more than 500,000 (Cook county)," so unusual are the problems in that area. In that county there are 30 townships, but the board of supervisors is composed of 15 elected members. Townships within the city itself; they are called commissioners. Vacancies are filled by election by the group, depending on whether they reside within or outside the city. In case of vacancy in the office of board president, dependent on the amount of time remaining before the next election, the office may be filled by election by members of the board or by a special popular election. Since the president of the board has a veto on board measures, and it is difficult to over-ride, the office is an important one. The board must meet at least six times a year.

Principal powers of the board are general supervision and control of county affairs. It may levy and collect taxes, issue bonds and make contracts, construct and maintain highways, attend to charitable institutions and welfare services. It has charge of the county health department and forest preserve districts. It determines, within statutory limits, allotment of moneys to be spent and rate of pay. The matter of number of employees is decided by a committee of three circuit court judges selected from and by county circuit court judges.

Officers are named by appointment or by popular elections. The board has broad appointive powers. The president appoints a three-member civil service commission. He with advice and consent of the board names (1) a director of public welfare, (2) warden of the county hospital, (3) superintendent of Oak Forest institutions, (4) superintendent of the juvenile detention home, (5) county jail warden, (6) county superintendent of highways, (7) county architect, (8) county auditor, (9) superintendent of public welfare, (10) county attorney, (11) county physicians, (12) members of the zoning board of appeals, (13) courthouse and criminal courts custodians. Some 79 offices are filled by popular election with term and duties much as in other counties in Illinois:

Circuit Court Clerk	County Supt. of Schools	Recorder
Coroner	County Treasurer	Sheriff
County Clerk of Courts	Probate Judge if	State's
County Judge	such an official	Attorney

Other officers are: Assessor, members of board of appeals, circuit court judges, judges of superior court, clerks of courts (superior, criminal, probate). And outside the city in the county there are many municipalities and other special governmental and taxing units.

County courts are very important. Each county has one presided over by a single elected judge with four-year term. It is a court of record. Jurisdiction ranges between circuit courts and city court, magistrate, justice of peace, etc., much depending on amount in civil suits and seriousness of offense, in criminal matters. This court may attend to probate, inheritance, divorce, family matters, election machinery. It hears tax cases. Counties with moderate population have probate court to hear cases of that nature. Cities generally may have a municipal court with more limited jurisdiction than city court. In Chicago, however, this court has very extensive jurisdiction since it operates in field usually occupied by justices of the peace and magistrate courts; judges are elected for six-year term, court clerk for four years, the bailiff being named by the county sheriff. Justice and magistrate courts are treated in connection with township government. All judges in courts of record receive salary rather than fees as compensation for their services.

Previously then the county board of supervisors for township-counties and the board of commissioners for non-township counties, and county court have been analyzed. Courts have full working organization, named by the judge, the clerk being elected; and attorneys are considered to be officers of the court. Then there is an appointed public defender who acts without fee for persons unable to employ counsel. And there is a public administrator named by the governor and acting on probate matters if such official is not otherwise provided.

Jury system may be studied here. It is of historic origin and is regarded as bulwark in favor of predominance of local opinion in certain court cases as far as determination of guilt is concerned. The petit jury is chosen by chance from general jury list. County clerk prepares ticket-list for jury box from which names are drawn. There are many exemptions from list and from service. Summons to jury duty is made by sheriff or by mail. Grand jury of 23 persons determines reasonableness of guilt and may order the case to court, through finding of "true bill."

Thus we have seen something of some governing bodies in county government, county boards and judiciary mostly. Boards are administrative bodies acting for the state and have certain legislative authority over taxation and appropriations, and certain regulatory and planning authority. Other administrative authority is distributed among offices each with independent authority as defined by law. And such offices are created in part by the constitution and partly by legislation. Existence of some offices is dependent upon population and hence the amount of prospective business to be administered. Hence in a way "local officers" are essentially state officers administering at county, etc., level. All counties have the following offices: County clerk, judge, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, state's attorney, and county superintendent of schools. The office of probate clerk is found only in more populous counties. Others are in counties with smaller population, or are of township-county nature, etc. All are elected for four-year term. Further analysis and work of most of these offices follows:

The office of County Clerk is very important. The clerk attends to records of county court and county board. He issues licenses, maintains general registration, keeps records of township officials, prepares tax roll, supervises elections, may file wills, usually serves as clerk of county court and in general attends to record of financial matters in the county. The County Judge presides over his court and has administrative duties in the fields of elections and taxation. He may name judges and clerks of elections from lists prepared by the county board. He may act in probate and other cases if no other authority has been provided. In township-counties he may appoint the county board of review which acts on tax complaints. And he may rely on a master of chancery or referee to assist in making decisions.

The County Treasurer is keeper of county funds and disbursing officer as directed by the county board. Usually he has charge of assessment of property for tax purposes; and he may act as collector of tax as well. The Sherriff is the county peace officer (outside of urban communities in practice). He is also an aid to the county court in that he serves court papers. He is general custodian of the court house and jail. He is collector of taxes in non-township counties. He may file an information on his own responsibility in misdemeanor cases. The sheriff may have deputies named by the circuit court, having county jurisdiction. In the work of this office and the county court, each county has a State's Attorney to attend to state law enforcement matters and serve as legal adviser and aid for county offices. The County Auditor examines and approves maney claims against the county before they go to the county board for order for payment. The principal duty of the office of Coroner is to investigate cause of death if it seems to be due to unusual or illegal causes. The investigation is done by coroner's jury of six members, which has authority to compel attendance of witnesses, and to use medical experts in the examination. The coroner may perform the duties of sheriff when that officer is incapacitated or is an interested party in a case in question. The Recorder of deeds is the custodian of a variety of papers of consequence to individuals and to government, part of which are required by law. Among those classes of papers are deeds, mortgages, leases, land plots, discharge papers, incorporation papers. The clerk of circuit court performs these duties in less populous counties, and in such counties he may serve as clerk of county court.

The office of County Superintendent of Schools is a local aid for the state superintendent of schools. It is an elective office with four year term. Much of duties are of a record or bookkeeping nature, involving distribution of state aid money, issuing teachers certificates, planning teachers' institutes and school elections, auditing accounts, inspection of schools in an advisory capacity only, and that in rural elementary schools only. His authority is strictly limited in the law but nevertheless there is opportunity for real leadership. Professional qualifications are becoming more important. Other agencies in the county field have appeared in recent years as county school survey committee resulting from laws in 1941 and 1945, and the county board of school trustees, 1951. This latter body could act with respect to boundary change of school districts and tax list of tangible property for school districts and school purposes. Such a body has undercut the individual operation of school trustees in common school districts. High schools have had a separate system of operation under state law dating back to 1857; the township was the district in 1872. The community high school emerged in the early 1900's, especially in legislation

of 1917, whose district might be decreed regardless of township boundaries, and relegated elementary schools to their particular field; separate organization and support is maintained. Then, of course, there appeared areas that were not convenient to high school -- non-high school districts -- which came to be taxed to pay tuitions for pupils from those areas attending established high schools. Then into this system was projected the junior high school. And to cap it all, or to serve as basic higher education, community junior colleges appeared over the state in more populous, or more progressive, or more wealthy parts.

Other county agencies have been authorized or created by act of legislature and have director named by appointment. The County Surveyor does survey of record in the county; other parties might make as good survey; in any case interested party or parties pay for the service. The office of County Superintendent of Highways was created in 1913 with duties extending over county roads and township roads reclassified with his office. Then, since 1949, counties have a Department of Public Aid headed by a superintendent and named by the state and county board. It administers old age, dependency benefits, disability, and aid to the blind. Expense is borne by state, county, or township and possibly private contributions. Such aid may extend to county and township medical care, etc., and to burial for indigents and persons who died while in service with the armed forces.

So in summary, counties serve as administrative units of state government in accordance with the requirement of the state constitution and state laws. Within those limits, the county attends to assessment and collection of taxes in cooperation with the state department of revenue. It administers justice and maintains law and order through officers and offices of sheriff, courts, states attorney, jails and houses of detention. It supervises election machinery within its boundaries. Local officers define voting districts, name polling places, select election judges (from candidates named by party chairmen) and clerks, all subject to confirmation and formal appointment by the county judge. And again there are special election provisions for Chicago and a few other cities that have chosen to operate under the election commissioner law.

And welfare is another county function defined by law. Such services include publicly supported institutions, necessities for the poor and needy, pensions for the blind, administration of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, detention homes, mine inspection, soldiers' burial and enforcement of health regulations. Such matters are state business, of course, and are administered through agencies in counties. County agencies also attend to distribution of property of deceased persons, keep legal documents, construct and maintain roads and bridges, supervise schools and attend to public works and physical planning, maintain tuberculosis sanitariums, regulate construction and alteration of buildings. Then there are problems of growing metropolitan areas not yet annexed to cities; such areas call for additional police protection, zoning, regulation of businesses and county planning.

Historically speaking, the "County of Virginia" was the first county in the area, provided for in 1778 but created in 1779 and terminating about 1782. Then the Northwest territorial government was set up in 1788 with Washington county for the area in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio especially.

St. Clair county was organized in 1790; and in 1859 Ford county, the last of the 102 counties was created.

B. Municipal Government

There are more than 1,150 incorporated cities, towns or villages in Illinois, many of whom keep village governmental organization. About 80 per cent of population of the state is in these units. Minimum size for a village is 100; it is 1,000 for a city. There is no maximum size for a village. Municipalities have only those powers that have been granted them by the legislature. As for forms of municipal government, Chicago has the Mayor-council or Aldermanic form, as have the most of cities in the state. In such case the mayor is elected. His office is usually the "weak-mayor" type. Council membership is determined by population of the city, fourteen alderman plus two for each 20,000 population in excess of 30,000; they represent their wards. Elections are party affairs; term is usually four years. Other officers are appointed with approval of the city council. The latter body is the dominant agency in government.

Villages and incorporated towns have much the same general organization as the above except that the chief executive is called president of the council and there are six trustees instead of alderman. A village clerk is elected; the treasurer is appointed by the council. Appointments are made by vote of the members of the board. Salaries of mayor and president of the board are fixed within limits by ordinance; other officers are compensated according to service rendered.

Municipalities with less than 200,000 population may choose to have the Commission or Council Manager form of government, in which case they may elect a mayor and four commissioners to serve for four-year terms. There are no election wards, and party matters are held somewhat in abeyance. All governmental powers are vested in the mayor and commissioners, but administration is distributed among the usual departments: Public affairs, accounts and finance, public health and safety, streets and public improvements and public property. Commissioners head individual departments. The mayor serves as commissioner of public affairs; he presides at council meetings. Officers are paid from municipal funds.

And provision was made about 1951 for a City-Manager plan of government but it was slow to be put into use. The council would be restricted to legislative matters, leaving administration to the hired manager who has no set term of office. The manager may hire and dismiss employees in the interest of efficient administration; he must formulate and defend policies. Government for Chicago is outlined by the City and Villages Act. It provides for an election each four years of a mayor, city clerk and city treasurer. There are 50 wards, with each ward to have one alderman, to make a city council of as many members. Election of mayor may be a party matter.

Municipality may, within the limits set by law, tax and spend, license and exercise police powers designed to protect public health and safety. Cities suffer from chronic financial difficulties, non-property taxes are being used to ease that condition, as wheel and amusement taxes, parking meters, etc. Police fire and service departments are very important. That cities must contribute to municipal employees' retirement fund increases city obligations.

Public health program is channelled to permit expression of local interest as well as to administer state health program. It includes health clinics, disease control, milk and water program. Sewage disposal and sanitation program are very important even though outside the health department as such; increasingly garbage and sewage problems are regarded as municipal obligations. And municipality or park district recreational sites are regarded as a public necessity; especially for summer months when schools are not in session. Among essential public works, as, bridges, streets, docks, etc., the municipal parking lot finds many promoters. Adequate water supply is essential, as well as sewage system; municipal power and gas plants still operate in various localities.

As for judiciary, cities or villages may vote themselves a city court, which would have jurisdiction for its area much as county court would have; city courts do not hear election contests or have much of criminal jurisdiction. Such courts are not numerous, perhaps due in part to added expense of the extra court, nor have fees been productive enough to dispose of that argument; however judges salaries are paid by the state. Judges and clerks are elected for four-year terms.

C. Township Government

Explanation is needed for our term "township." The Ordinance of 1787 provided for congressional townships to provide boundaries for land grants and land sales. Then local government came to be set up in such areas by New Englanders and with federal lines being recognized for boundaries; such townships after 1848 were called civil or political townships or just "towns." Then a third form was the school township which might or might not conform to the usual political boundary; and school townships were divided into school districts, independent units but probably bounded by so many square miles from the school house. So by township, we mean the more generally active governmental unit--the civil township in counties in which the town or township is active in government. The county form of government might however assign subordinate duties to lesser communities, non-municipal. The townships in Cook county which have few duties, make a total of 1,433 townships within the state of Illinois.

The center of "town" or township government traditionally was the town meeting attended by citizen heads of families to plan or at least hear reports of governmental operation. But society became more complex and direct citizen participation in government has been replaced by agency activity after they have been named or elected. But the law still recognizes the former practice by providing for an annual town meeting to be held at least ten days prior to the April election. Special meetings may be called if two members of the board of auditors and fifteen citizens request it. Decision is made by majority of persons present. Town clerk or temporary chairman may preside. Budget is a matter of major importance. Rules of elections are adhered to; minutes of meetings are kept.

Other matters for consideration might be tax levy, use or sale of township property, construction or repair of roads and bridges, public hospital, litigation in which the township is concerned; poor relief, weeds, fences, pounds and animals at large, sewage and water, enforcement of laws and fines up to \$50, salaries, license places of business, maintain certain cemeteries. Special sessions may deal with emergency matters, library affairs, cemetery business, fill vacancies in officer list. So such an agency could

and should be an important factor in government.

Township officers elected by the voters for four-year term are a supervisor, assistant supervisor, town clerk, township assessor, highway commissioner and justices of the peace. General election laws apply to township elections. Since town meeting and election day are usually the same, results of the vote are announced there; elected persons must file affidavit of acceptance with the town clerk. Official papers and funds must be delivered by an outgoing official to the incoming one. Resignations from office are through acceptance by the justice of the peace. The supervisor is a member of the county board of supervisors; he must give bond for security of public funds. He receives and pays out funds for road and bridge construction and maintenance purposes; he is overseer of the poor; he must file a financial statement annually with the county clerk and publish it in a newspaper. He is compensated at rate of about \$3.00 a day and certain fees when attending to township business, salary being fixed by board of auditors. Salary for attending meetings of county board of supervisors is from \$5 to \$10 per day and five cents a mile travel expense. In welfare field, the supervisor receives state aid and local taxes and may disburse same; he makes arrangements for committing persons in his district to institutional care; state pays administrative costs.

Another important administrative officer is the town clerk. He performs paper work for the township. He has custody of township books and papers, files certificates, issues licenses, administers oaths, receives affidavits. He keeps records of town meetings and certifies the amount of taxes required for the yearly township business. He receives financial statements from local officials in lesser communities; he is a member of the board of appointment, board of town auditors, board of health and the election board.

The township assessor is an important official in tax program. He determines within required limits the value of real and personal property for taxation purposes. Real estate is evaluated each four years unless there is special change in valuation; such valuation stands for the four-year period in the books at the office of the county supervisor of assessments, who may be the county treasurer acting in that capacity, or a special official name for that purpose. Townships in more populous counties may elect a tax collector.

Then there is the highway commissioner elected for four years by town meeting. Within limited amount of cost, he has authority over road construction, maintenance, marking of roads and may prosecute persons who misuse the highway. He may direct mowing of weeds and brush from highway. He prepares a budget and appropriation ordinance to be adopted by town meeting. He levies taxes subject to approval by the county board; they are supplemented by state motor fuel tax disbursement. He may issue tax anticipation warrants. His contracts in excess of \$500 must be approved by the county superintendent of highways; he is subject to orders from that official to attend to road matters. His compensation is about \$5.00 per day for days used in attending to his duties of office.

Supervisor, clerk and justices of the peace constitute the township board of auditors which may make minor appointments; and supervisor, clerk and assessor might be the local board of health for a rural area unless

there is a county board of health. In non-township counties the county board might be the board of health.

A justice of peace in Illinois is primarily a judicial officer, but he is also a member of the township board of auditors and serves on the board of appointment and election board. From two to five justices are elected for each township and similar number of constables, the number depending on population of the unit. As judicial officers, justices may hear civil cases that do not amount to more than \$500, and in criminal cases liable to punishment by fine of not more than \$500 or one year imprisonment. They may conduct hearings in more serious cases preliminary to grand jury action. They do not hear juvenile cases. They may perform marriages, administer oaths, issue search warrants and warrants of arrest and hear cases involving private debts. Appeals may be had, in which case a whole new trial is held. Principal compensation is from fees but they are paid for services from the township when serving as member of the board of auditors or the board of appointment. In general the office is on decline.

There are two township boards of consequence. One is the board of auditors composed of the supervisor, town clerk and the justices of the peace. It meets at least twice a year. It may increase the poor fund if it is approved by the voters. It audits books of township officers and sends approved accounts to the town clerk. Then there is the board of appointment composed of the supervisors, town clerk, and justices of the peace; it fills vacancies in township offices other than that of justices and constable. This latter official gets his office by election for four-year term. His duties are to serve as peace officer and to serve papers for justice of peace and magistrates courts; pay is through fees regulated in detail by law.

There are two other township boards. One is the board of health composed of the supervisor, assessor and town clerk. Its duty is to prevent the spread of communicable disease. It receives a small compensation when actually employed. An election board consists of the same office holders except that in this case it is the justice who has had the longest continuous service that serves on the board. It decides issues concerning nomination of town officers.

With respect to education, the office of township trustee in less populous parts was abolished in 1954 and duties of that office were transferred to a county board of trustees, but there still may be elected three land commissioners to administer permanent loan fund within the township. The former duties of township trustees are mostly taken over by county board of trustees which may administer rural school matters independent of individual school districts.

D. Governmental Organization;a. Chicago

Chicago has an unusual position among governing agencies in Illinois.

It was chartered as a city in 1837. Additions to its authority were made from time to time until 1870 when the new constitution prohibited such action. Beginning about 1904 the granting of special privileges was renewed through "general laws" applicable only to Chicago due to population test, by legislative act directly concerning Chicago and in 1955 a state law enabling cities of "over 500,000 population" to adopt the executive type of

budget, and it passed from council to mayor the right to issue permits for driveways and control over street traffic. The mayor was then in a position to head city government.

There is then a mayor along with a 50-member council, one elected from each of fifty wards according to act of legislature of 1923. Aldermen have four-year term. The council is the city's legislative body and must approve of most of the mayor's nominations for public office. Much planning is done through committees. The mayor presides in council sessions; city clerk is responsible for performance of duty as chief clerk of the council. Administration is performed by mayor, city clerk and city treasurer, along with numerous agencies created from time to time; those officials are elected for four-year terms, but the treasurer may not succeed himself.

As for the courts, Municipal Court of Chicago is part of the state system of courts as mentioned elsewhere, but has jurisdiction in Chicago, alone. There are 37 judges. To expedite the trial docket its work is split up into special classes of cases for various courts operating as part of municipal court. Administration is concerned with various classes of activities. Budget is prepared by a budget director responsible to the mayor; city treasurer is responsible for city funds; comptroller is disbursing agent. Those three officials compose the department of finance. Civil service, based on merit system, prevails in employment. Departments with heads named by the mayor administer public safety: Police, fire, buildings, streets, superhighways, etc., some of which are, of course, "public works." Other phases of governmental interest are health, welfare, education, housing, city zoning and city planning. City school system is closely associated with politics.

b. Government of Cook County

Cook county was created in 1831, but was reduced to its present boundaries in 1839. It has features of both county and township-county in its government. Its chief governing body is a fifteen-member board of county commissioners, 10 from Chicago and 5 from outlying cities, elected for four-year terms. Salary is \$10,000 per year. The commission operates much as would such a body in similar counties. Board president is elected also; he has veto power and may appoint most heads of departments of government, but has no authority over elected county officials. The county board has general supervision and control of county government: Highways, institutions, welfare, health department, forest preserve district, etc. It allots funds for expenditure by other elected officials and names pay rate for employees.

In law enforcement the sheriff is the principal official but area for operation is severely restricted by urban areas, which he does not patrol except upon invitation. Other principal elected officers are the same as for other counties, but state's attorney and coroner have jurisdiction over the whole county. There are also the following offices: Members of the board of appeals, an assessor, circuit and superior court judges and clerks of courts. The municipal court of Chicago is analyzed in connection with state judiciary system. The county superintendent of schools is elected and has duties much as such offices in other counties. Then there are the department of welfare, hospital service, board of health, recreational facilities at Forest Preserve District along with forest rangers. Regulatory functions do not pertain as much to construction of residential housing

and industrial structures as to regulation of liquor sales.

b. Other Governmental Organizations

And there has been especially in more recent years, the creation of special-purpose districts for various purposes: Airport, drainage, levee, hospital, fire protection, housing, park, transit, port and street, mosquito, conservation, library, sanitary and wild life district, etc., some of which could be administered by regular governmental units except for overlapping needs, finance, or avoiding statutory limitations on regular governmental units. And some are created to finance themselves in the course of regular operation. Usually governing boards are appointed. These districts are especially noticeable in the Chicago area and help to create the maze of overlapping jurisdictions. For the creation of such districts there must be statutory basis as well as petition by local persons, and majority vote at special election, which duties then go to the local governmental unit.

Of course public school districts classify under this head and are provided for in the constitution and put into effect by legislation and local school boards. The boards hire administrative heads. Schools operate on general property and/or special assessments, state aid, and in case of construction of school buildings, with consent of the voters, bonds may be sold to finance same. And there may be two such boards for separate purposes and operating in the same area. The number of school districts has decreased by about five-sixths since 1943.

APPENDIX I
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
ADOPTED MAY 13, 1870, AND AS AMENDED

GENERAL PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT

Note: Earlier Constitutions were those of 1818 and 1848

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PREAMBLE

We, the people of the state of Illinois--grateful to Almighty God for civil, political and religious liberty which he hath so long permitted us to enjoy , and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations--in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the state of Illinois.

ARTICLE I. BOUNDARIES

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the state shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said state; thence east, with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: Provided, that this state shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river, as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this state and the state of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II. BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights. All men are by nature free and independent; and have certain inherent and inalienable rights--among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

2. Due Process of Law. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

3. Religious Freedom. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

4. Freedom of Speech. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

5. Trial by Jury. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

6. Searches and seizures. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

7. Bail and Habeas Corpus. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient surities, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall

not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

8. Indictment. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: Provided, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

9. Rights after Indictment. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

10. Self-Incrimination and Double Jeopardy. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

11. Limitation of Penalties. All penalties shall be proportioned to the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the state for any offense committed within the same.

12. Imprisonment for Debt. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases in which there is strong presumption of fraud.

13. Right of Eminent Domain. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

14. Ex Post Facto Laws ; Impairing Contracts. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making an irrevocable grant or special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

15. Subordination of Military Power. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

16. Quartering of Soldiers. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner;

17. Right to Assemble and petition. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

18. Free Elections. all elections shall be free and equal.

19. Right to Remedy and Justice. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

20. Principles. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments--the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person,

or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. General Assembly. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

2. Vacancies. An election for members of the general assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

3. Eligibility and Oath. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State's Attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either House of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this state, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: Provided, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this state.

4. Disqualification for Crimes. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this state.

5. Oath of Office. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this state.

Senatorial Apportionment: State Senators (1954). The General Assembly in 1955 shall redistrict the state for the purpose of electing state senators. There shall be fifty-eight senatorial districts. Cook county shall have twenty-four of the districts. These twenty-four districts shall be located as follows: Eighteen in the territory that is within the present corporate limits of the city of Chicago; and six in the territory that is in Cook county outside such corporate limits. The remaining one hundred and one counties of the state shall have thirty-four of the senatorial districts.

All senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory. In their formation, area shall be the prime consideration.

The senatorial districts shall be numbered one, two, three, and so forth, including fifty-eight. Each such district shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. Senators elected in districts bearing even numbers shall be elected in 1956 and every four years thereafter; and senators elected in districts bearing odd numbers shall be elected in 1958 and every four years thereafter.

7. **Representatives.** The General Assembly in 1955 and in 1963, and every ten years thereafter, shall redistrict the state for the purpose of electing state representatives. There shall be fifty-nine representative districts. In the 1955 redistricting Cook County shall have thirty of the districts. These thirty districts shall be located as follows: Twenty-three in the territory that is within the present corporate limits of the city of Chicago; and seven in the territory that is in Cook county outside such corporate limits. In the 1955 redistricting, the remaining one hundred and one counties of the state shall have twenty-nine of the representative districts. In redistricting subsequent to the 1960 census, and thereafter, the fifty-nine representative districts shall be divided among (1) that part of Cook county that is outside such corporate limits, and (3) the remaining one hundred and one counties of the state, as nearly as may be, as the population of each of these three divisions bears to the total population of the state.

Representative districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, and shall contain, as nearly as practicable, a population equal to the representative ratio; outside of Cook county, such districts shall be bounded by county lines unless the population of any county entitles it to more than one representative district. The representative ratio for the entire state shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by fifty-nine. No representative district may contain less population than four-fifths of the representative ratio.

Three representatives shall be elected in each representative district in 1956 and every two years thereafter. The term of office shall be two years. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

8. **Redistricting.** In performing its duties under sections 6 and 7 of this amendment, the General Assembly shall redistrict and reapportion in a single legislative enactment. If, however, the regular session of the general assembly in 1955 as to both senatorial and representative districts or in 1963, or any ten years thereafter as to representative districts, fails by the first day of July to redistrict the state into such districts, then the redistricting shall be accomplished by a commission. Within thirty days after such first day of July, the state central committee of each of the two political parties, casting the highest votes for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, shall submit to the governor of the state a list of ten persons. Within thirty days thereafter, the governor shall ap-

point the commission of ten members, five from each list. If either of the state central committees fails to submit the list within the specified time, the governor, within the specified time, shall appoint five members of his own choice from the party of such committee. Each member of the committee shall receive \$25.00 a day, but not more than \$2,000 for his service.

This commission shall redistrict the state into senatorial districts and into representative districts in the manner specified above. This commission shall file with the secretary of state a full statement of the numbers of the senatorial and representative districts and their boundaries. No such statement shall be valid unless approved by seven members of such commission.

After such statement is filed, senators and representatives shall be elected according to the statement and the districts therein determined, until a redistricting and reapportionment are thereafter made by the general assembly as provided in this amendment. If, however the statement is not filed within four months after the commission is appointed it shall stand discharged. Thereupon, all senators, scheduled for election at the next election for state senators, and all state representatives shall be nominated and elected at the next election from the state at large. Following such an election at large, the general assembly at its next regular session shall perform the duties specified in this amendment. But if such a general assembly fails to perform these duties, then another commission, as specified in this section 8, shall be appointed in like manner, with like duties, and power, and with like effect; and so forth until a valid senatorial and representative redistricting and reapportionment are secured in this 1950 decade and each decade thereafter. But there can be only one valid senatorial and representative redistricting and reapportionment during a particular decade.

9. Organization Procedure. The sessions of the General Assembly shall commence at twelve o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this Constitution.

A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The Secretary of state shall call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

10. Open Sessions--Adjournments--Journals. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent

from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

11. Enacting Clause. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly."

12. Origin of Bills. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or relected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

13. Passage of Bills. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general Assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

14. Privileges of Members. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

15. Restrictions on Members. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this state from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested either directly indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

16. Appropriations. The General Assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

17. Treasury Warrants--Duty of Auditor. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

18. Appropriations for State Expenditures. Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of

which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the state treasury, from funds belonging to the state, shall end with such fiscal quarter: Provided, the state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state in war, (for payment of which the faith of the state shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: And provided, further, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

19. Unauthorized Compensation and Payments Prohibited. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the state under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: Provided, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

20. Assumption of Debts Prohibited. The state shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

21. Compensation of Members. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of fifty dollars per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the Speakers of their respective houses, and entered on the journals, and published at the close of each session.

22. Special Legislation Prohibited. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For

Granting divorces

Changing the names of persons or places

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds

- Locating or changing county seats
- Regulating county and township affairs
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities
- Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries
- Providing for the management of common schools
- Regulating the rate of interest on money
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability
- The protection of game or fish
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures
- Creating increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed
- Changing the law of descent
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
- In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

23. Release of Non-State Debts Prohibited. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this state or to any municipal corporation therein.

24. Impeachment. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the state is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of this state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

25. State Contracts. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery, and printing paper furnished for the use of the state; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the state, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

26. Suit Against State Prohibited. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

27. Lotteries Prohibited. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this state.

28. Extension of Term of Office Prohibited. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

29. Protection of Miners. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, where the same may be required, and the construction of escapement shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments, as may be deemed proper.

30. Establishing Roads and Cartways. The General Assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

31. Drains and Ditches. (1878). The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof, with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

32. Homestead and Exemption Laws. The General Assembly shall pass liberal Homestead and Exemption laws.

33. State House Expenditures. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the state treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the State House, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, three and a half millions of dollars, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the state, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

34. Special Laws for City of Chicago (1904). The General Assembly shall have power, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, to pass any law (local, special or general) providing a scheme or charter of local municipal government for the territory now or hereafter embraced within the limits of the city of Chicago. The law or laws so passed may provide for consolidating (in whole or in part) in the municipal government of the city of Chicago, the powers now vested in the city, board of education, township, park and other local governments and authorities having jurisdiction confined to or within said territory, or any part thereof, and for the assumption by the city of Chicago of the debts and liabilities (in whole or in part) of the governments or corporate authorities whose functions within its territory shall be vested in said city of Chicago, and may authorize said city, in the event of its becoming liable for the indebtedness of two or more of the existing municipal corporations lying wholly within said city of Chicago, to become indebted to an amount (including its existing indebtedness and the indebtedness of all municipal corporations lying wholly within the limits of said city, and said city's proportionate share of the indebtedness of said county and sanitary district which share shall be determined in such manner as the general assembly shall prescribe) in the aggregate not exceeding five per centum of the full value of the taxable

property within its limits, as ascertained by the last assessment either for state or municipal purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness (but no new bonded indebtedness, other than for refunding purposes, shall be incurred until the proposition therefor shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special); and may provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes within said city for corporate purposes in accordance with the principles of equality and uniformity prescribed by this Constitution; and may abolish all offices, the functions of which shall be otherwise provided for; and may provide for the annexation of territory to or disconnection of territory from said city of Chicago by the consent of a majority of the legal voters (voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special) of the said city and of a majority of the voters of such territory, voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; and in case the General Assembly shall create municipal courts in the city of Chicago it may abolish the offices of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables in and for the territory within said city, and may limit the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the territory of said county of Cook outside of said city to that territory, and in such case the jurisdiction and practice of said municipal courts shall be such as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and the General Assembly may pass all laws which it may deem requisite to effectually provide a complete system of local municipal government in and for the city of Chicago.

No law based upon this amendment to the Constitution, affecting the municipal government of the city of Chicago, shall take effect until such law shall be consented to by a majority of the legal voters of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special; and no local or special law based upon this amendment affecting specially any part of the city of Chicago shall take effect until consented to by a majority of the legal voters of such part of said city voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to repeal, amend or affect section four (4) of Article XI of the Constitution of this State.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. Officers--Terms (1954). The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and attorney general, who shall each hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the lieutenant governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

2. Treasurer. The treasurer shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be ineligible to said office for four years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

3. Election and Term Office. An election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and attorney general, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for superintendent of public instruction, and treasurer, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1958, and every four years thereafter

at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

4. Canvass of Election Returns--Contests. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the House, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each House of the General Assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal, and the highest, number of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

5. Elective State Officers--Eligibility. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this state. Neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction nor Attorney General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. Governor--Supreme Executive Power. The Supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

7. Governor--Powers and Duties. The Governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information, by message, of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the General Assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

8. Special Sessions. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the General Assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

9. Adjournment of Houses in Case of Disagreement. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor may, on the same being certified to him by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

10. Appointments. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring, by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

11. Vacancies--Temporary Appointments. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nomi-

nated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the General Assembly.

12. Removal from Office by Governor. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

13. Pardons. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, subject to such regulations as may be provided in law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

14. Governor--Commander in Chief of Militia. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

15. Impeachment of Officers. The Governor, and all civil officers of this state, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

16. Approval or Veto of Bills. Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objection at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor; but in all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered upon the journal.

Bills making appropriations of money out of the Treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections, and if the Governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it. The Governor shall then return the bill, with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him, to the house in which the bill shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the Governor. The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is hereinbefore provided in case of an entire bill returned by the Governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the Governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, it shall become part of said law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

17. Lieutenant Governor as Acting Governor. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability

shall be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

18. President of The Senate. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, and shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. The Senate shall choose a President, Pro Tempore, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor.

19. Acting Governor--Successions. If there be no Lieutenant Governor, or if the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section seventeen, of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

20. Financial Report of State Officers--Vacancies. If the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successors shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the Executive Department, and of all the public institutions of the state, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the Governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

21. Report of State Officers--Departments--Judges. The officers of the Executive Department, and of all the public institutions of the state, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports to the General Assembly, together with the reports of the Judges of the Supreme Court of defects in the Constitution and laws; and the Governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the Executive Department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

22. State Seal. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

23. Fees and Salaries. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any services performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the state treasury.

24. Definition of "Office". An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

25. Oath of Office. All civil officers, except members of the General Assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. Judicial Power--Where Vested. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

2. Supreme Court--Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in Mandamus, and Habeas Corpus, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

3. Eligibility--Judges of Supreme Court. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the Supreme Court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

4. Divisions of the Court--Terms. Terms of the Supreme Court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the Northern Division, in the City of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the state. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

5. Grand Divisions--Districts. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The state shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District--The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District--The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District--The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, Dewitt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District--The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District--The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District--The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson, Winnobago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District--The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and DuPage.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the General Assembly next preceding the election for judges therein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts shall be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

6. Election--Term of Office--Chief Justice. At the time of voting on the adoption of this Constitution, one judge of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. The term of office of judges of the Supreme Court, elected after the adoption of this Constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this Constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The Chief Justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the Judges shall choose one of their number Chief Justice.

7. Salaries. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, the judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall have been elected.

8. Appeals and Writs of Error. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

9. Reporter. The Supreme Court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

10. Clerk. At the time of the election for representatives in the General Assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

11. Appellate Courts. After the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four inferior Appellate Courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the General Assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from Circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved; and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such Appellate Courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no Judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said Judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

12. Circuit Courts. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in

every county. The terms of office of Judges of Circuit Courts shall be six years.

13. Judicial Circuits. The state, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of one hundred thousand, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the Circuit Courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every one hundred thousand of population in the state. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the General Assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: Provided, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the General Assembly, after the adoption of this Constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the Circuit Court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties containing a population exceeding fifty thousand, shall occupy nine months of the year, the General Assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

14. Time of Holding Circuit Court--Election of Judges. The General Assembly shall provide for the times of holding court in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the General Assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the Circuit Courts shall be held on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and every six years thereafter.

15. Larger Circuits Authorized. The General Assembly may divide the state into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section thirteen of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

16. Salaries. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, Judges of the Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected, and from and after the adoption of this Constitution, no judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

17. Judges of Circuit and Inferior Courts--Eligibility. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "Board of County Commissioners," unless he shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

18. County Courts. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the General Assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges

in such districts. County Courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

19. Appeals and Writs of Error from County Courts. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

20. Probate Courts. The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of a Probate Court in each county having a population of over fifty thousand, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

21. Justices of Peace--Police Magistrates--Constables. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

22. State's Attorneys. At the election for members of the General Assembly in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's Attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's Attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

23. Courts of Cook County. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The Circuit Court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present Judge of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, and the present Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Superior Court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the Superior Court of Cook County. The General Assembly may increase the number of said judges, by adding one to either of said courts for every additional fifty thousand inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of four hundred thousand. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

24. Chief Justice--Power of Judges. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be Chief Justice of the court of which he is a judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

25. Salaries of Judges and State's Attorneys. The judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts, and the State's Attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's Attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during thier continuance in office.

26. Criminal Court of Cook County. The Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago shall be continued and shall be called the "Criminal Court of

Cook County." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and Quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and Quasi criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or Quasi criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said Criminal Court of Cook County shall be held by one or more of the judges of the Circuit or Superior Court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be Ex-Officio judges of said court.

27. Clerks of Cook County Courts. The present Clerk of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, shall be the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present Clerks of the Superior Court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one Clerk of the Superior Court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

28. Justices of the Peace in Chicago. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, (but only upon recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts), and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceeding in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

29. Courts--Uniformity of Practice and Procedure. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the Governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform.

30. Removal of Judicial Officers. The General Assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

31. Report from Judges. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the Supreme Court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the Supreme Court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the Supreme Court shall, on or before the first day of January, of each year, report in writing to the Governor such defects and omissions in the Constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next General Assembly the number of days they have held court, in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

32. Term of Office--Vacancies. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district

for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is, or may be, provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment; as follows: Of judges, by the Governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other offices, by the board of supervisors, or board of county commissioners, in the county where the vacancy occurs.

33. Process--Caption--Authority--Conclusion. All process shall run; In the name of the People of the State of Illinois; and all prosecutions shall be carried on; In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois; and conclude; Against the peace and dignity of the same. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this state, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII. SUFFRAGE

Section 1. Qualifications for voting. Every person having resided in this state one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this state on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or obtained a certificate of naturalization, before any court of record in this state, prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election. (The 19th amendment added women as voters.)

2. Ballots Required. All votes shall be by ballot.

3. Freedom from Arrest--Military Duty. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

4. Losing Voting Residence. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

5. Military Service--Residence. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed therein.

6. Qualifications for Civil or Military Office. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

7. Infamous Crime--Loss of Franchise. The General Assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII. EDUCATION

Section 1. Free Schools. The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this state may receive a good common school education.

2. School Property and Funds. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university

purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

3. Public Funds for Sectarian Purposes Forbidden. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the state, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

4. School Officers Not to be Interested in School Contracts. No teacher, state, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this state, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the General Assembly.

5. County Superintendent of Schools. There may be a County Superintendent of Schools in each county whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation, and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX. REVENUE

Section 1. Taxation of Property--Occupations--Privileges. The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property--such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

2. Enlarging Tax Base. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this Constitution.

3. Tax Exemptions. The property of the state, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property, as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

4. Sale of Real Property for Tax Delinquency. The General Assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, for state, county, municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer, of the county, having authority to receive state and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

5. Redemption from Tax Sale. The right of redemption from all sales

of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character, whatever; shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: Provided, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

6. Release from Taxation Forbidden. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district, whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

7. State Taxes Paid Into State Treasury. All taxes levied for state purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

8. County Tax Limit. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars' valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

9. Local Municipal Improvements. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

10. Municipal Taxation. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

11. Municipal Officers--Default--Compensation. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

12. Limitation of Municipal Indebtedness--Debt Retirement. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their

bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this Constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

13. World's Columbian Exposition (1890). The corporate authorities of the city of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per centum per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and used and disbursed by him under the direction and control of the directors in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago in pursuance of an act of Congress of the United States: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of the city of Chicago shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment. And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid: Provided, that said authorities may take, in whole or in part of the sum coming to them, any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them: And provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall in any part thereof be paid by the state, or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the said city of Chicago alone.

ARTICLE X. COUNTIES

Section 1. New Counties. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

2. Division of Counties--Referendum. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

3. Counties--Territory Added or Taken. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

4. Removal of County Seats. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of the county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

5. Counties Under Township Organization. The General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county

may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the state.

6. Counties Not Under Township Organization. At the first election of County Judges under this Constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this state, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year there after one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

7. Cook County Government. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

8. County Officers--Term of Office (1880). In each county there shall be elected the following County Officers at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November A. D. 1882, a County Judge County Clerk, Sheriff and Treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November A. D. 1884, a Coroner and Clerk of the Circuit Court (who may be Ex-Officio recorder of deeds, except in Counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which Counties a Recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884) each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively on the first Monday of December, after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Provided that no person having once been elected to the office of Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible to reelection to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

9. Salaries of Officers--Cook County. The clerks of all the courts of record, the Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Recorder of Deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a Judge of the Circuit Court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the Circuit Court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the County Board.

10. Salaries of Officers--Other Counties. The county board, except as provided in Section 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all

County officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire stationery, fuel and other expenses in such manner and subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; Provided, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the County Treasury. (1952)

11. Fees of County and Township Officers. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this Constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

12. Regulation of Fees by General Law. All laws fixing the fees of State, County and Township officers shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the General Assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class.

This article shall not be construed as depriving the General Assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

13. Reports by Fee Officers. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this state, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI. CORPORATIONS

Section 1. Organization of Corporations. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state, but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

2. Revocation of Certain Special Charters. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

3. Election of Directors. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for Directors or managers of incorporated companies every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

4. Street Railroads. No law shall be passed by the General Assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a Street Railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street Railroad.

5. State Banks Forbidden--Bank Laws--Referendum. No State Bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

6. Liability of Bank Stockholders. (1952). No stockholder of a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible or liable to its creditors for the liabilities of such banking corporation or institution under any constitutional or statutory provisions' heretofore creating or declaring such stockholder responsibility or liability, provided, however, that any rights of creditors existing at the date of the adoption hereof shall not be impaired hereby, provided that action to enforce such stockholder responsibility or liability with respect to any existing bank liability which is payable on demand or for which a cause of action has already accrued shall be commenced within one year from the date of the adoption hereof, and with respect to any other existing bank liability shall be commenced within one year from the time when the cause of action therefor first hereafter accrues against such banking corporation or institution, or could so accrue by demand. No law creating or declaring any such stockholder responsibility or liability shall be passed.

7. Specie Payment--Bank Reports. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this state, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of this state, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers) as may be provided by law.

8. Requirements of General Banking Law. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States or Illinois State Stocks, to be rated at ten per cent below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of the per cent below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

9. Railroad Corporations. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of

all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

10. Railroads--Personal Property. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

11. Railroad Consolidation. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least 60 days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by laws of this state, shall be citizens and residents of this state.

12. Railways as Public Highways--Regulation of Rates. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons, for the transportation of thier persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state.

13. Railroads Stock--Bonds. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

14. Railroads--Eminent Domain. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the General Assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

15. Regulation of Freight and Passenger Rates. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII. MILITIA

Section 1. Membership. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all ablebodied male persons, resident in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state.

2. Organization--Equipment--Discipline. The General Assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

3. Officers. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Gov-

error, and may hold their commissions for such time as the General Assembly may provide.

4. Freedom from Arrest. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

5. Preservation of Records. The military records, banners and relics of the state, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the safe-keeping of the same.

6. Conscientious Objectors. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: Provided, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII. WAREHOUSES

Section 1. Public Warehouses. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

2. Warehouses--Grain--Reports. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

3. Right to Examine Property. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

4. Grain Shipments--Weighing--Liability of Carrier. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

5. Railroads--Delivery of Grain. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

6. Warehouse Receipts. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the General Assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any per-

son of existing common law remedies.

7. Inspection of Grain. The General Assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. Constitutional Convention. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a Convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention; the General Assembly shall, at the next session provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the Senate, to be elected in the same manner; at the same places, and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the act calling the Convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the Convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the Constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the Convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved, by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

2. Constitutional Amendments Proposed by Legislature (1950). Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Each proposed amendment shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if either a majority of the electors voting at said election or two-thirds of the electors voting on any such proposed part of this Constitution. But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than three articles of this Constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years. The proposition for the adoption or rejection of the proposed amendment or amendments shall be printed on a separate ballot or in a separate column on the ballot as the General Assembly by law may provide and the votes thereon shall be cast by voting upon such separate ballot or in such separate column as the case may be.

SECTIONS SEPARATELY SUBMITTED

Illinois Central Railroad (1870). No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the state upon, or right to tax property of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said

company, approved February tenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the state debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the state government, and for no other purposes whatever.

Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations (1870).

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of, such corporation: Provided, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

Canal (1954). The Illinois and Michigan canal or other canal or waterway owned by the state may be sold or leased upon such terms as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may appropriate for the operation and maintenance of canals and waterways owned by the state.

Convict Labor (1886). Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the Commissioners of any Penitentiary, or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person, or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.

SCHEDULE (1870)

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this state, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

Section 1. Existing Laws Continued. That all laws in force at the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this state, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

2. Accrued Items Due State Preserved. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present Constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this Constitution.

3. Existing Recognizances and Bonds Preserved--Prosecutions Continued. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any state or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the Constitution of this state.

4. Existing County Courts Continued. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this Constitution is organized in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

5. Other Courts Continued. All existing courts which are not in this Constitution specifically enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

6. Existing Offices Continued. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this Constitution

it is otherwise directed.

7. Election of Judges. On the day this Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification; an election shall be held for judges of the Supreme Court in the second, third, sixth and seventh judicial election districts designated in this Constitution, and for the election of three judges of the Circuit Court in the County of Cook as provided for in the article of this Constitution relating to the Judiciary, at which election, every person entitled to vote, according to the terms of this Constitution, shall be allowed to vote, and the election shall be otherwise conducted, returns made and certificates issued, in accordance with existing laws, except that no registry shall be required at said election: Provided, that at said election in the county of Cook no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit judge. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this Constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificates of election shall be issued for any of said Supreme or Circuit Judges.

8. Date and Method of Submission. This Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Saturday in July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to railroads, in this article entitled "Corporations;" the article entitled "Counties;" the article entitled "Warehouses;" the question of requiring a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat; the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad; the section in relation to minority representation; the section relating to Municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations; and the section relating to the Canal. Every person entitled to vote under the provisions of this Constitution, as defined in the article in relation to "Suffrage," shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for or against the articles, sections and question aforesaid, separately submitted; and the said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, unless otherwise provided; and the said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except that no registry shall be required at said election: Provided, however, that the polls shall be kept open for the reception of ballots until sunset of said day of election.

9. Ballots and Election Supplies. The Secretary of State shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the County Clerk of each county blank pollbooks, tally lists and forms of return, and twice the number of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election that there are voters in such county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the Secretary of State is, by law, required to be audited and paid; and the several county clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the board of election, in each election district in their respective counties, said blank poll-books, tally-lists, forms of return, and tickets.

10. Form of Ballot. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not cancelled with ink or pencil; and against all propositions which are so cancelled.

For the New Constitution.

For the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled "Corporations."

For the article entitled "Counties."

For the article entitled "Warehouses."

For a three-fifths vote to remove County Seats.

For the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.

For the section relating to Minority Representation.

For the section relating to Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.

For the section relating to the Canal.

Each of said tickets shall be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon not cancelled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so cancelled, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by the judges of election.

11. Canvass of Election Returns. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for or against the article and sections respectively submitted, shall be made by the several County Clerks, as is now provided by law, to the Secretary of State, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, or any two of them, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor, forthwith, of the result of the canvass.

12. Effective Date. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "For the New Constitution," then so much of this Constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be the supreme law of the State of Illinois, on and after Monday the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "Against the New Constitution," then so much thereof as was not separately submitted to voted on by articles and sections, shall be null and void.

If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled, are "for the sections relating to Railroads in the article entitled 'Corporations';" sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to Railroads in the said article, shall be a part of the Constitution of this state; but if a majority of said votes are against such sections, they shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are "for the article entitled "Counties," such article shall be a part of the Constitution of this state and shall be substituted for article seven in the present constitution entitled "counties;" but if a majority of said votes are against such article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for the article entitled "Warehouses," such article shall be a part of the Constitution of this state, but if a majority of the votes are against said article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for either of the sections separately submitted, relating, respectively, to the "Illinois Central Railroad," "Minority Representation," "Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations," and the "Canal," then such of said sections as shall receive such majority shall be a part of the Constitution of this state; but each of said sections so separately submitted against which, respectively, there shall be a majority of the votes polled, shall be null and void: Provided, that the section relating to "Minority Representation," shall not be declared adopted unless the portion of the Constitution not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections shall be adopted, and in case said section relating to "Minority Representation" shall become a portion of the Constitution, it shall be substituted for sections seven and eight of the Legislative Article. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for a three-fifths vote to remove a County seat, then the words "a majority" shall be stricken out of section four of the Article on Counties, and the words "three-fifths" shall be inserted in lieu thereof; and the following words shall be added to

said section, to-wit: "But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary." If the foregoing proposition shall not receive a majority of the votes, as aforesaid, then the same shall have no effect whatever.

13. First Apportionment of House of Representatives. Immediately after the adoption of this Constitution, the Governor and Secretary of State shall proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the state for members of the first House of Representatives under this Constitution. The apportionment shall be based upon the Federal census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy of the State of Illinois, and shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the Legislative Department of this Constitution: Provided, That in case the Federal census aforesaid can not be ascertained prior to Friday, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, then the said apportionment shall be based on the State census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in accordance with the rules and principles aforesaid. The Governor shall, on or before Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make official announcement of the said apportionment, under the great Seal of the State; and one hundred copies thereof, duly certified, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Secretary of State to each county clerk for distribution.

14. Districts on First Apportionment. The districts shall be regularly numbered, by the Secretary of State, commencing with Alexander County as number one, and proceeding then northwardly through the state, and terminating with the county of Cook; but no county shall be numbered as more than one district, except the county of Cook, which shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing representative districts of said county. And on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the members of the first House of Representatives under this Constitution shall be elected according to the apportionment fixed and announced as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

15. Senate at First Session. The Senate, at its first session under this Constitution, shall consist of fifty members, to be chosen as follows: At the General Election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, two Senators shall be elected in districts where the term of Senators expire on the first Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or where there shall be a vacancy, and in the remaining districts one Senator shall be elected. Senators so elected shall hold their office two years.

16. Apportionment by New General Assembly. The General Assembly, at its first session held after the adoption of this Constitution, shall proceed to apportion the state for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the article on the Legislative Department.

17. First Election Under New Constitution. When this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this Constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as is now prescribed by law.

18. English to be Official Language. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

19. Laws to Make Constitution Effective. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

20. Circuit Clerk as Recorders. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be Recorders (Ex-Officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

21. Judges' Salaries--Cook County. The judges of all courts of record in Cook county shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this Constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution.

22. Circuit Court--Lake County. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

23. Certain Tax Discontinued. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

24. City of Quincy--Provision Concerning. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the General Assembly of power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes for which the people of said city shall have voted and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; Provided, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall, in any part thereof be paid by the state, or from any state revenue tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said City of Quincy a line, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: And Provided, further, that the General Assembly shall have no power in the premises, that it could not exercise under the present Constitution of this state.

25. Prior Constitution to Cease. In case this Constitution, and the articles and section submitted separately, be adopted, the existing Constitution shall cease in all its provisions, and in case this Constitution be adopted, and any one or more of the articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing Constitution, if any, on the same subject shall remain in force.

26. Temporary Provisions to Take Effect. The provisions of this Constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately--

ATTESTATION

Done in convention at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, President
Etc. Convention Members

SCHEDULE (1954)

Reapportionment, Article IV. Sections 6, 7 and 8. While this amendment of Sections 6, 7 and 8 of Article IV, if adopted, shall be effective upon its adoption, nevertheless the General Assembly meeting in 1955 or 1956 shall consist of fifty-one Senators and one hundred and fifty-three representatives as provided in Sections 6, 7 and 8 of Article IV of the 1870 constitution of Illinois before the adoption of this amendment.

If the 1955 General Assembly in its regular session redistricts and reapportions, as required, or if upon its failure the commission does so, then those senators, who are still residents in odd numbered districts and who were elected in 1954, will retain their offices until the expiration of their terms. But in those odd numbered districts, as created in 1955, where no senator elected in 1954 has been a resident for one year next preceding the election in 1956, a vacancy in the office of senator for such districts exists. Likewise, a vacancy exists in the office of senator in such odd numbered districts where two or more senators elected in 1954 are residents of the district. In either case, a senator in such an odd-numbered district shall be elected in 1956 for a term expiring in 1958. The main purpose of this schedule is to provide for a senate with a full quota of members in 1957-1958.

Any senator elected in 1954, who is eliminated from his office by the redistricting, and who is not re-elected in 1956 for the two-year term, shall be paid the salary for 1957-1958, that he would have received if he had been able to serve the full term of his office and shall receive such other benefits as would have accrued if he had served such term.

SCHEDULE (1954)

State Treasurer. Article V. Sections 1, 2 and 3. (See Article V, Section 1.) This amendment shall first apply to the office of the treasurer elected in November, 1958.

APPENDIX II. BASIC TERMS AND DOCUMENTS

A. GOVERNMENTAL TERMS IN COMMON USE AND DEFINITIONS

-A-

This list of terms is given here because it is basic vocabulary for this field of study, due to difficulty of presenting them in the body of the text and need for ready reference. Many of them appear in newspaper articles, in magazines and in books. Some of them are used in the text. In some cases the index to other parts of this study will assist in giving fuller understanding of the term. And the items may have more than one meaning; the intention here is to give one more commonly used.

Absentee ballot: Ballot cast by an elector unavoidably absent from county or precinct at the time of election.

Adjutant general: The state official in charge of armed forces of the state and their affairs.

Agricultural agent (county): Official in charge of studying agricultural conditions, distributing information and performing general educational service on agricultural matters.

Appeal: Application for removal of a case from an inferior to a superior court for rehearing.

Armed forces: The national guard, naval militia, air force, etc.

Arraign: To call a prisoner before a court to answer complaint or indictment.

Arrest: To take possession of a person by authority of the law.

Attorney general: Chief law officer of the state.

Auditor (state, county): Principal accounting officer of finances and statistical information.

-B-

Bail: To deliver from custody, another person assuming financial responsibility for appearance before court of the person in question.

Bailiff: An officer of the court for performance of minor local duties.

Ballot: A ticket for use in voting; a vote.

Ballot, Short: A ballot by which voters elect principal office holders and leave them to name subordinates and be responsible for good government.

Ballot, "Sick": Ballot for use by sick or disabled electors in voting.

Bar Association: The organization of lawyers in the state.

Bill: Draft of a proposal for presentation to a legislature for enactment into law.

Bill of Rights: A statement of rights and privileges, such as listed in Illinois and United States constitutions.

Board: Group of persons who serve part time for purpose for which they were named, properly supervisory or advisory, leaving actual details administration to others: Non-expert, small pay or none.

Board of education: Administrative and supervisory agency in the field of education.

Board of elections (county): The body of state deputy supervisors of elections.

Board of Health (county, city): Agency whose field is communicable diseases, inspection of public institutions and foods, etc.

Blue sky law (Securities Act): Act which licenses dealers and salesmen of securities and registers securities.

Bond: An obligation in writing by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum in case a person in question fails to perform certain acts, as appear before court; interest bearing certificate issued by a corporation or government.

Bond, Serial: Interest bearing certificate of indebtedness, public or corporation, which matures according to number.

Budget: An official statement for the legislature, etc., of proposed income and expenditures usually for the next year.

-C-

Candidate: A person who offers himself, or is offered by others, as aspirant for public office.

Caucus: A preliminary meeting of persons in a political party to plan policy or suggest names for candidates for public office.

Certiorari, Writ of: An order of a superior court directing an inferior court to deliver its records on a case for purposes of review, the former taking the initiative.

Challenge, Jury: An objection to a potential juror or jurors being selected for trial of a case.

Chancery court: A court which applies rules of equity to give justice as between two persons whose claims are in conflict.

Charge to jury: Instructions by the judge, at conclusion of a trial, as to evidence and its duty as to reaching a verdict.

Charter: A plan of government by which special governmental organization may set up, as in county or city government.

Children's home: Part of the county department of welfare for the support of dependent children.

Citizen: A person who owes allegiance to the state and is entitled to full protection from it.

Civic center: The grouping together of government buildings and activities as for city or state government.

Civil defense organization: A state body named to set up organization, issue regulations and guide action concerning defense against possible enemy.

Civil service: Service to a state, non-military in nature; such service as in practice is called classified or non-classified under special regulations.

Civil service commission: A group named to enforce civil service rules and regulations and keep records of persons in the classified service.

City manager: Government vested in a professional administrator, chosen by city council or commissioners.

Clerk of courts (county): Official to whom is assigned the keeping of court records, issuing of certain licenses, titles to motor vehicles, etc.

Clerk of elections: An officer of elections in a precinct.

Code: Body of law scientifically arranged and accepted by legislative authority.

Collateral security: Additional security providing for meeting an obligation, as payment of money.

Commission: Group of persons who serve full time in administering a specific assignment of duty and has full time compensation, presumably more or less experts in a field.

Commissioners, County board of: The principal administrative and supervisory body in the county government.

Commission form of city government: A small group chosen by the voters and which is in charge of government.

Common law: Unwritten law based upon long usage or practice as upheld by the courts.

Commonwealth: See "state".

Congressman: A member of the House or Senate in the Congress of the United States.

Conservation: A term used to indicate encouragement of forestry and preservation and regulated use of other natural resources, as, water, soils, minerals, etc. Term became prominent in the 1930's especially as a means for taking land out of agricultural production.

Conservancy district: One of the districts in the state operated for flood control, conservation recreation, etc.

Constable: A township police officer.

Constitution: Written instrument agreed upon as giving the basic principles or plan of government, rules of action, departments and officers and definition of authority, etc.; plan of government.

Convention: A meeting of delegates of political party to formulate a platform, name candidates, etc.

Coroner (county): Officer whose principal duty is to determine cause of death which may be due to unnatural causes.

Corporation: An artificial person created under authority of the state and having rights and duties and capacity for continuous existence.

Costs, Court: Expenses incurred in court action, to be paid by the losing party somewhat at the discretion of the court.

Council (city): Principal legislative body in mayor-council type of government.

County: One of 102 area subdivisions of the state for purpose of administration of state and local policies and law.

County board of revision: Ex-officio board of three which acts as board of appeals in tax assessment.

County home: Home for the aged in the county and operated by it, but relatives able to contribute to support may do so.

County manager: Government vested in a professional administrator, chosen by county.

Court: A tribunal established for the administration of justice; for application of the law to controversies brought before it.

Court of Appeals: A district court which hears appeals from lower courts; has some original jurisdiction.

Court, Circuit: The court of general jurisdiction usually for the district.

Crime: A more serious or gross violation of law, as distinguished from lesser (misdemeanor).

-D-

Deed: An agreement in writing containing some transfer, as real estate, from possession of one party to another.

Defendant: Person required to make answer to charges in a court case.

Defense: Defendant's answer of plea; the protecting attorney.

Demurrer: An objection to a pleading in court, setting up a legal reason against proceeding further with a case.

Departments of state government: The divisions of state constitutional and statutory government a, department of revenue, correction, etc.

Department of public service (city): That part of government that administers public works, streets, etc.

Disabled voter ballot: Ballot for use by one physically unable to vote regularly.

Discretion, Official or ministerial: A privilege allowed a public official within legal limitations to decide and act in accordance with what is fair and equitable with respect to a case arising in line of duty.

Docket: List of cases for hearing by a court.

Due process of law: Fair trial; regular course through the courts; usual procedure.

-E-

Elections, Board of county: Board supervising and conducting elections in a county.

Elector: A person entitled to vote.

Electoral college: The special group chosen by the voters and whose function it is to elect the president and vice-president of the United States.

Electorate: The total number of those eligible to vote.

Eminent domain, Right of: Right and authority of the state to appropriate private property for public use, reasonable compensation to be made therefor.

Equity: A body of rules enlarging or overriding a system of law that has become too narrow or rigid in its scope; fairness in determination of conflicting claims.

Extradition: The process of surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another for trial.

Executive department: The principal administrative body, so named by the constitution, in state government. Includes governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general.

-F-

Felony: An indictable offense of a major nature against the law (not misdemeanor).

Fifth amendment: In U. S. constitution, the article that offers to individuals guarantees against unjust action concerning criminal charges, including being compelled "in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

Fine: A penalty assessed in money for an offense against the law.

Foreclosure of a mortgage: Judgment for payment of an overdue mortgage for purposes of meeting a financial obligation.

Franchise: Right to vote in public elections; a corporation exercising a privilege under legislative grant.

Freedoms, Constitutional: Various rights guaranteed to individuals by the state constitution as, assembly, trial by jury, habeas corpus, speech and press, etc.

-G-

Government: The system by which the public will is determined and put into effect.

General assembly: The state legislature.

Governor: Chief executive of the state.

Grant-in-aid: Public funds granted by a central government to a more local one to assist in the solution of some public undertaking, usually with conditions attached.

Guardian: A person empowered to manage the person and property of another, who by age or infirmity has been formally declared incapable of his affairs.

-H-

Habeas corpus, Writ of: An order bringing a party before a court to determine the reasonableness of his detention.

Home rule, City: A form of local self-government set up under the law.

Home rule, County: Provision for counties to frame and adopt charter to determine their own form of government within provisions of the law.

House of representatives: The lower house of the state legislature.

-I-

Impeachment: The voting of formal charges against a public official by the house of representatives.

Indictment: A formal charge by grand jury of an offense against the law by a person or persons.

Industrial commission: State body which hears claims arising under the Illinois workmen's compensation law, arbitration of labor disputes, prescribes concerning condition of places of employment, etc.

Information, An: An accusation brought against a person accused of violation of law by prosecuting attorney rather than by grand jury.

Industrial schools (boy, girls): Correctional schools for delinquents.

Industrial Compensation, Board of: A state board administering a state fund to compensate workmen or dependents for death, injury or occupational disease.

Inferior courts: One subordinate to another court, or limited in authority by statute, or from which appeals may be made.

Initiative: Procedure by which voters may introduce measures for enactment into law or propose amendments to the constitution.

Injunction: A court order requiring performance or non-performance of certain acts.

Insolvency: Condition of inability to pay debts.

Intangible property: Term used in taxation to designate property in bonds, franchise, promissory notes, etc.

-J-

Journal, Legislative (either house): Record of proceedings against which there is objection, record of votes, etc.

Judge: Public official to hear cases at court and render decisions.

Judgment: A court order or decision.

Judiciary: System of courts; branch of government that has judicial authority.

Jury: Body that hears evidence and renders verdict.

Jury, Grand: The agency that studies accusations against persons charged with crime and returns indictment if justified.

Jury, Petit: Trial jury in court.

Jury commissioners (county): The agency that makes the annual list of prospective jurors for the various courts and grand jury.

Justice: Application of the law according to law or equity; giving to each person his due.

Justice of the peace (the squire): A judicial officer in a township to hear minor cases, both for decision and return for trial to a higher court.

Juvenile court (county): One which has jurisdiction over dependent and

delinquent children under eighteen years of age.

-K, L-

Law: A rule of conduct established by an authority able to enforce its will; may be written or unwritten, general or particular, of long or short life.

Legislature: Law-making body for the state; the General Assembly.

Legislative reference bureau: An agency created to assist in preparing bills for the legislature.

Libel: A malicious action tending to expose to public contempt or ridicule; an offense at common law.

License: A grant of permission to perform certain act or acts.

Lien: Legal claim against property for the payment of a debt; a mortgage.

Lieutenant governor: Officer who presides over the senate; assumes powers of governor in case that official is unable to perform duties of office.

Lobbyist: A person who confers with members of legislature to influence legislation.

Local option: Privilege of a community to decide by popular vote against sale of intoxicating liquors within its boundaries.

-M-

Mandamus: A court order requiring the performance of a certain act or acts.

Mayor: A principal executive officer in municipal government.

Mayor-council plan of city government: A form of municipal government based on operation of mayor and council for legislation and administration.

Militia: "Consists of all able-bodied male citizens of the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years."

Misdemeanor: An indictable offense of a minor nature against the law (non-felony).

Municipal judge: Judge in a city court; judge of municipal court.

Municipal government: Town or city government.

-N, O-

Nolle prosequi or "nolle": Decision of prosecuting attorney not to press a case through trial in the courts.

Oath of office: Officers of state and local governments swear of affirm to support the Constitution of the United States, and of Illinois, and to perform faithfully their duties.

Office type ballot: Ballot which list candidates by office to which they hope to be elected, not party column ballot.

Police, State highway: A state police force authorized to enforce laws of the state pertaining to use of highways and certain state properties.

Person: An aggregate of property that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties, but may be a natural person as well as legal.

Personal property: Property of a personal or moveable nature (as opposed to real estate); chattels.

Plaintiff: Person bringing the charges in a litigation.

Plea: Defendant's answer to plaintiff's charge.

Police: Officials in the department of government charged with enforcement of law and order.

Police power of the state: Authority of government to protect the public interest against the abuse of individual liberty; must be reasonable

and stay within limits of the constitution.

Political "boss": A politician who controls or directs votes.

Political party: An organized group of voters who believe in like principles and policies for government and work to secure control of it by winning elections to public office for candidates.

Polling officials: Persons regularly in charge of voting places.

Polling place: A place for voting at elections.

Preamble: At the beginning of a constitution or statute, a statement which gives persons or objectives sought to be accomplished.

Precinct: A minor district created for purpose of elections especially.

Presidential electors: State party committeemen chosen to cast votes for president of the United States.

Primary election, Direct: An election for the nomination of candidates for public office.

Probate court: Court having jurisdiction over settlement of estates, appointment of guardians, etc.

Promissory note: A written promise to pay a stated sum of money, at a specified time and place, to the party named.

Prosecution: The starting and carrying on of a proceeding in a court of law for purpose of determining guilt of a person charged with crime.

Prosecutor (county): An officer of government who conducts criminal prosecutions in the name of the state.

Public debt: Money owed by government.

Public school: Elementary or secondary school maintained by government.

Public utility: A corporation performing public service and subject to special governmental regulation.

Publicity commission: Agency created as the official public relations spokesman for the state.

Public utilities commission: The state body set up to administer state laws with respect to transportation of person or property by hire, set up taxation and rates, etc.

Public welfare, Department of: An agency whose business it is to manage state institutions treating mentally afflicted persons and administer welfare program.

-Q, R-

Quarantine: Enforced isolation of a person due to contagious diseases or infections.

Real estate; real property: Property in houses, in land (not personal property).

Referendum: Referral of new legislation to the electorate for its approval or rejection.

Registration for voting: A requirement subject to interpretation by local election boards, except for cities with more than 16,000 population.

Restraining order (Judiciary): One which imposes restrictions, as an injunction.

Revenue: Money income of government for public use.

Recorder: County office that keeps record of land titles and encumbrances thereon; plats and maps, certain business agreements, soldiers' discharges, etc.

Rights, Inalienable: Rights of citizens that can be suspended only in time of imminent danger, as, life and liberty, property holding.

-S-

School foundation program: For equalization of education in the state.

Search warrant: An official order in writing directing an officer to search a specified location for specified purpose.

Seat of government: Principal location of governmental agencies, as county seat.

Secretary of state: One of the offices of the executive department: it is custodian of state legislation, the head election office, files and regulations of state boards and commissions, as well as bonds of state elected officers.

Securities act ("blue sky"): Requires license for salesmen of securities and registers securities for purpose of regulation and protection of the public.

Senate: Upper house of the legislature or general assembly.

Sentence: In criminal court, the order imposing penalty on person found guilty.

Sheriff: Principal law-enforcing officer for the county.

Sinking fund: The aggregate of certain sum set aside or invested for payment of a debt.

Speaker of the house: The chairman of the house of representatives and a member of that body.

State: One of the number of commonwealths which constitute the United States.

States Attorney: Official designated in each county to enforce state interests there and advise county offices.

Statute: A legislature-enacted law.

Suit: An action in court for recovery of a right or redress of injury, civil usually.

Subpoena: A court order requiring attendance at court of a person to testify as a witness or for jury service.

Surveyor, County: The official civil engineer or surveyor of a county.

-T-

Tax: An assessment made upon persons liable for money for support of government.

Tax appraisal: Property evaluation for purposes of taxation.

Tenth amendment to U. S. Constitution: "The powers not delegated to the U. S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Township: A political subdivision of a county.

Trial: Formal examination before a competent tribunal for purpose of determining an issue.

Toll Road commission: State agency authorized to construct and operate tollroads.

-U, V, W, X, Y, Z-

Unemployment compensation, Bureau of: Agency for administering state and federal system for prevention of unemployment, payment of compensation, etc.

Venue: The judicial district in which an alleged case arises or occurred.

Verdict: Decision of a jury on matters submitted to it at a trial.

Waiver: Declining voluntarily to accept a legal right and thereby lose it.

Ward: A city district for certain purposes, as, election, police.

Warden, Dog: A county official whose duties are to enforce regulations pertaining to dogs: license, damages, etc.

Zoning: The partitioning of a city, etc., by ordinance into parts reserved for different purposes, as, residence, business.

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